15-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Scene Of Brutal Killing

JUL 11 1942

By T. RUPERT BROADY

SPECIAL

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee town was the scene of a murder on June 27. Walter Gunn was killed by the Macon county sheriff, E. E. Evans, and his deputy, Fawcett. In what was described by local citizens who witnessed the affair, and confirmed by the report of the attending physician at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, this was one of the most brutal killings in the history of Macon county. The murder was described by Gunn's widow in the following manner:

"I was sitting on my porch when when I saw my husband drive in with the officers following close behind in another car. Mr. Fawcett, the deputy sheriff, was standing on the running board of the car which was driven by the sheriff, Pat Evans. Fawcett fired two or three times at my husband's car as they turned in the lane leading to the house.

"I was hollering because they were shooting over my children who were out in the road playing. My husband drove up in front of the house, jumped from his car and ran around to the back of the house with Fawcett following him. Pat Evans, the high sheriff, hollered, 'I hope he will kill him, a son-of-a-gun.' My husband continued to run and fell over a wooden washstand in the back of the house, where Fawcett fired several shots into his right leg and beat him over the back of the head with a blunt instrument.

"Fawcett then grabbed his almost lifeless form and dragged him by the collar from the yard across the street. He called for a young boy next door to come and help him put my husband in the car. They put him in his car (Gunn's car) and with Fawcett driving they carried him, as I later found when I went up town, to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee. I asked the sheriff what had my husband done. He replied, 'You know as much as we do. He is always into something.' So far as could be learned, Gunn was charged with drunkenness.

"Two other times they had arrested my husband. In October, they stripped him of his clothes and beat him in public at Mt. Esther church. The other time they arrested him for reckless driving."

In response to a query from a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association as to whether her husband had ever had any personal difficulties with the sheriff, Mrs. Gunn stated that he had not, but her husband's uncle and Evans' father had an argument. It was stated that the sheriff and his deputies "had it in for Gunn."

Mrs. Gunn stated to the member of the Civic Association that she would be grateful for anything that the organization did for her because she wasn't well and she had four little children ranging in age from nine months to six years.

"I don't have any means of support. One of my little children will be ready to go to school next year," she stated.

Gunn died in the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital Sunday evening, June 28 from a fractured skull caused by a blow behind the right ear.

Steps are being taken by the local Civic Association to have those responsible for this wanton killing punished.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Two Negroes Held In Train Wreck Attempt

Two Chambers County Negroes, both of whom admitted attempting to wreck a Western & Alabama passenger train en route from Montgomery to Atlanta the morning of July 4, have been arrested by federal agents, it was announced Saturday afternoon by the Birmingham field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Identified as Joe Henry Bailey, 18, and James Willie Jones, Jr., 18, the two Negroes were said by the FBI to have placed two eight-foot crossties across the railroad's main line in an endeavor to wreck the passenger train. The train was not wrecked, the engineer stopping in time to avoid striking the obstacles.

The pair were arraigned Saturday before the U. S. commissioner at Opelika and were removed to jail in Montgomery.

They were charged with attempting to wreck a train moving in interstate commerce.

Jones was arrested by an FBI agent near Opelika and while the agent was questioning Jones the other Negro escaped by boarding a passing freight train. He was taken off the train in LaGrange, Ga., shortly after.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SOLDIERS SOUGHT IN ASSAULT CASE

DOTHAN, Ala., July 10 — Ted Trant, Dothan taxi driver, is in an Enterprise hospital with a fractured skull and Coffee County officers and military authorities are searching for two Negro soldiers who officers said struck the taxi operators near Enterprise.

Officers said the Negroes engaged Trant at Dothan to take them to Enterprise, near Camp Rucker, and struck him on the head with an empty whisky bottle as they neared Enterprise. Trant fought off the Negroes who fled when he stopped the car, officers said.

Near Mob Violence Flares In B'ham's Smithfield

FATHER TESTIFIES AGAINST SON

By Jay Sims

Over 200 Negroes gathered indignantly in front of Alex Muro's Grocery located at 1 West 8th Ave., on Tuesday night, after it was reported that Tony Muro, 18, son of the owner had attacked Mrs. Marie Williams, 532 Center Street.

Evidence at the trial showed that Toney had attacked Mrs. Williams without a justifiable reason, tearing her clothes from her and striking her in the head. She had gone in the store to make a purchase, when young Muro after a few words started cursing her.

Alex Muro testified against his own son, saying Mrs. Williams had always been a respectable customer. He also stated that when the outburst was over, he had taken his son in the back and chastised him with a stick. Judge Martin fined young Muro the maximum on a disorderly conduct charge, $50 and costs. Officer H. B. George made the arrest.

Avoiding Racial Friction Make All Fights For Fair Fighters

"The Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala.

By Robert Durr

Down in Smithfield a community division of Birmingham, a Negro woman is said to have gone into a white owned grocery store and asked the senior proprietor to lend her twenty-five cents. Being a regular customer the grocer is said to have told her to go over to another counter and tell his son to let her have the money.

The son is said to have asked the woman, "Why didn't she come to him in the first place instead of his father." Some heated words are reported to have followed, leading to the son striking the woman. The woman is alleged to have struck back repeatedly.

The father of the boy interceeded, stopped the "fight" and took the boy in the back and gave him a good whipping.

The boy is said to have followed the woman outside and attacked her again, bringing a crowd of upwards of 200 irate Negroes who wanted to get the boy and probably wreck the store but, for the prompt arrival of police who carted all the belligerents off to the headquarters.

From time to time things of this sort happens. Various contentions are made as to who is in fault. Groups often make the serious mistakes of inflaming a friction between two into a racial friction with friends of both sides taking the law into their hands.

If one Negro and one white person gets into a quarrel or fight, that is an individual affair and they should be allowed to battle it out, without making it a racial fight. After all, there will always be disagreements between Negroes and Negroes, Whites and Whites and the other way around, but these individual disputes should be dealt with on the individual basis rather than on a racial basis, if serious trouble—which might hurt many innocent persons.

Down on the farm where I first saw the light of day if two boys had an argument and wanted to battle, we had the pull off their coats, get rid of rocks and sticks and have a fair fist fight. The loser is to take it on the chin without calling in his father to help him whip the better man. The winner took his cleanly earned victory without boasting or floating.

That's my suggestion for avoiding racial friction. If disputed know before hand that they are only going to get a fair chance to fight their own fight in a clean way, they often forego violent methods.

This of course means that we who stood and looked on the fights made it our business to see that there was no unfair fighting or ganging up.

Very often both white and Negroes are imposing because they expect their friends to back them up in their imposing on others. And very often good people are duped into becoming a part of a planned mob.

Let individuals do their own battling, if they must. If groups disagree, the best ends can be obtained by each group through representatives of their peers arbitrating the differences.

Kansas City Cal:
Kansas City, Mo.

Threats May Harm Probe

Men Tell FBI They Can't Tell What They Know

TUSKEGEE. —(ANP)—Threats and ruses were being employed in the little town of Tuskegee, investigators found last week, to prevent witnesses from testifying when the grand jury looks into the Fourth of 1942 slaying of Walter Gunn by a deputy sheriff.

Eyewitnesses said that men posing as FBI officers had talked with them about the case. Others said that they were afraid to "tell what I saw because I don't want to have no trouble."

Eighty-four percent of the approximately 22,000 citizens in Macon county are Negroes with only about 90 eligible to vote, notwithstanding that there are close to 200 faculty members at Tuskegee institute.

Solicitor Hare promised to present the case to the grand jury in October and do the full duty of his office.

But civic-minded citizens have in mind more than this, having employed Lawyer Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham to explore the possibilities of civic, criminal and impeachment action against both the sheriff and his deputy who actually did the shooting.

Mobile, Ala., Register
July 11, 1942

Negro Soldiers Beat Dothan Taxi Driver

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Officers said the negroes engaged Trant at Dothan to take them to Enterprise, near Camp Rucker, and struck him on the head with an empty whiskey bottle as they neared Enterprise. Trant fought off the negroes, who fled when he stopped the car, officers said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Witnesses of Tuskegee Slaying Afraid to Talk

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INVESTIGATE SLAYING OF WALTER GUNN

Birmingham World

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (S N S)— Those responsible for the July 4th slaying of Walter Gunn, who was slain by Deputy Sheriff Faucet, will be brought before the grand jury in Oct., Solicitor Hare said last week.

Investigators working up evidence for presenting to the grand jury said that some witnesses told them that they were afraid "something will happen to us" if they told what they saw when Gunn was shot and killed.

Gunn, married, with four children, was member of a family of seven. His father and four uncles owned around 1,200 acres of land in Macon County before selling part of it to the Government.

Neighbors hinted that Gunn had been "sheriff shy" since the day the "law" beat him in the church yard for reckless driving and threw him in jail. Since that time, they said, the officers kept after him until he got rid of his automobile.

July 3 Gunn bought a second hand packard and is said to have taken a Negro woman, other men were interested in for a ride, which is believed to have angered some white men.

About 6:30 the afternoon of July 4th Sheriff Evans and his Deputy, Faucet, chased Gunn home in his automobile, firing upon, and eventually shooting him to his knees.

Whereupon, Officer Faucet is said to have knocked a hole in Gun's head with his pistol, dragged him, attempted to perform an emergency operation upon the bullet wounds with a pocket knife, and then carried him to the hospital.

Solicitor Hare said that he had made an investigation but eyewitnesses said that one group of men questioning them said that they were FBI men, but did not show them any credentials.

About 84 percent of the 22,000 citizens of Macon County are Negroes. Yet only 90 Negroes can vote, notwithstanding that there are approximately 200 persons members of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute.

Negro citizens said that they had retained Attorney Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham, to make a thorough investigation of the shooting, gather evidence, and to take civil and impeachment actions against the sheriff and his deputy in addition to the promised action from the solicitor's office.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

MOBILE NAACP WINS BIG VICTORY

SEP 12 1942

Bus Line Grants Concession Following Murder of Soldier by Driver.

SEP 12 1942

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 10.—That bus drivers on the public transit system serving the city and suburbs will be disarmed was one of five concessions won by the Mobile branch of the NAACP, according to J. L. LeFlore, secretary. A strong protest on the treatment of race passengers was filed and seven recommendations were submitted to the management of the bus company following the shooting to death of Private Henry Williams by a white bus driver.

Mr. LeFlore also announced that a mass walking movement among the colored citizens was temporarily postponed to see what effect the company's new program in improving the deplorable conditions. A special committee has been appointed to arrange a further conference with bus officials on the recommendations that were not acceptable.

The seven specific recommendations of the NAACP branch were:

1. Immediate disarming of all bus drivers.

SEP 12 1942

2. Impartial enforcement of the law pertaining to segregation of the races, with the stipulation that Negro passengers would not be called upon to vacate seats taken near the front if there were no seats available behind them.

3. Immediate use of colored bus drivers on lines where the patronage is "overwhelmingly colored."

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4. Require all drivers to be ordinarily courteous to and considerate of bus patrons, irrespective of race, color or creed.

5. Demand discontinuance of "abuse and unprovoked insults" to colored patrons.

6. Require each bus driver to conspicuously display his name in the driver's compartment.

7. Dismissal of a bus driver charged with murder in the slaying of a Negro soldier on a bus August 15.

REJECTS TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

The company, according to LeFlore, agreed to all the recommendations except No. 3 (employment of Negro bus drivers, but promised to take the question under advisement), and No. 7 (dismissal of the bus driver accused of murder, on the grounds of legal questions involved.)

At a mass meeting last Sunday at the Metropolitan A.M.E. church, attended by over 1,000 persons, it was voted to postpone the proposed "walk-to-work, walk-to-church, and walk-to-shop" movement.

Army to Probe Soldier's Death

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 10—The War Department will conduct a thorough investigation into the killing of Private Henry Williams, of Brookey Field Army Air Depot, by Grover Chandler, white bus driver, on August 15, according to a message from the Adjutant General and Truman K. Gibson, assistant civilian aide to the Secretary of War, received by J. L. LeFlore, chairman of the Southern NAACP Conference. Chandler has been released on $3,500 bond.

SEP 12 1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

WITCHCRAFT PLEA BRINGS NO PARDON

NOV 7 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5—(AP)—An echo of witchcraft was heard Thursday when the State Pardon-Parole Board denied a parole application of Dave Turner, Negro sentenced to life imprisonment from Choctaw County on a 1935 murder conviction.

A parole board investigator reported that Turner confessed killing his parents, but he said a woman witch doctor whom he consulted told him that his parents had put a spell on his wife, causing her to leave him.

The board also denied parole for William Anderson, Montgomery sentenced to a year and 339 days for manslaughter as the driver of an automobile involved in a collision on the Mobile Highway July 20, 1941, in which A. L. Carter was killed.

The board also rejected parole pleas of three life termers: Mansel Abernathy, Coosa County; Johnnie Moore, Monroe, and George Mitchell, Jefferson, all convicted of murder.

NOV 7 - 1942

Parole was granted two other life termers: Robert Lee McCoy, Russell County, murder, and Jack Aenchbaker, Lee County, criminal assault.

Other parolees included Joe C. Nunn, Autauga, homicide, 35 years; Perry Phifer, Sumter, homicide, 35 years; John Key, Macon, homicide, 15 years; Jesse Williams, Jefferson, robbery, 15 years, and John Whitrock, Franklin, 20 years.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Burglar Clubs 3 In Dark And Steals $150

Sam Senter And Wife In Hospital After Night Attack In Their Home

Sam Senter, 33-year-old operator of the Daylight Grocery at 401 Cleveland Avenue, was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise in his home at 312 Belview Avenue. Investigating he encountered a negro rifling a money box in which were the receipts of Saturday's business at the store.

Senter grappled with the intruder but the negro was armed with a club which he brought down on the storekeeper's head. Mr. Senter's wife Ethel ran to her husband's assistance and the negro's club swung again, breaking her jaw. Her father Louis Goldberg, who resides with them, was aroused by the struggle in the living room and came in only to receive a blow on the arm.

Senter, who was severely bludgeoned about the head, was senseless and Mrs. Senter and her father were powerless against the negro who fled with the contents of the money box, amounting, police were told, to $150.

Aroused neighbors telephoned the police who called an ambulance. The three occupants of the house were removed to St. Margaret's Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Senter remained there last night, the former in a delirious condition. Mr. Goldberg was treated for an arm injury and dismissed.

Detectives who made an investigation found no substantial clue to the burglar's identity.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Arrested As Assailant Of Senter Family

Positively Identified By Louis Goldberg, Says Police Detective

Detective Lieut. O. M. Cobb announced yesterday that he and Lieut. W. C. Frizzle, working together, had arrested a negro who had been positively identified as the assailant of the Sam Senter family in their home early Sunday morning.

Listed as Ralph Watts, 30, the negro was described as a former employe at Senter's grocery store and salvage business on Cleveland Avenue. Lieut. Cobb said Louis Goldberg, Senter's father-in-law was positive in his identification of Watts.

Both Senter and his wife remained at St. Margaret's Hospital last night, neither of them in condition to view the prisoner. Senter, it was said, was still delirious and unable to discuss the attack made upon him, Mrs. Senter, and Goldberg by an intruder in their home.

Goldberg who received several blows from a club in the intruder's hand was said to have obtained a clear view of his assailant by a light that had been left burning in the bathroom. Mrs. Senter was struck in bed, the blow breaking her jaw. She was able only to say that the man who struck her was a negro and tall. Watts was described as a tall negro.

Lieut. Cobb said Watts was placed among eight other prisoners at the county jail, and confronted by Goldberg, who immediately picked him out of the crowd.

Two rewards totaling $300 have been placed on the head of Senter's assailant. Mrs. Senter was said to have authorized a reward of $100 while the State offers $200. The offense of breaking into an inhabited dwelling at night carries the death penalty.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

'Scottsboro' Youth Claims Prison Break

Extra Describing himself as Ossie Powell, one of the nine original Scottsboro boys, and relating a vivid story of escaping from an Alabama chain gang last week, a shabbily-dressed youth walked into the office of Rev. Adam C. Powell jr. Wednesday morning and surrendered himself. The youth was booked on a charge of vagrancy by Police Lieutenant Emanuel Kline in Harlem Court Thursday morning, pending investigation.

Before his arraignment in court however, the youth is said to have admitted privately that he is not Ossie Powell but that he had served time in prison with the Scottsboro boy.

Powell, the Scottsboro boy, is one of the five still held by Alabama authorities. When last checked, he was serving a life sentence in connection with the freight train attack charge from which, back in 1931, sprang the sensational case since became famous the world over.—Ed.

Somewhat incredulous of the story of the youth now held here, local police have communicated with Alabama authorities in an effort to secure information which may throw further light on the matter. Up to PV's press time no reply had been reported from Alabama officials.

PV's city desk, calling the Alabama prison from which the self-confessed Ossie Powell said he had escaped, received only the terse declaration that "nothing was known about it."

Meanwhile, the youth is being held in a local jail, will come up for sentence on the vagrancy charge Tuesday, providing his original story remains unverified.

Before being turned over to local police, the youth made a sworn statement attesting to his identity and relating some details of his alleged escape from prison. This statement, signed in Rev. Powell's office, was turned over to the People's Committee, into whose hands the youth assigned his affairs.

According to the original story, he was one of a group of 21 prisoners on a chain gang placed in charge of one guard. On last June 2, he said, when he refused to drink bitter coffee served for breakfast, the guard threw the cupful of hot beverage in his face, scalding and partly blinding him.

He was finally taken to the hospital, kept three weeks there and then sent back to the gang. Despite doctor's orders that he wasn't to stay in the hot sun, he continued, he was put to work and, on the second day, he "fell out."

He was returned to the hospital for another week, sent back to work, collapsed the same day, whereupon he was whipped, the youth's story continued.

When finally returned to the gang he was approached by a water boy with the suggestion of a prison break. Seventeen of the 21 prisoners joined in the escape, he said, he and two others taking the guard's horse and riding to "somewhere" in Florida where their mount "gave out."

Leaving the other two, the youth continued, he rode a freight train to Miami, met a man there who took him in, provided him with clothes, took him to Jacksonville, and brought a bus ticket for him to Atlanta.

Arriving in Atlanta after a couple of narrow escapes, he was befriended by another man, who bought a railroad ticket to New York and put him on the train with full instructions about where to change. This man, he said, also urged him not to talk to anyone but to "go straight to Dr. Adam Powell" when he reached New York.

Local officials, unwilling to believe the youth's stories without further substantiation, admitted, however, that a thorough check with Alabama authorities is necessary before any further action can be taken.

In unofficial circles growing doubt in the youth's recitals is bolstered by revelation of the fact that no hint of any Alabama prison break has been heard, even over the police teletype. The latter procedure, it is pointed out, would be automatic, the instant such a break occurred.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Justice Department Won't Prosecute Pastor

"Insufficient Evidence" Is Rotnem's Reply

WASHINGTON —(SNS)— The Department of Justice Friday denied the request of two colored ministers for prosecution of a Decatur, Alabama white man on charges of assault.

Victor Rotnem, chief of the civil rights section of the department's criminal division, said that complaints by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. S. A. Young, Washington, D C., were "insufficient evidence to warrant federal prosecution under the criminal statues"

The two ministers told of being attacked by the Decatur man on a Memphis-bound train traveling through Alabama near Scottsboro. The ministers were first class passengers en route to Memphis to attend the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Both ministers were beaten about the face and their eyeglasses broken when they attempted to reac their Pullman car by passing through a white coach.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THREE JAILED IN PROBE OF THEFT

SEP 17 1942

Two White Men, Negro, Held By Fairfield, City Officers

SEP 17 1942

City Detectives E. B. Lewis and D. L. Houston said Tuesday they had arrested Herbert Davis, 27-year-old Negro, of 307 22nd Place South, who admitted theft of new tire tubes from an interstate commerce shipment in the storeroom of the North Alabama Motor Express Company in North Birmingham. Also arrested were two white men, said by the officers to have admitted purchase of several of the tubes.

Assisting the officers in investigation of the theft and sale of the new rubber tubes was an investigator from the Office of Price Administration.

SEP 17 1942

Woodrow B. Ware, of Hueytown, a mechanic for the motor express company, was placed in the Southside Jail Tuesday, the officers said, after he had admitted purchase of some of the tubes from the Negro. A third man, D. H. Donaldson, of Bessemer Route 1, a brother-in-law of Ware, was being held in Fairfield City Jail.

The arrests of Ware and the Negro followed an investigation by Fairfield City officers of sale Monday morning in Fairfield of several tubes by Donaldson. In turn, the officers said, Ware admitted having purchased the tubes from the Negro.

SEP 17 1942

Two other tire thefts occurred in Birmingham Monday night, according to police reports.

T. C. McVea, of 900 17th Street, Southwest, reported the theft of two trailer tires from his home sometime Monday night. The tires were valued at $30.

Mark Gunn, Jr., Negro, of 2124 24th Avenue, North, reported two tire and wheel outfits were stolen from his car parked at 2405 North 22nd Street sometime between 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., Tuesday.

SEP 26 1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

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afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Minister Beaten Because He Touched White Woman

SEP 26 1942

BULLETIN!

HARTFORD, Conn. — The Rev. J. F. Jackson announced Thursday that he will confer with Attorney General Francis Biddle in Washington, Monday, about attack made on him September 8 by two white men on a train in Alabama.

SEP 26 1942

DECATUR, Ala. — Because he touched a white woman, wife of a local photographer, when the Southern Railway's Memphis Special lurched, the Rev. S. A. Young of D.C., en route to the National Baptist Convention, was struck by the woman's husband, precipitating a near riot on the trian, the white man admitted this week.

T. J. Hudson, white, the photographer, who admitted striking the Rev. Mr. Young, one of the two ministers struck by white men during the altercation, complained Tuesday because "it has not been printed that I struck him (the Rev. Mr. Young) because he grabbed hold of my wife to steady himself when the train lurched."

SEP 26 1942

Denies Attack Unprovoked

Denying that the attack was unprovoked, he charged that the Rev. Mr. Young brushed against his wife a second time and he struck him. The Rev. J. F. Jackson of Hartford, Conn., then began beating him, he said, and a white sailor "pitched in and both of us beat them off."

After the sailor joined the fight, Hudson said, other colored persons rushed into the car and were "about to get into it when the trainmen came in and settled the trouble."

THE REV. S. A. YOUNG,

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGROES URGED TO 'CURB CRIME'

[redacted] 14 1942

In a report to Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn yesterday the Bessemer grand jury called "deplorable and appalling" the fact that 90 per cent of the cases involved Negroes. The report stated:

"We find that an utter disregard of the law has been shown by Negro offenders. They have not only plundered and robbed, but have killed, slashed and ravished each other.

"Unless this condition is checked there is a possibility of serious consequences. We therefore urge that Negro leaders, including teachers and ministers, lend their best efforts in teaching members of their race to respect the law, as well as the rights and properties of law-abiding citizens.

[redacted] 14 1942

The report also pointed out that many complaints of traffic law violation were investigated, and that offenses of this type are apparently increasing.

It recommended installation of a traffic light at Owen-av and Center-st in Jonesboro.

A total of 74 cases, mostly of a minor nature, were investigated. Fifty-eight true bills were returned, seven no bills, and four cases were passed. Five cases docketed were disposed of by the courts having jurisdiction thereof.

Mac B. Clay was foreman of the jury.

CONFESSION CLEARS CONDEMNED NEGRO

JAN 23 1942

Birmingham Post - Birmingham Ala.

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 23.—Dock Powell, 27-year-old Negro, went to his death in Alabama's electric chair today but only after his statement to Governor Dixon 12 hours previously had spared the man whom he had previously contended was his murder accomplice. JAN 23 1942

The governor yesterday afternoon commuted the death sentence of Albert Lee Craig, 21, Negro, to life imprisonment. The two men had been convicted to the brutal murder of Miss Mary Webster Garrison, prominent state fraternal leader, at her home in Ashland last Oct. 14.

Prior to and at the trial, Powell confessed and implicated Craig and the latter then admitted being a party to the crime. Miss Garrison, the middle-aged daughter of a former Clay County probate and circuit judge, was beaten to death in the back yard of her home.

Powell's statement exonerating Craig, given at what was generally expected to be a routine clemency hearing, came as a distinct surprise to the governor, attorneys and law enforcement officers present.

Condemned Man 'Lied'

Powell, however, stuck to his story assuming full and sole responsibility for the crime, through questioning by the chief executive, Asst. Atty. Gen. Chas. L. Rowe and Circuit Solicitor A. L. Hardegree.

"I lied on him (Craig)," Powell told the governor as spectators gasped. "He had nothing to do with it. I brought him into it because I thought it might save my own life."

Powell said he had told Sheriff Z. P. Jordan, of Clay County, when the sheriff visited Kilby Prison here recently, that Craig was innocent. The sheriff was not present at the hearing. JAN 23 1942

When Governor Dixon had heard Powell's new version of the killing, he asked if anyone in the hearing room could throw any light on the case in view of new developments.

I. C. H. Champney, the state veteran Negro prison chaplain, arose and told a story about how he was preaching a sermon to Kilby inmates shortly before Christmas and strongly urged the convicts to tell "the truth," whether they were guilty or innocent.

He bore down on this theme—"tell the truth"—and after he had completed the sermon, Powell called him to the latter's cell and told me he wanted to tell the truth about the Garrison murder, that Craig had nothing to do with it.

Champney quoted Powell as urging him (Champney) to tell the right people about it so that Craig would not have to pay for a crime he did not commit.

Powell 'Beat' Craig

The chaplain told the governor he never did act on the request, however, and Powell kept asking him every time he saw him later if he had reported the matter to authorities. Champney said he told Powell the clemency hearing was the place for that.

Craig told the governor he confessed to complicity in the crime out of fear, following a beating administered to him by Powell with a shoe while both were in jail awaiting trial. JAN 23 1942

In commuting Craig's death sentence, Governor Dixon went as far as he could under the law. It was considered likely the State Board of Pardons and Paroles will now investigate the case. The board has power to free Craig at any time after he begins serving his life sentence.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Jersey's Edison Solicitous For Alabama Felon

FEB 12 1942

Commends Negro Who Fought Extradition And Lost

Although New Jersey is no longer a haven of refuge for a certain type of escaped convict from the South, leaders of the State made famous by Boss Hague still have an interest in the fate of prisoners extradited and returned to Dixie.

This was indicated by a letter from Gov. Charles Edison, of New Jersey, to Gov. Dixon, of Alabama, expressing solicitude for Nathan Beauchamp, Alabama negro convict who was recently extradited from New Jersey. Beauchamp's case even won a place in the news columns of The New York Times, after he had "voluntarily surrendered" to New Jersey authorities. FEB 12 1942

Alabama authorities indicated that there was more to Beauchamp's giving up than appeared on the surface. According to Chief Clark H. C. Flowers, of the State Prison Department, he apparently did surrender to New Jersey authorities—but he came in with his lawyer, and fought extradition, relying perhaps on the well-known New Jersey record in extraditions and perhaps unaware of adoption of uniform extradition laws. He lost out, and is already back behind Alabama prison bars.

The record showed that Beauchamp received a life sentence for murder from Barbour County, Dec. 4, 1935. He escaped July 19, 1941,—not from an Alabama chain gang or other torture device, but from a comfortable job as a trusty, driving the Capitol bus used in carrying other trusties back and forth from Kilby Prison to the State Capitol. He showed up in New Jersey last month with his lawyer and won acclaim for his action. The fact that he fought extradition was omitted from The New York Times account, which said, in part: "Due to the adoption of uniform extradition laws, the governor of New Jersey no longer exercises discretion in regard to prisoners from other States and the issuance of a warrant is a matter of course. In the case of Beauchamp Gov. Edison wrote to Gov. Dixon that the man's action in surrendering and that of his advisers should "be given the consideration by the authorities of the State of Alabama in future dealing with Beauchamp's case." FEB 12 1942

At Gov. Dixon's office it was said that the letter from the governor of New Jersey has been received and filed.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Three Face Death In Electric Chair

MAR 13 1942

Mobile Man To Pay For Murdering Family

Esker Washington Gibson, 32, of Mobile County, accused of drenching his wife and five children with kerosene and then applying a fatal torch, failed to gain clemency from Gov. Frank M. Dixon yesterday and was scheduled to die early this morning in the Kilby Prison electric chair.

The man's date of execution strangely was set for Friday, the 13th, and was a grim repetition of a previous execution date scheduled for him also on Friday, the 13th—last month, from which he was granted a 30-day reprieve in the absence of the Chief Executive from the State. MAR 13 1942

Also scheduled to die was Bud Herring, 70, a negro found guilty of the Coffee County slaying of Mrs. Eunie Peacock.

Everett Washington, 17-year-old Pratt City negro convicted of criminal assault of a 12-year-old white girl, was to be the third person to die shortly after last midnight, but was granted a one-week reprieve by the Governor "for further study" within six hours of his scheduled electrocution, after Dixon had communicated with physicians connected with the case. Previously he had denied clemency.

TWO MEN EXECUTED AT ALABAMA PRISON

MAR 14 1942

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.—A white man and a Negro died last night in Alabama's electric chair. Both were denied clemency in hearings before Gov. Frank M. Dixon yesterday. They were:

Esker Washington Gibson, 32, of Mobile, convicted of the murder of his wife and five children by setting fire to the house in which they lived. MAR 13 1942

Bud Phelps Herring, 45, Negro, convicted of assaulting and murdering Mrs. Eunie Peacock, a white woman, in Coffee County, in October, 1940.

The double execution began shortly after midnight.

A group of persons from Birmingham presented a plea for commutation of the sentence of another Negro, Everett Washington, 17, of Birmingham, to life imprisonment, basing their request on his youth. The pointed out that he was only one day beyond the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court (16 years) when he was tried and convicted of assaulting a young white girl. Governor Dixon granted a week's stay.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Canty To Face His 3rd Trial At May Term

MAR 22 1942

Old Witnesses Scattered So Depositions Will Be Presented

Dave Canty, Montgomery negro who by appeals has twice escaped sentence in the slaying of Miss Eunice Ward, public health nurse, four years ago, will face his third jury here at the May term of Circuit Court, Solicitor Temple Seibels said yesterday.

Now at Atmore Prison, Canty will be removed shortly to the Montgomery County jail, according to the solicitor who also said witnesses in the earlier trials were scattered "from California to Maine," but that the case would be prosecuted nevertheless.

In lieu of witnesses who previously testified in the case, but who now can not be reached, testimony already deposed will be resubmitted to the jury.

From the first trial on a charge of murder Canty drew a death sentence, which was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that the negro's alleged confession was forced from him. With the confession ruled out, the case was retried and a verdict of guilty of first degree murder returned and a life sentence meted MAR 22 1942

Again appealed, the case was reversed by the Alabama Supreme Court last Thursday with the high court contending Judge Eugene W. Carter's charge to the jury was "misleading" and "tends to disparage alibi evidence as a matter of law, singles it out to be viewed with distrust. . ."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Supreme Court Orders Retrial For Dave Canty

MAR 21 1942

Two More Facing Death In Sex Crimes Are Saved

MAR 2 - 194

The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday granted new trial to Dave Canty, Montgomery negro who received a life sentence for the murder of Miss Eunice Ward, public health nurse. The decision was handed down four years to the day after Miss Ward was slain while picking flowers near the Masonic Home. The Supreme Court held that Judge Eugene Carter erred in his charge to the jury.

Meanwhile, of two other negroes, both from Jefferson County, under death sentence for criminal attacks upon white women, one won commutation to life imprisonment Thursday by executive order, and the other a judicial stay pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Both had been due to die in the electric chair at Kilby Prison early Friday.

Canty's Third Trial

The new trial ordered by the Supreme Court in the Canty case will be the third time he has faced a jury. He was given the death sentence the first time, but the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the ground that Canty's alleged confession was forced from him. On second trial, with the confession ruled out, he was again found guilty of first degree murder and given a life sentence.

In reversing the case Thursday, the Supreme Court quoted from Judge Carter's instructions to the jury with reference to Canty's effort to establish an alibi: "Well, the law says this with reference to an alibi, that an alibi is easily manufactured and should be taken with great caution. But, once an alibi is established, it is as good a defense as is known to the law." The Supreme Court, in opinion written by Justice Bouldin, with no dissent, held that this statement from the trial judge was "misleading" and "tends to disparage alibi evidence as a matter of law, singles it out to be viewed with distrust."

MAR 24 1942

Sentence Commuted

Gov. Dixon Thursday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Everett Washington, 16-year-old Jefferson County negro convicted of criminally attacking a young white child. Gov. Dixon in a statement cited new and mitigating evidence brought to light since the trial. For this reason, Gov. Dixon granted one of his rare commutations, after having refused to grant clemency a week ago although it was then recommended by Circuit Judge John C. Morrow and Emmett Perry, judge of the juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Jefferson County, on the ground of the youth of the defendant.

Frank Johnson, alias Bradley Johnson, another Jefferson County negro, convicted of criminally attacking a young matron, and implicated in several similar crimes, was granted a stay by the Alabama Supreme Court Thursday to May 1, to give him time to file petition for writ of certiorari with the U. S. Supreme Court. The Alabama Supreme Court had previously affirmed his conviction, but his case will go to the Supreme Court in Washington on the now familiar plea that his alleged confession was forced from him by officers resorting to improper methods of procedure.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Detroiters Halt Extradition Of Alabama Negro

MAR 28 1942

Circulate Inflammatory Handbills To Keep Fugitive There

Documentary evidence of the tactics sometimes resorted to by anonymous individuals up North to inflame prejudices—and incidentally to raise cash contributions by the promotion of the scheme—was brought from Detroit recently by B. W. Ulmer, State transfer agent. Mr. Ulmer was sent to Michigan on an official mission, to return Tut Harris, alias John Stoutermire, Alabama negro convict who escaped while serving a sentence for grand larceny, and was caught by police of the Michigan metropolis.

Mr. Ulmer came back without the prisoner due to legal delay resulting in a final appeal by Harris, alias Stoutermire, to the Michigan Supreme Court. He found Michigan prosecuting officials most cooperative, and Alabama is hopeful of getting the man when the Supreme Court rules on his appeal.

Mr. Ulmer did bring back a printed handbill, copies of which were being freely circulated in Detroit.

"For Justice and Democracy, Stop Lynching! Protest the Return to Alabama of John Stoutermire," the handbill read. It urged readers to send Gov. Van Wagoner telegrams protesting extradition.

"He served three years and doesn't want to return to such torture on the chain gang for a crime he did not commit."

"The last negro sent back was lynched. Don't let this happen to Stoutermire," the circular pleaded.

Only A Phone Number

At the bottom was a statement, "Sponsored by Citizen Committee," and significantly perhaps "Contribute your Financial Support." A telephone number was the only clue to the identity of the "committee." Chief Clerk H. C. Flowers, of the State Convict Department, did not comment on the handbill in language suitable for publication, but he did furnish some details about the case. Harris, alias Stoutermire, was convicted in Montgomery Circuit Court of grand larceny, Nov. 12, 1937, and given six to eight years. He escaped from Camp Cleveland Jan. 31, 1941. On Feb. 7 of this year a telegram was received from Detroit authorities announcing his arrest there and asking "Do you want him?" Alabama did, but so far without success, though Michigan authorities who have passed on the case to date have ruled that this State can have him.

MAR 28 1942

Governor Cooperative

Gov. Van Wagoner, apparently unawed by the "Citizen Committee," approved Alabama's request for extradition. Mr. Ulmer went after the man Feb. 18, but court action interposed and after staying there until the 26th, he returned empty-handed. The case was deferred to March 20, and Mr. Ulmer, having been again sent to the vicinity of Detroit on other business, again dropped in to see if the case had been finally settled. It had not, and he again returned without Harris.

On March 20, though, Judge Guy A. Miller, of the Wayne County Circuit Court, ruled in favor of extradition; the persistent Harris, through his attorney, then appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court, and was given a week in which to perfect his appeal. A final decision is expected soon.

Mr. Flowers expressed appreciation of the cooperation his department has received from Michigan authorities and opined that perhaps the contribution-soliciting "Citizen Committee" would soon have to find something else to get excited about.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 14, 1942

MISTREATMENT OF A NEGRO

To the Editor The News:

As I sit to write this I am almost ashamed to admit that I am a white person. I have beyond any doubt just witnessed the most awful scene imaginable.

While standing on the corner of 17th Street and Third Avenue Tuesday night, waiting for a street car, we suddenly had our attention drawn by shouts of :"By God, I'm from Mississippi, and you'll respect me!" Naturally we turned, and the revolting sight of a white man standing over a prostrate Negro, repeatedly stamping the Negro in the face with his heel, met our eyes. Then occurred the most cowardly incident I have ever witnessed: The white man (?) walked a few steps away, suddenly paused, said, "There ain't no police around," went back and kicked the Negro several more times. By that time someone had phoned for the police. We waited for what seemed an unusually long time, then I called again. After another rather lengthy delay the police arrived, and an ambulance carried the Negro away.

Nothing can be done about this. I simply write this letter to raise a note of protest against the blind, unreasonable prejudice of race that exists in our nation! Can we ask God to bless such as this? Was that incident an example of the democracy for which we say we are fighting? Speak of "Wake up, America!" I'll agree; let's wake up to face the dangers that prevent us from having anything like a semblance of decent living and democracy in this proud land!

Won't you and can't you at least write an editorial pleading and demanding something like decency in the relationships among men here in this city of Birmingham?

God have mercy upon us all.

CHARLES BRITT.

Birmingham-Southern.

Editor's Note—Naturally, The News deplores such mistreatment of a Negro as that described in this letter. Since Mr. Britt appeals to The News for "an editorial pleading and demanding something like decency in the relationships among men," we want to say that we have published many editorials doing just that—editorials seeking to promote better relations between the races, and editorials denouncing injustices, wrongs or mistreatment done to Negroes. We shall continue to publish such editorials as often as there is occasion for them. Of course, The News did not know of the incident reported by Mr. Britt, but it shares his indignation and resentment over an act such as he describes.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes And Crime

***The Quarterly Review*, published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, carries an item which says 51 Negroes were indicted in the slaying of 51 other Negroes in the Birmingham judicial area during the period Jan. 1, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1941. During that year, also, one other Negro was indicted in the killing of a white man and three white men were charged with the murder of three other white men. These facts, compiled by a Birmingham attorney, are a solemn warning of the great need for better educational opportunities for our Negro citizens, for better living conditions and more varied economic opportunities. The heavy preponderance of Negroes charged with homicide is not something to be passed off as "natural." It isn't, though it may be expected as long as Negroes face the difficulties still before them and as long as white juries often fail to impose on Negroes appropriate sentences for killing other Negroes.**

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Admits Theft Of Tires

MAY 29 1942

Three White Men Under Bond Awaiting Action Of Grand Jury

MAY 29 1942

Police Monday yesterday arrested Louis Baker, 30-year-old negro, for the theft of five new automobile tires from the wholesale warehouse of John Daniels at 114 Polk Street and announced that he had confessed.

The negro's apprehension completed a series of arrests begun earlier in the day in connection with the theft.

Detectives Lewis Miller and M. S. Chisholm, who investigated the case, said Baker admitted he took the tires and sold them to J. E. Hall for $10 each.

The negro was formerly employed at Daniels's gasoline filling station at 1046 South Decatur Street.

Hall, operator of a dry cleaning establishment at 818 Mt. Meigs Road, and H. G. Gibbons, his delivery man, had been arrested earlier in the day on charges of buying, receiving or concealing stolen property.

The negro told the officers that Gibbons, who also formerly worked for Daniels, told him some time ago to "get some tires."

The negro said he got them, one or two at the time, when he was sent on trips in a truck from the filling station to the warehouse for other purposes.

The tires were Dem[illegible] which Daniels is distributor in this territory.

MAY 29 1942

The detectives said they recovered two of the tires from Hall's automobile, two from his nearby filling station and one from the dry cleaning plant. Serial numbers had been cut from those found on the automobile.

Bill Blankenship, another former Daniels's employe, was also arrested during the day in connection with the disappearance of $28 in cash from Daniels's filling station.

The three white men made bond and were released from jail, pending action on the charges by the grand jury now in session.

Bailes Says Criticism False, Unfair

Birmingham Post

Former Solicitor Affirms Belief In Guilt Of Boy Saved From Chair

Birmingham, Ala.

Editor, The Post:

In the interest of fact and fair play I should like to say that your lead editorial of Monday, March 23, is so misleading that the public is entitled, as you say, to further light.

Your statement that the Negro boy, whose sentence was commuted by the governor last week, is "a feeble-minded Negro boy" is a falsification of the record. Not a word in support of such a claim appears in the record of the defense of this boy from the time of his arrest to the time of his conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Had your editorial not carried implications that might unjustly be laid against the solicitor's office as now constituted, I would not have considered a correction so necessary as I have always held with Thomas Jefferson that "the best answer to calumny is silence." I handled the prosecution of this case myself. I, and I alone, am responsible for what was done or left undone. For that I make no apologies. I acted on my firm conviction that a heinous crime had been committed by a Negro in brutally assaulting a 12-year-old white girl. The victim testified unequivocally that a rape was completely accomplished. The defendant admitted, without any coercion whatsoever, that he had consummated the rape and that the rape was fully accomplished. He states so in his confession. When this case was tried before a jury, defendant's counsel of his own choosing, and not appointed by the court, after several conferences with the defendant, admitted in his argument to the jury that the defendant was guilty of rape. As far as I am advised, this Negro has never changed his statement that he completed the rape upon this girl. In his statement he said that he had a knife in his hand and threatened to kill this little girl if she did not submit. He stated that her little brother, about five years of age, began to cry and holler, and that he slapped him down and held him there while he consummated this rape. I was at the time, and still am, of the opinion that the testimony of the girl and the admission of this defendant is the best evidence of the commission of the offense. The doctors were summoned into court, and were equally available to the defendant and to the State. Their statements varied greatly as to the injuries upon the girl. As between the testimony of the two doctors who widely disagreed, and the testimony of the girl-victim and the defendant that did agree in every detail, I stood then and stand now on what the girl charged and the defendant admitted from first to last.

MAR 2 - 1942

Your editorial states that the defendant was not guilty. I submit that this statement is not true. The 18 men on the grand jury who heard the evidence thought him guilty. The 12 men of the trial jury, who heard the testimony of the little girl, the confession of the defendant, and the argument of his counsel thought him guilty and that a death sentence was necessary. The Supreme Court affirmed the sentence and ordered his execution. The governor had the final responsibility and is answerable to none but his own conscience. With that I have no quarrel.

MAR 28 1942

If you mean what you say in the last sentence of your editorial that "the public is entitled to further light," you will give it to them by publishing in full this letter.

GEO. LEWIS BAILES.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Pistol Waving Negroes Land In County Jail

APR 13 1942

So Do Several Others Not Inclined To Talk

Five negroes were held in the county jail Sunday night for investigation of charges of presenting firearms, after some of their number had allegedly brandished pistols in menacing fashion at a truckload of baseball players on the Mobile highway about 6:30 p.m. Sunday.

The ball players, members of the Nolin Brothers club of the City League, returning from a game at Hope Hull, reported that some six or seven miles out on the Mobile Highway an auto filled with negroes drove alongside them with some of its occupants waving pistols and pointing them in the players' direction.

The negroes' car finally passed the truck, whose occupants a few minutes later notified Highway Patrolman Ralph C. Wilson, on duty in the vicinity. He overhauled the automobile after a chase of half a mile. He reported finding one pistol in the car and another flung from it but recovered. The negroes, listed as Jesse Merriwether, Arthur Lee Shelby, Willie George Shelby, Mozelle Shelby and Dan Jackson, all of Montgomery, were placed in the county jail as officers sought to determine who were the pistol wielders.

Miranda Robinson, negro woman, was placed in the county jail early Sunday morning charged with the slaying of Rosa Underwood, fatally stabbed Saturday night. Both were residents of the Mytelene community.

Mrs. Cleo Hood, 44 South Goldthwaite Street, reported to police that a thief entered her residence Saturday night and took approximately $20 from the trousers of four roomers, considerately leaving the pants on the bach porch.

APR 13 1942

Burglary of the Booth Grocery Store at East Jeff Davis and Decatur was reported Saturday night with the loot, a large quantity of cigarets, seven shirts and two pairs of shoes, recovered Sunday by Detectives Cobb and Frizzle, cached away in a sewer.

J. F. Goree, 218 Plum Street, reported theft of 33 chicks three to four weeks old; and William Berry, 626 Willena Avenue, reported a bicycle stolen.

DIXIE TOWN SO HATEFUL, LEADING WHITE DESERTS

APR 25 1942

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

Extra

The majority of the press either missed it or decided to overlook it, but down in Birmingham last week, Henry Matthews, respectable citizen, was knocked down in the street, then shot in the back four times and fatally wounded by Officer DeGroat, white, of the town's police force—because he was allegedly jay-walking.

Matthews' employer happens to be an influential white, however, so the whole town's seething, with a loud and far-from-all-Negro demand for punishment of DeGroat. A Dr. Henry Edmonds, leading white mover for improving race relations locally, is reported leaving town for reasons unknown, although in some quarters it is believed he's disgusted at his own folk.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal

May 16, 1942

A Question of Guilt

(Atlanta Journal)

A Negro youth, well known to all in the little Georgia city as a ne-er-do-well, stole a set of unused tires from an automobile company's store room. He was suspected by the police and under questioning admitted the theft. He told the oofficers to whom he had sold them. The white man whom he named surrendered the tires.

The Negro is in jail and will go to the chaingang. But what about the purchaser? The thief had no car and would not have stolen the tires except to sell them. The purchaser, in the circumstances, could not fail to know that he was buying stolen goods. Was he any less guilty, in the eyes of the law, than the thief? In the eyes of man, was not his crime the greater, for he was a person of education and of some means, while the thief was an ignorant and needy waif of society?

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Pincer Movement On Crime Launched By County Juries

JUN 9 1942

With one day remaining for clearing the criminal docket of Montgomery Circuit Court juries yesterday dealt consistent guilty verdicts in a number of assault and grand larceny cases, actions considered by officials as heralding a pincer movement on crime in this section.

Roadhouses, in recent weeks, have drawn bitter condemnation from officials who pointed out that a number of them in the Montgomery vicinity were little more than breeding places for crimes ranging from brawls to slayings.

JUN 9 1942

Described as one of the roughest outbreaks recently was the alleged assault on William E. Coleman by Jake Wainwright, Gaston Wainwright and John William Wilson at the V Tavern on the Birmingham Highway.

In the charge against Jake Wainwright the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty and fixed a fine of $250. The remaining two men, alleged accomplices, will be tried today before Judge Walter B. Jones.

Shortly after the jury's verdict Judge Jones placed Gaston Wainwright under $2,500 peace bond upon complaint of Coleman who declared Wainwright had further threatened him.

Tom Young, negro purse snatcher, was found guilty. Testimony produced included an F. B. I. crime record of two pages. T. J. Jones, negro probationer, was found guilty of grand larceny said to have been committed during his probation period.

Principal cases to be tried today will be charges of receiving stolen property against Sam Center, H. G. Gibbons and J. E. Hall. Allegedly, the articles involved are rubber tires.

All prisoners convicted yesterday and today will be sentenced tomorrow.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Negroes Get 218 Years In Alley Robbery Scheme

Turner Washington and Elizabeth Williams are going to be mighty old when they get out of prison—if they live that long.

The Negro man about 35, and the woman, 25, were each given two 99-year sentences—to run consecutively—this morning when a jury in Judge Robert J. Wheeler's court found them guilty on two robbery charges. In addition, they each received 20-year sentences in Judge John C. Morrow's court yesterday on another similar charge.

JUN 2 1942

Assistant Solicitor Burgin Hawkins branded the pair "a sinister bandit combination" who operated around the bus station after dark. He told the court the woman would step out of the shadows and ask for a match or cigaret, then the man would grab his victim and drag him into a vacant lot and rob him.

J. E. Blankenship testified that he was robbed of $63, while Jesse Cowling said the Negro took his overcoat, hat and $5.20. C. S. Hurd testified in Judge Morrow's court that he was cut with a knife and robbed of his watch, pen and pencil.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 26, 1942

Two Kinds Of People

A point that needs occasional stressing was voiced the other day by a Baltimore judge, W. Conwell Smith, when he sentenced a young Negro to the penitentiary on a charge of assaulting a police officer. The judge said in part:

"We don't have two kinds of people in Baltimore, black and white, and whoever is trying to persuade us that this is a fact is doing a great disservice to the community. We recognize only two kinds of people here—good people and bad people."

That is a fine attitude to be found in any community. It is the fair attitude; it is the sane attitude. That attitude should be before policemen at all times. It becomes the bench better than any judicial dignity.

There should be only one kind of justice in a community, a justice for white man and Negro alike. That ideal is embedded in the national constitution. It should be a part of the manner of living of all people, especially those in authority.

The law distinguishes between good people and bad people. It makes no distinctions of color, race, nationality, creed or political belief. It says only that there are good people and bad people and that the bad shall be subject to punishment.

It is easy to understand, however, how Negroes may feel a sense of grievance against law-enforcement officials. Many more Negroes are arrested, in proportion to population, than are white persons. In 1938, for example, of each 100,000 Negroes in the country, 1,503 were arrested and finger-printed, whereas the corresponding figure for white inhabitants was 780. In other words, considering the nation as a whole, Negroes are charged with almost twice as many serious crimes, per capita, as are white persons.

Even normal discharge by policemen of their duties might lead some unthinking Negroes to feel discrimination. It is a temptation which they should strive against, since yielding to it makes the situation only more difficult for all concerned. Negroes with a feeling of responsibility should help the police rather than hinder them. They should work against that characteristic so common among Negroes of shielding an offender from the police instead of helping the police to find him.

But the white man has his duties and obligations, too, and on the whole they are greater. It is his responsibility to see that justice is administered regardless of color. If the Negroes believe that, they will more easily understand that the disproportionate share of arrests is due in part to weaknesses of their own people and not necessarily to the white man's prejudices.

Above all else, the Negro must get the feeling that he is receiving justice under the law. It is the white man's business to make sure the Negro has cause to have that feeling.

Linden, Ala., Democraf Reporter
May 28, 1942

Saturday night furnished more than its usual quota of cutting scrapes and fights among the colored population. One negro, brought to a physician for treatment, appeared to have had his eyelids deliberately sliced off. The negro charged with doing the cutting is in jail. Many of these cutting scrapes are never reported to officers at all, the victim preferring to wait for a chance to revenge himself. It is unfortunate for negro race that this attitude prevails and that the great majority of them are unwilling to assist officers of the law in apprehending negro criminals or to testify in the prosecution of a negro defendant. As a matter of fact, if not of law, the duty and responsibility for creating greater respect for law among the negro population rests squarely on the shoulders of the white citizenship to whom the negro must perforce look for guidance since the negro has no voice nor influence in government. Is it not then the duty of our courts and juries to view less complacently the low value placed on human life by the negro; to get away from the "just another negro mess" view of these numerous cuttings and shootings, and the consequent low fines and mild sentences imposed for murderous assaults and homicides. Can the negro be expected to view these as heinous crimes when the punishment imposed is so frequently less than that for having possession of a pint of moonshine.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes And Soldiers Involved In Thefts

Three Negroes and some soldiers are involved in a series of tire thefts in Birmingham, it is revealed by City Detectives Abe Goldstein and George Palmer who have obtained confessions in the cases.

Seven charges of burglary and grand larceny are faced by the Negroes, Willie Bray, James McGrimmon and Murphy Varner, all 18 years old, and military authorities are handling the soldier cases, the detectives said.

The Negroes claimed that they were approached by the soldiers to get 10 tires for them for which they would pay $120. The three youths confessed to burglarizing the Gates Rubber Company, 1629 First Avenue, North, and stealing 10 new tires, which they claimed they turned over to the soldiers and received only $20.

Ten tires were stolen again from the same company two weeks later and the Negroes claimed to have received only $10 for these.

Other places burglarized were the Royal Tire Company, 1600 First Avenue, North; the Burgin Motor Company, 408 South 21st Street; Farris-Armstrong Motor Company, 2201 Third Avenue, South, and the Pryor Motor Company, 1916 Third Avenue, South. Thirty-six tires were stolen and 16 recovered.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

OUR COUNTY JAILS

Jefferson County's jail is now on the list which the Department of Justice refuses to use for federal prisoners—a list which includes Montgomery County's.

Progress in penal improvement is slow, and county jails seem to remain at the bottom of the list on the basis of sanitation, food and treatment of prisoners.

Action of the federal government in "blacklisting" Jefferson County's jail followed a recent investigation by James V. Bennett, director of federal prisons, into the attempted suicide of a prisoner, Kenneth Jackson by name. Mr. Bennett's report stated that Jackson, a sufferer from asthma, was punished for an infraction of rules by being shut up with two other fellow sufferers for twelve hours without food or water in a "solitary confinement cell," a dog-house "three feet wide, seven feet long, and nine feet high." The only ventilation consisted of a narrow grill of "air-ducts."

Bennett's report to the Department of Justice went on to say that Sheriff Holt McDowell, to whom Jackson's asthmatic condition had been reported, refused to allow this prisoner any modification of punishment whatever. Withstanding the torture as long as he could, Jackson finally stabbed himself and would have died in the "dog-house" had not one of the other victims attracted attention to the plight of the wounded man by kicking upon the door of the kennel.

Jackson's offense had been a visit "without permission" to the women's quarters, a practice seemingly allowed without undue difficulty in this incredible prison.

The degree of civilization achieved by a people can be measured by their handling of the crime problem and the condition of prisons. Alabama has made commendable progress in its State prison system. It's county jails are a quarter of a century behind. Until their standards are improved they will be a source of shame.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FBI Probe Asked In Beating Of Nurse

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Calling the attention of the Department of Justice to the aura of mystery surrounding the assault up on and the jailing of Second Lieut. Norma Greene of the Tuskegee Army Flying School medical detachment on September 12, the NAACP this week told Victor Rotnem, chief of the department's civil rights section that "it becomes more and more apparent that strong forces are at work trying to hush up the matter," and demanded immediate investigation of the case.

Lt. Greene was badly beaten by Montgomery, Ala., police and jailed for several hours following a dispute over a bus seat for which she had already paid her fare.

Officers and men at the Tuskegee base, it is reported, are under military orders not to talk.

15-1942

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 11, 1942

Race Trouble Fund Raised

Connecticut Governor Urges Legal Action In Alabama Train Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—(AP)—Governor Robert A. Hurley said Thursday he would help any effort to bring criminal prosecution against the men who attacked a 76-year-old Negro clergyman from Hartford on a train passing through Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Jackson of the Union Baptist Church was attacked by two white men Tuesday while en route to the Negro National Baptist Convention in Memphis, Tenn. He wired his family here that he had arrived safely and was not injured.

The governor today sent a personal contribution to a fund being raised to defray the expenses of any legal action that may be brought in Dr. Jackson's behalf, and accompanied it with a letter which said "the outrage has shocked every citizen of Connecticut."

The chief executive also wrote Dr. Allen F. Jackson, head of the Hartford branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pledging his cooperation in an effort to "bring the criminals responsible for that crime before the bar of justice where they can receive due punishment for having insulted the tenets of the Bill of Rights."

"It is high time that all the decent people of America join together to defend our fellow Americans of the Negro race from such terrorism," he said.

'EQUAL RIGHTS' PLEA MADE TO CONVENTION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—(AP)—The Rev. D. G. Jamison of Selma, Ala., president of the National Baptist Convention, Negro, appealed Thursday in his presidential address for an "enlightened public opinion" that would give the Negro his rights.

He asked for an end to "race discrimination" to assure "every citizen of color the common rights of American citizens." Other objectives should be, he said, "equal accomodations in railroad travel, irrespective of color, when the same fare is paid" and equal educational opportunities.

"Emancipate in fact as well as in name a race of more than 13,000,000 American born citizens," he said.

Nashville Tenn Banner
September 11, 1942

Aid in Punishing Attackers of Negro Offered

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Weekly Review
SEP 12 1942

Colored Pastors Charge Assault

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8—The friends of two Negro religious leaders, one of them 76 years old, charged that they were assaulted Tuesday by two white men as they passed through a white coach of a Memphis-bound passenger train going through North Alabama.

The charges were made in written statements signed by other members of a Negro delegation enroute to attend the (Negro) National Baptist Convention. Conductor A. T. Askew, of the Southern Railway Train corrobrated the statements copies of which were given to railway officials and to newsmen. One of the victims was Dr. J. C. Jackson, of Hartford, Conn. The other was the Rev. S. A. Young, of Washington, D. C.

The first incident occurred in the neighborhood of Scottsboro, Ala., and the second near Gurley, Ala.

Conductor Askew said the trouble "would really have been bad if I hadn't got there and broken up the second affair." He said some white passengers were angry because Negroes continued to go from their Pullman to the Negro daveoach and back, through cars occupied by white passengers.

SEP 12 1942

Askew said he would make a full report to railroad officials Wednesday inculding the names of the white men involved.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

Hoax Of His Attorney Gains Negro's Release

SEP 20 1942

James W. Lamar, Negro, can thank good luck, plus the fact that there is another Negro who resembles him, for his recent speedy release from a reckless driving charge before Judge H. B. Abernethy in the Misdemeanors and Felonies Court.

Asst. Solicitor E. C. (Bud) Watson and Julian Swift, Circuit Court cost clerk, his accusers, identified the other Negro and not Lamar when the case was called for trial before Judge Abernethy this week.

The story, briefly, was this:

Recently Watson and Swift were in a car on 24th Street, South, when another car, driven by a Negro, narrowly avoided crashing into them. They called to the driver to stop but instead the latter cursed them and sped away. Watson and Swift were unable to overtake the speeding car but got close enough to obtain the license number.

They swore out a warrant against James W. Lamar, whose name was listed as the licensee.

When the case was called, Morel Montgomery, attorney for Lamar, called the other Negro and not Lamar to the bar. Swift soon thereafter identified him as Lamar and Watson concurred. It was then that Montgomery disclosed the hoax which forced Judge Abernethy to nol pros the charge against Lamar.

SEP 20 1942

Knoxville Tenn Journal
September 12, 1942

Episode In Alabama Damages Negro Morale

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

Please permit an old-time subscriber of your influential paper to express an opinion through its columns concerning the unpleasant experience of colored ministers in Alabama as reported through the press.

As reported, these ministers were en route by train to the national Baptist convention at Memphis, the largest religious gathering among Negroes in America. It is rather difficult to associate men on such a mission with ugly behavior. I know nothing of the details involved and this is no attempt to judge and place blame. But this affair seems extremely unfortunate at this time in view of the low morale among certain types of Negroes, who daily feel and say that their stake in this war is too limited to justify a higher morale.

If, as stated, the only offense of which the ministers were guilty is that they passed through a car occupied by white passengers, it does seem that those who objected were either intentionally or unwittingly serving the polcies of certain foreign governments, hostile to that of America, and the American way. It is difficult to accept as true that an officious group which appears to have taken matters in hand, is representative of the good white people of Alabama, many of whom I know.

Be this as it may, such acts by misguided ones render the task harder for clear straight thinking Negroes who daily on and off the platform conscientiously endeavor to raise and promote a higher morale among those of the Negro group

O. B. TAYLOR.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 17, 1942

Race Incident Goes To Biddle

Negro Preacher To See Attorney General About Alleged Train Assault

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—(AP)—The Rev. Dr. John C. Jackson, 76-year-old Negro Baptist clergyman, plans to go to Washington Monday where, he said, he will confer with Attorney General Francis Biddle about an attack made on him by two white men on a train passing through Alabama.

The attack occurred September 8 while the clergyman was en route to a Negro church convention in Memphis, Tenn.

Upon his return here, Dr. Jackson, only slightly injured, announced he had conferred in New York with Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the latter had obtained an appointment for Monday with the attorney-general. Dr. Jackson said he would accompany White to Washington.

He declared his intention of obtaining "the best legal counsel" available in Hartford and said "the railroads of the South must be made to know that incidents of this kind can't just be passed off as 'unfortunate.'"

The clergyman added that the Southern press had treated the incident more "liberally" than he expected it would.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Governor Hurley Asks Dixon To Act In Train Beating

OCT 3 - 1942

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1—Governor Hurley Saturday sent a telegram to Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, urging the latter "to do all that lies in your power to bring persons who wantonly assaulted Rev. Dr. John C Jackson, race leader of Hartford, before the bar of justice."

The telegram followed by two days a Department of Justice refusal to prosecute a Decatur, Ala. man, accused of assaulting Dr. Jackson and another Baptist preacher recently, as they passed from one car to the next while in a train traveling across the Southern State.

FEDERAL LAW NOT APPLICABLE

The refusal to prosecute was based on Department of Justice contentions that the complaints made by the two ministers were "insufficient to warrant federal prosecution under the criminal statues," according to Chief Victor Rotnem of the Department's Civil Rights' section, in a statement issued Thursday.

The text of Governor Hurley's telegram to Governor Dixon follows:

OCT 3 - 1942

Frank M. Dixon, Governor of Alabama, Montgomery. On September 8, Rev. John C. Jackson, respected citizen of Hartford, Conn., was wantonly assaulted on a train passing through the State of Alabama. I know that you will agree with me that immediate steps should be taken to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of this brutal and unprovoked action. As Governor of Connecticut I ask you do all that lies within your power to bring those guilty of this assault before the bar of justice.

(Signed) ROBERT A. HURLEY.

Alabama Cops Beat Negro War Nurse

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y. OCT 5 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 4.—Second Lieut. Nora Green of the Tuskegee Army Air Corps School medical detachment, was badly beaten by Montgomery, Ala., police and jailed for several hours on Sept. 12 it was revealed here last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. The NAACP charged that efforts were being made to hush up the affair.

OCT 5 - 1942

Lt. Green, army nurse, was returning to Tuskegee from a shopping tour in Montgomery when a dispute arose over her right to a bus seat for which she had already paid her fare.

She was beaten and jailed by the police who intervened.

The NAACP told Victor Rotnem, chief of the Department of Justice Civil Rights Section that, "it becomes more and more apparent that strong forces are at work trying to hush up the matter."

The NAACP demanded an immediate investigation of the case.

Lt. Green was already selected for overseas duty before the attack on her was made.

OCT 5 - 1942

Negro officers and men at the Tuskegee base, it is reported, are under military orders not to talk.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.
Oct 3, 1942

WHITE WOMAN CLAIMS INJURY IN ROW WITH MINISTERS; SUES

Decatur, Ala. Sept. 1--A suit against the Southern railway, seeking $100,000 damages as the result of the alleged slapping of two Negro preachers here last week, was filed Thursday by Mrs. Maggie Hudson, white.

Mrs. Hudson, wife of one of the men who it is charged took part in the attack on the Negroes, seeks damages from the railroad because as her bill charges, she was severely injured when Dr. J. C. Jackson, Hartford, Conn., president of the New England Baptist Convention, fell against her.

PERMANENTLY INJURED

Mrs. Hudson, in her bill; said that she and her husband, T. J. Hudson, Decatur photographer, warned the railroad conductor that there would be trouble unless the train official halted the parade of Negroes through the white passenger car. She charges her husband pointed out that she was in poor health, and the he was afraid she might be injured if a fight resulted.

She charges she was permanently injured when Dr. Jackson fell against her. The suit was filed in Circuit Court here by Ben Britwell, attorney.

Court officials here predicte the case would come to trial early in October.

Mrs. Hudson added in her suit that it was up to the railroad officials to protect their passengers from such attacks and that the conductors and others had received proper warning that such a danger existed.

15-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

FBI Asked to Probe Arrest

OCT 10 1942

OCT 10 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Calling the attention of the Department of Justice to the aura of mystery surrounding the assault upon and the jailing of Second Lieut. Nora Green of the Tuskegee Army Air Corps School medical detachment, September 12, the N.A.A.C.P. this week told Victor Rotnem, chief of the department's Civil Rights Section that "it becomes more and more apparent that strong forces are at work trying to hush up the matter" and demanded immediate investigation of the case.

OCT 10 1942

Lt. Green was badly beaten by Montgomery, Ala., police and jailed for several hours following a dispute over a bus seat for which she had already paid her fare. The army nurse was returning to Tuskegee from a shopping tour in Montgomery made subsequent to her selection for overseas duty.

Colored officers and men at the Tuskegee base, it is reported are under military orders not to talk.

OCT 10 1942

...ingham Ala., Age-Herald
December 11, 1942

SECOND PURSE IS SNATCHED IN CITY

The second purse snatching reported on the Northside in two successive nights by a Negro youth, answering the same description in both instances, was reported to police early Wednesday night by one of the victims, Mrs. A. T. Sumner, of 2419 Fifth Lane, North. The youth was described as being slim, weighing about 130 pounds, about five feet, six inches tall, and about 18 to 20 years of age. He was wearing a tan jacket and a dark hat with the brim turned up. Officers E. S. Collier and A. F. Dovel investigated.

A sneak thief was reported to have entered the residence of Sam Elliott, of 2913 13th Avenue, North, Wednesday. Entrance was gained through the front door during the family's absence, and a diamond Masonic ring, a pistol and two watches, all valued at $265, were stolen, Elliott told police.

15-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Fifth Columnists in Dixie

AN ARMY COLONEL, staitoned at Fort Huachuaca, Arizona, whose daughter shot and killed her husband, also an army officer, told authorities that the soldier had threatened to kill his wife and dispose of her body to make it appead that she had been slain by a Negro soldier from the fort.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the slain officer had been married to three other women, but had not bothered to secure a divorce from any of them. It was after the colonel's daughter had discovered that her husband was still married that the fatal argument ensued.

The tragedy is shocking enough, but it is not difficult to understand what travesty might have occured if the captain's plans had not been upset by his own slaying.

This is not the first time attention has been brought to the fact that white men in the south have committed crimes under the cloak of darkness, then pointed a finger of guilt at the first Negro who came along.

Where Negro troops are stationed in the south strenuous efforts are being made to effect better racial relations between soldiers and civilians. The War Department, therefore, might well take the Arizona episode as a cue and investigate past and future occurrences involving Negro soldiers and white civilians, since it is not impossible that fifth column elements in the South are active in deliberately creating incidents to cause race friction.

As for the incident under discussion, an entire Negro division as well as other troops at Fort Huachuaca might have resulted if the captain had succeeded in going through with his vicious plan. Obviously this would have served to add fuel to the already blazing inferno of race hatred and strife.

Say Soldier Planned To Kill Girl, Plant Body At Fort Huachuca

"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—(ANP)—Following the recent arraignment of Margaret Horlihy, white daughter of Lt. Col. Edward G. Horlihy of Fort Huachuca, on a murder charge for the shooting of her fiance, Capt. David Carr, 27, during a reported lovers' quarrel, several interesting angles have developed.

Would Blame Negro

The girl's father, Col. Herilhy, reportedly told a press representative that Carr had threatened to kill his daughter and to leave her body on the Fort Huachuca reservation (40 miles from here), under circumstances that would make it appear she had been slain by one of the Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Huachuca. In the fatal shooting of Carr, the girl said she had acted in self defense.

Capt. Carr and Miss Horlihy were engaged to be married on September 15, and both had been previously married. The shooting occurred after the couple had returned from a visit to Agua Priota, Sonora, just across the border from Douglas.

After arrival at the home where Miss Herilhy resided with her mother Carr was fatally wounded by several shots from a pistol. The efforts of army surgeons to save his life were futile.

15-1942

ARKANSAS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GIVES TESTIMONY AGAINST FIVE IN CIVIL LIBERTIES CASE

JAN 25 1942

JONESBORO, Ark., Jan. 22—(ANP)—L. A. Millsaps, 70-year-old Memphis citizen, gave startling testimony in U. S. District court here last Thursday against C. C. Culp, town marshal of West Memphis, Ark., and its political boss; Harold Holland, former state highway patrolman; Omer Curlins, former Crittenden county jailer; Jim Miller, former jail trusty; and Cecil B. Nance, a Marion (Ark.) attorney. Millsaps, one of the government's principal witnesses against the five defendants charged with conspiracy to deprive citizens of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution.

JAN 25 1942

According to Millsaps, he was induced while in jail to engage as his defense attorney Nance who is an alleged member of an extortion ring and that the attorney persuaded him to plead guilty to a charge of which he was innocent, by threatening to send him to the electric chair. The aged man said he had pleaded guilty to the murder of his stepson last summer and had received a 21-year suspended sentence on condition that he leave Arkansas. For this he had to sell his 160-acre farm at a loss.

According to the government, the five defendants have preyed upon visitors to Crittenden county and some of its residents, often treating them with brutality and ignoring legal processes.

Millsaps further stated that after he had been jailed, he sought to obtain an attorney whom he always engaged, but jail attendants blocked his efforts and Curlin told him to retain Nance, asserting "he has more power."

Millsaps, however, secretly threw a note out of the jail window to a Negro passerby, who contacted his attorney. However, pressure continued to be made to force him to retain Nance, who repeatedly solicited his case. Finally yielding and engaging Nance, the elder man stated that Nance first demanded a $4,000 fee, but finally reduced it to $2,500, of which Millsaps gave him $500 as a retainer. Atty. Nance also received $250 for representing him in a civil suit, but only a perfunctory discussion was held concerning his criminal case, he said.

JAN 25 1942

Arrested by Culp and Holland, Millsaps said his stepson was shot when his wife accidentally discharged a shotgun. She was arrested but later released.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

TWO NEGRO CONVICTS SLUG GUARD, ESCAPE

APR 29 1942

Northeast Arkansas Officers Scour Blytheville Area

Special to The Commercial Appeal

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., April 28.—Two negro convicts who overpowered a guard and escaped from the Mississippi County penal farm near Luxora, shortly atfer Monday midnight, remained at large Tuesday night despite a search by city, county and state officers. The fugitives are L. G. McDonald, 28, former hotel bellboy at Blytheville, and Frank Atkins, 25, whom officers said was paroled from a Federal penitentiary.

Atkins, apparently engineering the break, obtained permission to remain in his cell on a pretense of illness Saturday when other prisoners went to work, and sawed a bar loose while alone. Shortly after midnight Tuesday he and McDonald removed the bar and crept along a corridor where J. Bledsoe, night guard, was reading. Bledsoe was knocked unconscious. The noise attracted other guards but Atkins and McDonald fled before they arrived.

APR 29 1942

Search in Mississippi County was directed Tuesday by J. F. Reinmiller chief deputy sheriff, and Police Chief William Berryman of Blytheville. Arkansas state police also assisted.

Atkins was serving a sentence for larceny. He recently was foiled in an attempt to break jail at Blytheville while awaiting trial. McDonald was serving a sentence for car theft.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Minister Beaten By Arkansas Group

OCT 9 - 1942

OCT 9 - 1942

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (SNS)—The Rev. T. A. Palmer, of 317 W. 28th Street, North Little Rock, Arkansas, well-known young Negro minister and dining car waiter, for the Rock Island Railroad Company, was severly and unmercifully beaten by a gang of white assailants, Friday morning, October 2.

The young minister, a former student of Philander Smith College, received his brutal beating on a bus riding from work to his home, Friday morning at 10:30 A. M.

OCT 9 - 1942

Rev. Palmer, noticeably suffering from painful bruises, gives this shocking story:

"When I entered the bus on Markham and Main, it was crowded with passengers 90 per cent of them white. Even the Jim-Crowed section—the 2 long rear seats reserved for Negroes—was occupied by Whites. At the North End of Main Street Bridge, some white passengers got off and I took the seat in the Negro section vacated by a white man. After riding another block to Washington and Main, 3 more white passengers alighted. As the bus started again the driver began agitating by saying 'Tell that n....r to get up from there.' He spoke the words 3 times and of course when I realized that he was speaking to me, I rose and took another seat nearer the rear with the other Negro passengers. This did not help the situation, as the motorman still in an ugly mood kept saying loudly 'We'll have to teach these n... rs a lesson."

"At 29th and Main 3 more passengers left the bus, one white man and woman and 2 Negro men. The bus driver repeated 'We must teach these n .. rs a lesson.' I felt that his attitude was not only insulting, but it was entirely uncalled for, so I answered him, "If you get off of this bus, I'll teach you a lesson.'

"When I spoke, the motorman reached into his bag and brought out a 32 automatic. In self-defense, and in order to keep him from murdering me in cold-blood, I caught hold of his wrist. Just as I managed to force the mouth of the pistol downward, he pulled the trigger and the gun fired, sending the bullet through the floor of the bus."

OCT 9 - 1942

"The Negro passengers had all jumped out of the window of the bus, while we wrestled for possession of the pistol (on my part only to keep from being killed for nothing) leaving only a white woman passenger. When the driver saw that I was getting the best of the fight he told the woman how to open the door, and to go call for help. This she did and several white men along the street got out of their cars and rushed into the bus. The bus driver told them to look in his bag and get a blackjack to knock me out and then he could shoot me. I told the men to just take the driver's gun, and the affair would be ended, in so far as I was concerned. They ignored me however, and got the black-jack and clubbed me over 10 or 12 times. I still held on to the automatic until the clip fell out. Then in a weakened condition, I ran. As I ran, the motorman pulled the trigger, and snapped the pistol."

OCT 9 - 1942

After Rev. Palmer ran, a crowd gathered. It was said that one of the Negro passengers that had run from the bus at the start of the confusion, had called the police. The police came at once, caught the minister and carried him to the City Hall.

Rev. Palmer said, "I was carried to the Chief of Police's Office, supposedly for questioning, but instead several officers jumped on me and began clubbing me for 10 minutes. 'What kind of meetings have you been attending?' they asked me. As any one might know after both beatings, I was bleeding profusely, so the Chief ordered them to take me out so that I would not mess up his office."

After being held for about 30 minutes, Rev. Palmer's father managed to reach Judge John A. Hibbler of the law firm of Hibbler and Hibbler, who got a bondsman and released Rev. Palmer on bond.

Rev. Palmer appeared in court Saturday, Oct. 3, for a preliminary hearing. His trial has been set for Oct. 29th.

15-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Playmates Discover Boy's Body

Son of Former Boxer Killed With a Rock

JUL 10 1942

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—As if in act of Providence had guided them to the ghastly spot, a group of colored and Mexican children playing "war," Friday afternoon discovered the dead body of their murdered playmate, 7 year-old Oscar "Snookie" Rankin, son of the former boxer, Oscar Rankin, missing since 4:30 p. m. of the Monday previous.

It was lying in one of the many depressions in a vast vacant lot called the "dump." Covered with dirt, refuse and rocks, the little body with knees drawn up, the right hand sticking stiffly up as if in the last death throes Snookie had pushed up through the hastily-made grave-mound as a guiding mark for police and citizens who had been making a city-wide search all week.

But although Juvenile Officers Roseborough and Brown had arrested Ernest Gainous, a 38-year-old sandblaster Tuesday on suspicion of kidnaping, they could learn nothing from him nor were any clues found telling the child's whereabouts or whether he was dead or alive. The officer's round for holding Gainous was because the child had left two playmates, Hutchins Anderson and Richard Butterfield, to join Gainous and hand in hand walk with him "to get a nickel" promised by Gainous.

The child knew him well as until recently he had been keeping company with Snookie's mother Leola Rankin, divorced wife of the fighter. After a series of violent quarrels and beatings by Gainous, she had moved to avoid him, leaving the boy to live with an aunt, Mrs. Rosa Smith. It was there Gainous was arrested, where he allegedly had gone in an attempt to lure the mother away from the house.

Stumbles Over Body

But for luck, the little victim's body might have remained hidden for a year or more as did that of 3-year-old Dorothy Gordon, found similarly buried out in the Baldwin hills in a mystery still unsolved. But little Jose Gonzales, one of the most imaginative of the children playing "war," thought to stimulate a charge from "shell-hole" to "shell-hole" to attack the "enemy" as he had seen in the movies. He leaped into a clump of brush at the bottom of a depression, but just as quickly rushed up out of it yelling "Come here Sally, Dora, Joe, all of you, there's a dead boy down here!"

The children ran to the Gonzales home, reporting the discovery to elders who phoned the police. From the effects of the summer heat, the body was already badly decomposed. Before moving it, officers brought Gainous from his cell at Newton station to view the body, but he still stoically denied either kidnaping or killing the child.

Quick action by police who had been joined by reinforcements was necessary to prevent the angry crowd of colored, white, and Mexican neighbors from seizing Gainous and beating him. The aunt, Mrs. Smith, was especially determined, but the mother fainted dead away when she identified the remains of her child.

Killed With Rock

Although blood was spattered over several rocks piled around the body, one lying on the back of his head was apparently the murder weapon. The little face was bruised as if he had been struck several times after the first blow that had crushed the skull, and his head had swollen nearly twice its natural size. Reconstructing the crime, officers declare the murderer must have wasted no time in carrying out his dastardly plot, taking the child directly to the place of execution.

Police authorties who brand the crime even worse than the Gordon case, allegedly committed by a white sex-fiend, expect Gainous either to break and confess or be assuredly convicted on strong circumstantial evidence.

CALIFORNIA
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Attempt To Lay Arson Charge On Negro Is Flop

OCT 1 - 1942

State Guardsman Who Made Effort Lands in Jail

OCT 1 - 1942

LOS ANGELES —(ANP)— The time-worn subterfuge of "I saw a n... r do it" failed to prevent the arrest of the real perpetrator Wednesday when John A. Harper, 20, white state guardsman, was booked in Central jail on two charges of attempted arson.

Harper was arrested while on sentry duty in Griffith park where part of the state guard is located on general defense, after Capt. C. H. Halper of the police arson detail had made an investigation of the burning of two state guard tents in use in Griffith park. In close succession two fire alarms necessitated a long run to fight the blaze and save adjoining property.

OCT 1 1942

Suspicion pointed to Harper when, in answer to routine questioning by Detective Lt. W. L. Weisinger, he declared, "I saw a n....r set 'em afire." Later under cross-questioning he admitted his guilt. Harper was taken first to the psychopathic ward at General hospital for examination before being booked, but reportedly nothing mentally wrong was found to justify his escaping punishment.

DENIES TAKING DEM. OFFER

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Louis Lautier, associated with the office of Judge Hastie in the war department, denies statement to the effect that he is leaving to become associated with the newly formed Democratic organization headed by W. L. Houston. Persistent rumors were prevailing that Lautier was to join the group, but on Thursday morning he said there was no foundation to the rumors.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Men Go by Truckload to Avenge Attack by Whites

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(ANP)—After reports reached this city that a group of youths had been attacked at Venice Beach by a crowd of white men and boys, outnumbering them about eight to one, several truckloads of men journeyed to the scene to avenge the wrong, but the white crowd had dispersed. No trouble resulted.

AUG 8 1942

The allegedly unprovoked assault followed name-calling and taunts by the whites, who finally attacked the smaller group. Two suffered cut faces, one lost a tooth and another was beaten in the face.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Nation's Moved

Nov. 13, 1942

FESTUS COLEMAN AND HIS TWO CHILDREN

The Coleman Defense Committee, which is conducting a nation wide campaign to secure a pardon for Festus Coleman, the young San Francisco Negro, victim of summary justice in a trial for "rape and robbery", announced that letters, petitions and funds continued to pour in from all parts of the United States. Twenty-five prominent lawyers, doctors, artists, musicians and professors, both Negro and white, added their names to the original list of one hundred signers of the appeal to Governor Olson for an immediate and unconditional pardon. Several years ago he stumbled over a white couple in lover's lane and the man called him a nig- - - and accused him of attempting to rape his blonde companion. The courts upheld the charge.

Resolutions came from opposite corners of the United States, from the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities at Boston, Massachusetts and from the CIO Council of San Diego, California, requesting a pardon from the Governor.

Nov. 13, 1942

Mrs. Festus Coleman, pretty young wife of the prisoner, and mother of two small children, spoke at two large mass meetings, in San Diego and in Pasadena, California thanking the people who had come to the aid of her husband and his family.

Prof. . W. Weymouth of Stanford University made the following statement; in signing the petition for a pardon:

"I am opposed on principle to all forms of racial discrimination and believe that until all racial discrimination is abolished both from the statutes and from the minds of men there can be no true freedom for any race. In this struggle for the existence of men with some measure of freedom, the perilousness of which is not yet fully realized by the people of these United States, our fighting power must not be impaired by denying fair treatment to Negroes."

By Coleman Fight

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Execution Stay Granted Slayer

DEC 17 1942

LOS ANGELES — (ANP)—Death of fumes by cyanide pellets in the state's lethal gas chamber has, according to general opinion, been only temporarily delayed from Edward Gainus, convicted of kidnaping and murdering 7-year-old Oscar "Snookie" Rankin last summer. Following the verdict of a jury in Department 44 of superior court, "guilty of murder in the first degree," sentence of death was pronounced.

DEC 17 1942

But Gianous' white lawyer, Maurice Gleason, asked and received a stay of execution. In the meantime he declares he intends to carry the case to the state supreme court. Incidentally requests made by the convicted man for financial aid, and appeals to citizens to rally to save him from the death penalty here met with little response, the average citizen feeling he has had a fair trial and that the law should be allowed to take its course.

DEC 17 1942

One of the points brought out in the two trials that brought the accused into disfavor, was the admission by him of unnatural practices. The body of little Oscar, when found buried after three days disappearance, was revealed to have been violated. The child had last been seen in the company of Gainous who had allegedly threatened revenge against the child's mother for discarding him.

15-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Didn't Get Prison Term, Says Dr. Kelly Miller

WASHINGTON.
(By ANP)

Visiting Washington last week, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., denied the earlier report that he has been sentenced to a prison term on a narcotic charge.

Instead, he said his sentence is three years on probation, plus a fine. Meanwhile, his license to practice has been suspended.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

KELLY MILLER DENIES JAIL TERM

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Visiting Washington, Dr. Kelly Miller Jr., denied the earlier story of his sentence on a narcotic charge. Instead, his sentence is reported to be three years on probation plus a fine. He was not sentenced to a prison term. Meanwhile, his license to practice has been suspended.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

On Negro Crime:

US Records Prove Crime Not Racial

SEP 12 1942

WASHINGTON.—According to figures released last week by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Negro males constituted a disproportionately large number, in relation to the general population, of prisoners committed for more serious crimes to state and federal prisons and reformatories during 1939 and 1940.

SEP 12 1942

In 1940 the commitment rate for Negroes per 100,000 male population 15 years and over was approximately five times as large as the commitment rate for whites of the same group. The rate for Negro commitments to federal institutions was approximately three times as great as the rate for whites.

The rate for Negro commitments was approximately three times that of whites in the West south central division and eight times that of whites in the middle Atlantic division. The Negro commitment rates for the states of New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Maryland, Montana, and Utah were at least eight times as great as those of whites.

No definite conclusions regarding the relative criminality of Negroes and whites can be drawn from statistics of prison commitments. Prison commitments do not necessarily reflect the proportionate number of crimes committed by the two races, or arrests made.

Crime statistics indicate that in general, Negro offenders are more likely to be arrested by the police than are white offenders. Moreover, a comparison of white and Negro crime rates is not entirely justifiable because as a whole Negroes rank much lower economically and educationally.

SEP 12 1942

Proportionately more Negroes than whites live in neighborhoods with extremely poor living conditions. Most northern and western Negroes are city dwellers who for the most part migrated from the South and are still undergoing adjustment to new conditions.

D.C.

Washington Tribur
Washington, D. C.

Man Beaten When He Enters White Grill

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

Chester A. Johnson, 140 Bates Street, Northwest, reported to police last week that he was attacked and beaten by several white men when he entered a hamburger grill at Fifth Street and Florida Avenue, Northeast.

Mr. Johnson told police that a kitchen boy assaulted him with a knife and when he left the place in a taxicab, several of the employees of the grill followed him several blocks and forced the taxicab to the curb where Mr. Johnson was again beaten.

Police arrested several of the men and charged them with assault with a dangerous weapon. The case is scheduled to come up in the Criminal Branch of the Municipal Court on October 5.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Man Held for Grand Jury In Attempt to Kill Policeman

SEP 2 - 1942

Charged with assault and intent to kill a policeman, Alonzo Nix, 38, Negro, of 601 New Jersey Avenue Northwest, was held under $5000 bond for grand jury action when he appeared before Judge John P. McMahon in Municipal Court yesterday.

SEP 2 - 1942

Nix was arrested Saturday night after a running gun fight with Policeman Glenn E. Anderson of the First Precinct and T. G. Huddleston of the Park Police, betwen the 600 block of New Jersey Avenue Northwest and the Belleyue Hotel, 15 E Street Northwest. Nix fled, Anderson said, after firing several shots into a crowd gathered at a block dance and hitting one man in the ankle.

SEP 2 - 1942

Joined by N. S. Rickey, also of the First Precinct, the officers overtook Nix at the hotel, where he was employed as a porter. The defendant commandeered an elevator, but was caught as he hung by his fingers outside a sixth floor window.

Assistant United States Attorney Sylvan Schwartz represented the Government at the hearing yesterday in the United States branch of the court.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Catoe Appeals To President For Clemency

Nov 15 1942

Jarvis Theodore Roosevelt Catoe, scheduled to die in the District Jail electric chair next Friday for the rape-slaying of Mrs. Rose Abramowitz, 29, more than a year ago, yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt for clemency.

The 36-year-old Negro was convicted by a District Court jury in October of 1941, and lost a plea for a new trial in the United States Court of Appeals a month ago.

Mrs. Abramowitz, the wife of a Social Security Board official, was criminally assaulted and slain in her apartment, 1901 Sixteenth Street Northwest, on March 8, 1941. Catoe is said to have confessed to the crime, and is under indictment also for raping and murdering Jessie Elizabeth Strieff, War Department clerk, in the 1700 block of Q Street Northwest, June 16, 1941.

Negro Physician Is Grateful for Help Given Him in Court

Dr. D. H. Brown, 73-year-old negro physician, who was acquitted in Federal Court last week of charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with sales of his medical preparation, "Magnolia Remedy", represented to cure and relieve consumption, is deeply appreciative of the "kind consideration and sympathetic treatment" accorded him.

In a statement yesterday, the physician said: "I take this method and opportunity to thank Judge Curtis L. Waller, the United States district attorney and his assistants, the Postoffice Inspector and his associates and other court attendants, the jurymen one and all for the kind consideration and sympathetic treatment accorded me in my recent trial in United States District Court. I wish also to extend to all my witnesses thanks for the sacrifice they made to assist me for three days. And last but not least to Judge George Couper Gibbs and Attorney D. W. Perkins, who so ably represented me at this trial and also the daily newspapers and the Florida Tattler for their portrayal of the trial."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Florida Case Ends As Three Men Are Freed

MAR 10 1942

Trio Doomed Three Times For Old Crime

MAR 10 1942

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — (SNS) — A verdict in circuit court Monday freed three colored men, convicted and sentenced to die three times for the slaying of a white man nine years ago.

A directed verdict of innocence on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction was ordered by Circuit Judge C. E. Chillingworth.

Prosecutions at earlier trials had relied largely on alleged confessions that the three men killed a Pompano, Florida fish dealer in 1939. MAR 10 1942

The United States Supreme Court ruled the confessions inadmissable because of evidence that they were obtained under duress.

The three colored men were defended by Attorney S. D. McGill, outstanding colored Floridian.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Spent 7 Years In Deathhouse On Murder Rap

MAR 21 1942

Accused of Killing Fish Peddler in 1933; High Court Clears Prisoners

MAR 21 1942

BY J. WILLIAM REMBERT, JR.
(Staff Correspondent)

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—The most-talked-about-case in the history of the State came to a close Monday when the Circuit Court freed Florida's three "Little Scottsboro Boys", who have spent the last nine years of their lives in prison—seven of which were in the death house.

The youths released are Walter Woodard, Jack Williamson and Charley Davis. They were accused of killing Robert Darsey, Pompano, Fla., fish dealer, on May 13, 1933. A fourth member of the group, Isiah Chambers, his mental faculties stunned by the long solitary confinement, became a raving maniac two years ago and was confined at the State Insane Asylum upon being told that the United States Supreme Court had overruled their death sentence which had been handed down and upheld by three Florida courts.

The Negroes were sentenced to die chiefly on the basis of alleged confessions obtained in the Broward County Jail.

Through the efforts of Attorney S. D. McGill, brilliant Negro lawyer, new trials were won in each previous instance until the direct verdict freeing the youths was obtained. MAR 21 1942

Attorney McGill received no money for handling the case and often had to make personal expenditures, notably in the instance which he took the case to Washington to the Supreme Court.

"A great principle of justice was involved," said McGill in explaining his diligent work without compensation.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TRIO SAVED BY ONE REFUSING TO 'TAKE RAP'

MAR 21 1942

Fourth Man Goes Insane While Awaiting Death For Fla. Murder

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—(ANP)—After spending the past nine years in Raiford state penitentiary — seven of which were spent in the death house — for allegedly killing a white man during a holdup, Walter Woodward, Jack Williamson and Charley Davis won their freedom Monday.

They were accused of murdering Robert Darsey, Pompano fish dealer, on May 13, 1933, and were convicted in three trials and sentenced to die chiefly on the basis of alleged confessions obtained in the Breward county jail at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

In each previous instances, new trials were granted, the third time through the intervention of the U. S. Supreme court which ruled out confessions in a decision censuring "third degree methods."

Isaiah Chambers, the fourth accused man, went insane in the death house at Raiford two years ago, and is in state hospital at Chattahoochee.

Williamson and Woodward, desperate from the long legal battle for freedom, sought to plead guilty to second-degree murder charges—"just to get i tover with." Davis, however, flatly refused to plead guilty. MAR 21 1942

"I've suffered for nine years over this," he declared, "I still say I'm innocent and I won't say I'm guilty."

After questioning Williamson and Woodward, Circuit Judge C. E. Chillingworth refused to accept their new pleas. They had been offered by Atty. Sidney J. Catts after a conference with two other white defense attorneys, John E. Billinger and John Ziegler, and S. D. McGill, Jacksonville attorney who represented them for six years without compensation and gained reversals of their earlier convictions.

The testimony of the state was ordered to continue and Asst. States Atty. Louis F. Maire of Fort Lauderdale summoned eight witnesses. However, with the confessions and some testimony relating to the finding of Darsey's pocketbook excluded, the state had little evidence to present.

The trial, lasting less than a day, saw Judge Chillingworth declare a verdict of innocence, ruling there was insufficient evidence for a conviction. Stunned and unable to realize that they were finally free, the men were led from the courtroom by officers back to the jail so they could pick up their few possessions. It was indicated that they planned to leave West Palm Beach immediately.

Davis, in answer to whether he intended to return to Pompano, stated he didn't know what he would do. "We're going to Georgia as soon as we can," the other two said.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Man's Inhumanity to Man

MAR 20 1942

The fate of some Florida Negroes who are now free after review of their case by a high court shows the terrible price paid for race prejudice. That the accused were innocent is proven now beyond debate. Yet while awaiting the final adjudication, one of them went crazy and another, tired of waiting for justice, offered to plead guilty to a lesser crime. MAR 20 1942

These victims of official maladministration are this age's equivalents of the Christians whom the ancient Romans used to suspend from poles and burn. Men are better than they used to be, but they are still far from good. Florida is corrected, but it is hardly regenerated. It is a saddening thought that men elected from such environment go to Congress cancelling votes of others who respect justice too much to be deliberately unjust to anybody. Democracy must be right for Providence to let those who only wear its badge, have time for repentance.

Federal pronouncements, especially those of President Roosevelt, have been definite in demanding the employment of Negroes in national defense. Government agencies controlling training, housing and the like at work along that line have suffered several changes of late. MAR 20 1942

The charge is substantiated that much that southern members of Congress are more anxious to keep the old regime than they are to win the war. If so, we will pay a bloody price for their lack of democracy.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Florida's "Scottsboro" Victims Are Freed Of Murder Charges After 9 Years In Prison

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Three Negroes, thrice convicted and sentenced to die for the murder of a white man, were released here March 9 after a verdict directed by Judge C. E. Chillingworth declared them innocent of the murder of Robert Darsey, Pompano fish dealer who was killed in a holdup on May 13, 1938. A fourth Negro, originally convicted with them, Isaiah Chambers, became insane in the death house two years ago and is in a state hospital.

The case was fought through the courts by a group of Negro lawyers headed by S. D. McGill of Jacksonville.

MAR 21 1942

Those released were Walter Charley Davis. When deputies told them repeatedly they never could be returned to the death cells in state prison they had occupied for more than seven years they appeared stunned. More than an hour after the verdict, one of them mumbled:

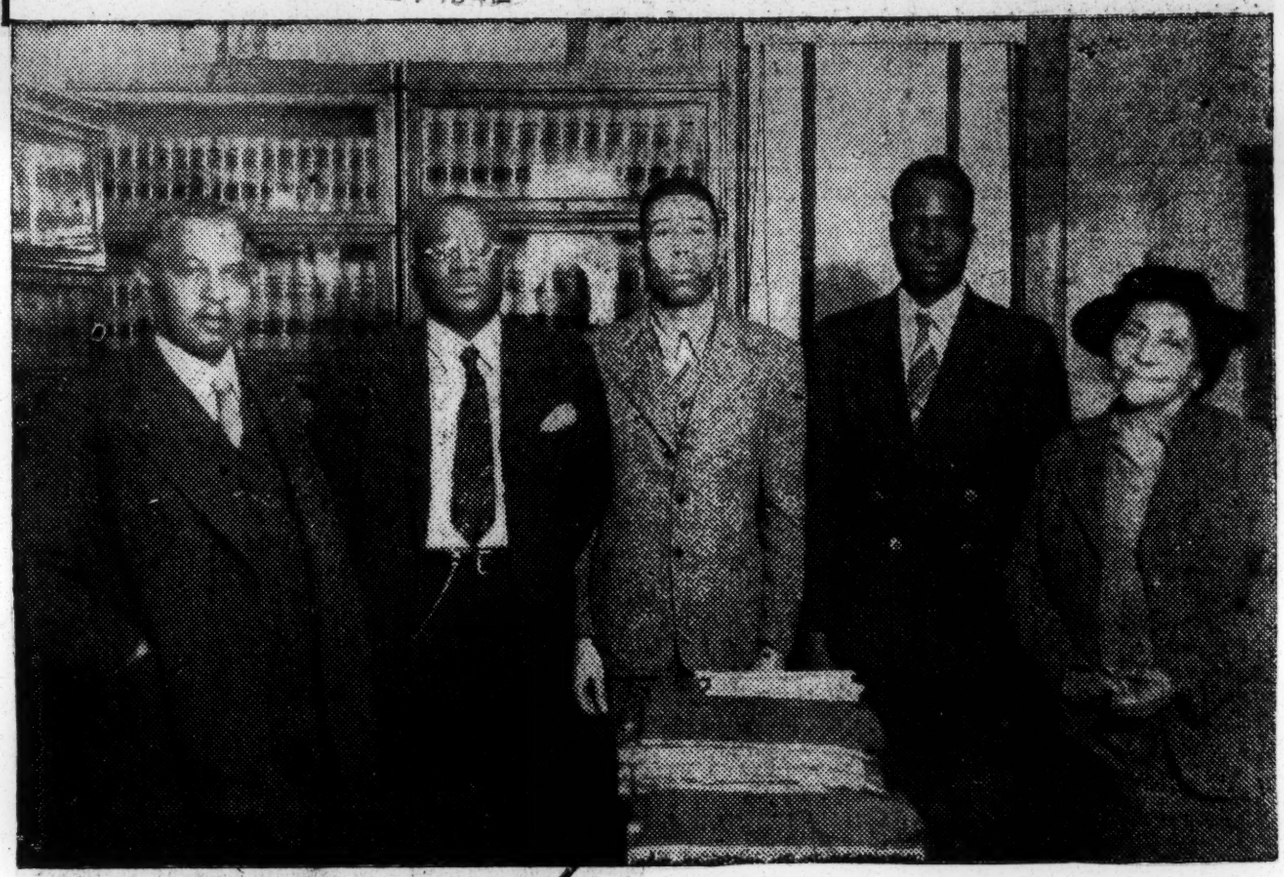
"Thank God, we're safe at last."

Davis said he didn't know where he would go. The other two planned to go to Georgia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Life Begins Anew For Cell-Ridden Trio

MAR 21 1942



MAR 21 1942

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (SNS) — The three Pompano murder suspects, freed several days ago on a directed verdict in a West Palm Beach, Florida courtroom, are shown here with their lawyer and a social worker. Often referred to as the "Little Scottsboro Boys," the Pompano suspects spent nine years in prison, were convicted three times and sentenced to die after each conviction. New trials were granted twice, and the third time, the United States Supreme Court ruled out the "confessions." Reading left to right right: Attorney S. D. McGill, the "Pompano boys" — Charlie Davis, Walter Woodward and Jack Williamson— and Social Worker Eartha M. M. White. Isaiah Chambers, the fourth accused man, went insane in the death cell two years ago is in a state hospital.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fla. Minister Is Attacked On Roadside

MAR 21 1942

Beaten While En Route To Church Meeting

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS) — The Rev. A. R. Richardson, AME presiding elder of this city, is in a serious condition at his home, the result of being struck several times by a white man Thursday on the Lem Turner road.

The minister was en route to a quarterly conference at the time he was attacked. Three other ministers, the Reverends R. A. King, William M. Williams and W. Milton Mickens, were with the victim when he was mistreated.

While driving at a moderate rate of speed on the Lem Turner road a car containing three white men, came along. One of the white men pointed to the tires of Rev. Richardson's car. Immediately Rev. Richardson drove his car to the side of the road and stopped, believing that a tire on his car was going flat. Just as he got out to look after the tires, one of the white men struck Rev. Richardson on the head, breaking his glasses and inflicting other injuries. Abusive language was also used by the white men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Two Colored Women Attacked In Two Jacksonville, Fla. Stores

MAY 2 2 1942

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS) One brutal attack, and an attempted one on two colored women of this city were made this week in two Setzer Stores of the city.

After thorough investigations the Progressive News and ministers learned that one colored woman was brutally beaten over the head with a milk bottle at the Setzer Store at Myrtle Avenue and Forest Street, and another colored woman threatened to have her throat cut by a clerk in the Setzer Store at Florida Avenue and Church Street.

The colored woman attacked with the bottle at the former Setzer Store is Mrs. Sarah Hayes, of 217 South Myrtle Avenue, in the Brooklyn section of the city. Reports say that she was struck down in the store while making purchases, which followed an argument with a white customer, who demanded that he be served before she did, despite the fact her turn was ahead of his. The assailant was learned to be P. B. Harrell, Rt. 4, Box 495.

MAY 2 2 1942

Late reports as this paper goes to press state that Mrs. Hayes, an ardent member of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, and for many years an influential citizen of that section, lies critically ill from deep gashes and head wounds.

The threat upon life was upon Mrs. Lucy Carter of 543 Georgia Street, in East Jacksonville. Mrs. Carter, a member of the Antioch Baptist Church, stated to News reporters that after making some purchases she was watching a Setzer clerk at Florida Avenue weigh some white potatoes for her. When she found she was being short weighed, she made a complaint and upon doing same the clerk made the threats of cutting her throat if she opened her month again.

The News reporters made contact with the vice president of the Setzer Stores this week and during a conference, H. Kramer, company official stated that the company knew about the Hayes case and made investigations to learn facts in the case. He stated the company had done what it could in the matter and had cared for the expenses of medical care, hospitalization and tried in every way to satisfy the injured woman. He expressed regret of the happening, but stated that he or any of the other officials of the company were not in the knowledge of the Florida Avenue store happening, but that investigations would be made of same and the parties involved punished.

MAY 2 2 1942

He told of his company's fair policy to all customers regardless of color, and promised that matters of this kind would be looked into more carefully in the future.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CHIEF OF POLICE IN FLORIDA GIVEN WARNING BY CIO

SEP 25 1942

SEP 25 1942

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville Chief of Police was warned in a letter today from Frank McCallister, Secretary Southern Workers Defense League, that some of his policemen would face Federal prosecution if they did not stop their harassment of Arthur E. O'Day, organizer for the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America. O'Day charged that he had been arrested while distributing organization leaflets in front of the Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Co. in Jacksonville. The case was thrown out by the judge but when when O'Day went back to continue his work he was chased away by Jacksonville policemen. In his letter McCallister pointed out that the organizer was working under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act and under Section 52, Title 18 of the U. C. Criminal Code "any public officer who wilfully subjects any inhabitant to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States is subject to a Federal fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both."

CHEATS HANGMAN

ATTY. S. D. McGILL

GETS FREEDOM AFTER 19 YEARS BEHIND BARS LEAVES PRISON CELL

Jacksonville, Florida, June 18, 1942 (By M. H. Whitfield). Abe Washington is free, thus bringing to a final close what has been described as Florida's most famous criminal trial. The Florida Parole Commission has just granted Washington a parole upon petition which was filed more than a year ago.

The Abe Washington case became nationally known because of the extraordinary fight to save him from death. He was convicted of murder in the first degree in 1923. Washington appealed, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction eight months later. Meantime the Florida Legislature abolished hanging as a method of execution and submitted electrocution therefore without any reservation in the new law for the punishment of crimes already committed. Death by electrocution was at the state prison at Raiford; hangings had been held in the county jails.

Governor John W. Martin signed a death warrant for Washington to be electrocuted but it was cancelled when his attorney appealed to the Supreme Court of Florida at Tallahassee contending that he could not be electrocuted because hanging was the method of capital punishment at the time of his conviction and the trial court's sentence was death by hanging. The Governor then signed a death warrant directed to the Sheriff of Duval County to hang him. The Sheriff then began making preparations to hang Washington: a scaffold was erected in the jail yard, in plain view of the prisoner's cell. The trap door was adjusted, then hangman's noose coiled and tested. About that time Washington's attorney moved the court to vacate and set aside the Governor's death warrant upon the ground that there was no law in Florida permitting execution by hanging

Washington's lawyer earnestly contended that as the law then stood, he could not be legally hanged or electrocuted for the crime of which he stood convicted, the law for hanging being abolished.

Legal Questions Brings Comment From Florida Bar

Representative Fred Davis of Leon County, author of Florida's Electric Chair law, stated that a scaffold should be erected in Duval County to hang Washington. Governor Martin, in a public address at Jacksonville on October 13, 1926, declared that he wanted the sentence of death carried out and critized the Circuit Judges vacating his death warrants, demanding Washington's execution. Attorney General J. B. Johnson of the state of Florida, prepared a bill and presented it to the legislature of the State of Florida, which was intended to abolish the common law writ of coram nobis in Florida. The bill was presented to the Legislature but failed to pass. It was claimed that this writ, which was used effectively for the first time in Washington's case, had brought about the various puzzling legal questions then before the courts. The Attorney General's views were concurred in by nearly half of the Circuit Judges of the State of Florida.

After the death warrants signed by Governor Martin had been vacated by the courts, the Governor refused to sig na third and so it was up to Governor Doyle E Carlton to sign a third death warrant but that Governor refused to do so and the Board of Pardons of the State of Florida, in October 1929, commuted the death sentence and Washington was taken to Raiford to serve his life sentence.

Washington's Attorney Sticks With Him

In March 1923, S. D. McGill of Jacksonville, Fla., Bar, was employed to represent Abe Washington. He carried the fight through all of the Florida Courts and finally to the United States, in an effort to save the life of his client. In March 1939, he filed a petition before the Board of Pardons for Washington's pardon. The attorney appeared before the Board three times in support of his petition, the last time being in December 1941. Last month the Pardon Board granted the petition and now Washington is a free man. Washington asserts that he will try from now on to be a useful citizen to his state.

15-1942

GENERAL

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PUSH PEONAGE AND LYNCHING INVESTIGATIONS

Texas Courtroom Murder Among Cases Under Federal Probe

APR 4 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Government is moving on a wide front to protect the civil rights of Negroes. A survey of pending actions revealed Wednesday that investigations and prosecutions initiated by the Department of Justice extend through Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, Missouri and Illinois.

By order of Attorney General Francis Biddle, agents of the Justice Department are pressing an inquiry into the Sikeston, Mo., lynching case.

If the evidence warrants, the Department intends to seek a Federal grand jury indictment. Should a Federal indictment in the Sikeston case be sought and obtained, it will mark the first time in the history of American jurisprudence that a lynching case has been brought into a Federal court.

The case grows out of the lynching of Cleo Wright, who was accused of assault on a white woman, and was tortured and killed by a mob in Sikeston on January 24.

The assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested by Governor Donnell. Evidence was presented to a State grand jury, which failed to return an indictment.

The FBI is continuing its investigation with a view to prosecuting under civil rights statutes on the theory that state authorities conspired to deny Wright the equal protection of the law by releasing him to the lynching mob.

In Kentucky an indictment has been returned in the United States Court for the State's Western District against Martin J. Conners and others. Conners was jailer at the Jefferson county, Ky., jail, and allegedly worked Negro prisoners in his privately owned tourist camp. One of the counts in the indictment is based upon the denial to the victims of equal protection of the law.

An investigation has been authorized by the Department into the lynching of Mott Flournory in open court at Lufkin, Texas, November 24, 1941. Flournory, an aged Negro, was in court as defendant in a rape case.

Complaints received by the Department indicated that he was denied equal protection of the law through failure of the authorities to protect him when they knew that an attempt might be made on his life.

In Georgia, the Justice Department is investigating an alleged conspiracy by William Cunningham and Hamilton McWhorter of Oglethorpe County to secure the return of certain Negroes who had fled from Cunningham's farm, where they were being worked under conditions described as amounting to peonage. The Negroes escaped to Chicago.

An indictment in the case was obtained in the Northern District of Illinois, but in August, 1941, the defendants successfully instituted proceedings to have the case removed to Georgia. It is expected that evidence showing a violation of Negroes' civil rights will be presented to a Federal grand jury in Georgia.

APR 4 - 1942

An indictment has been returned in the Southern District of Georgia against W. H. Callan, James O'Neil and Carlos Hardin, operators of turpentine stills, for holding Negro employes in a state of peonage Trial has been set for June 15.

The Federal Grand Jury in the Northern District of Florida will hear a case concerning brutal treatment administered to a Negro, "Impy" Johnson, in connection with his return a turpentine farm.

The Department will retry in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, W. F. Sutherland of the Atlanta, Georgia, police force, for branding a Negro youth with a hot iron in order to extort a confession.

An FBI investigation of the state parole system in Arkansas has been ordered in an effort to verify persistent charges that certain members of the State Penitentiary Commission are placing paroled Negro prisoners in the custody of themselves and their friends and relatives. It is alleged that the guardians compel the parolees to work on their private plantations for only nominal wages.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FBI Gathering Data for Gov't Prosecutions

APR 2 1942

SIKESTON QUIZ

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The government is moving on a wide front to protect civil rights of Negroes, the Office of Facts and Figures revealed today in a round-up of Dept. of Justice investigations.

Investigations of lynchings, discrimination and conspiracies against Negroes—a shameful blot on the country—are being pressed by the Department in Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, Missouri and Illinois.

Foremost is the federal inquiry into the shocking lynching and torturing of Cleo Wright, Negro youth, by a mob in Sikeston, Missouri, on Jan. 24, 1942.

FBI GETTING DATA

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is reported to be gathering evidence to seek a Federal grand jury indictment. If the Justice Department succeeds in securing the indictment, it will mark the first time a lynching case has been brought into a Federal Court.

Such action has been forced by the inexcusable failure of a State grand jury in Missouri to return an indictment against the mob which killed Wright for alleged assault on a white woman.

The FBI will probably prosecute under civil rights statutes on the ground that State authorities conspired to deny Wright the equal protection of the law by giving him up to the lynching mob.

APR 2 1942

SOME OTHER PROBES

Other investigations by the Justice Department include:

Martin J. Conners, jailer at Jefferson County, Kentucky, was charged with making Negro prisoners work in his privately owned tourist camp. A Kentucky indictment has been returned in the Federal Court against Conners, one of the counts being denial to the victims of equal protection of law.

Lynching of Mott Flourney, aged Negro, in open court at Lufkin, Texas, on Nov. 24, 1941, while appearing as a defendant in a rape case. The investigation is the result of numerous complaints that Flourney was denied protection of the law even though authorities were aware that an attempt might be made on his life.

The famous conspiracy case in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, where William Cunningham and Hamilton McWhorter are accused of trying to force the return of Negro workers who had fled Cunningham's farm and its peonage conditions.

The Negro workers who escaped to Chicago succeeded in obtaining an indictment against Cunningham and McWhorter in the Northern District of Illinois, but the two defendants won their case to have the proceedings removed to Georgia where the atmosphere would be hostile to the Negroes.

Now the Justice Department is investigating the whole case and it is expected that evidence showing a violation of the civil rights of these Negroes will soon be presented to a Federal grand jury in Georgia.

APR 2 1942

PEONAGE CASE

Another Georgia peonage case, involving W. H. Callan, James O'Neil and Carlos Hardin, operators of turpentine stills, is coming up for trial June 15, an indictment having already been returned in the Southern District of Georgia.

The Federal Grand Jury in the Northern District of Florida will hear the case of "Impy" Johnson, Negro worker, who was brutally treated when he returned to a turpentine farm.

APR 2 1942

Justice Department lawyers will retry in the U. S. District Court in Georgia the case of W. F. Sutherland, Atlanta policeman, who branded a Negro youth with a hot iron in order to extort a confession.

An FBI investigation into the Arkansas State parole system has been ordered to examine the persistent charges that certain members of the State Penitentiary Commission are placing paroled Negro prisoners in the custody of themselves and their friends and relatives and compelling the Negroes to work on these private plantations for only nominal wages.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Nation Starts Mobs, Peonage Prosecutions

APR 4 1942

Lynchings in Missouri, Texas and Dixie Serfdom Probed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government is moving on a wide front to protect the civil rights of colored Americans. A survey of pending actions revealed this week that investigations and prosecutions initiated by the Department of Justice extend through Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, Missouri and Illinois.

APR 4 1942

By order of Attorney General Francis Biddle, agents of the Justice Department are pressing an inquiry into the Sikeston, Missouri,

ties conspired to deny Wright the equal protection of the law by releasing him to the lynching mob.

In Kentucky an indictment has been returned in the United States Court for the State's Western District against Martin J. Conners and others. Conners was jailer at the Jefferson County, Kentucky,

jail, and allegedly worked colored open court at Lufkin, Texas, November 24, 1941. Flournory, an aged colored man, was in court as defendant in a rape case.

Lynched Aged Texan in Court

An investigation has been authorized by the department into the lynching of Mott Flournory in

F.B.I. Agents Cracking Down On Acts Of Violence Against Race

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
APR 4 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Department of Justice, acting under command of Attorney General Francis Biddle, is preparing to crack down on an assortment of Nazi and Fascist elements who have taken advantage of the country's preoccupation with the war to divide the nation by deliberate actions of violence against Negroes.

Evidence linking the Ku Klux Klan and the Silver Shirts with at least two of six cases involving Negroes has been uncovered by the Department's civil liberties unit and the FBI.

Revelations linking the Klan and other un-American groups with Detroit mobsters who attacked housing tenants are expected when the special Detroit grand jury releases its findings on the Sojourner Truth Homes.

Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the Committee of One Million, and Detroit real estate leaders like Joe Buffa, Dalzell, and Chandler are also thought to be under investigation. Investigation of the project was ordered early in March by Mr. Biddle, following Klan-inspired riots which broke out on February 28, and prevented 200 colored war workers and their families from occupying the homes.

According to District Attorney Lamar Caudle, of Asheville, N.C., the FBI has discovered evidence which ties Arthur Patton, white precinct registrar, of Asheville, with William Pelley, leader of the notorious anti-Negro, anti-Jewish Silver Shirts.

Patton is expected to stand trial early in May on the charge of preventing three colored citizens from voting in the 1940 elections by requiring them to memorize and write several paragraphs from the Constitution in five minutes.

LYNCHING ALSO PROBED

Determined to get a conviction in the death of Cleo Wright, brutally lynched by a mob in Sikeston, Mo., January 25, the Justice Department is selecting a prominent lawyer to present the case either to a special grand jury or to the regular grand jury which meets in May.

APR 4 1942

Two of the cases up for action involve charges of peonage. The FBI is investigating the State parole system of Arkansas, following reports that paroled prisoners, a majority of whom are Negroes, are kept in virtual peonage by being forced to work on plantations of commission members, State legislators and their close friends.

Facing trial in Louisville, Ky. for violation of the Federal Peonage Law are Marty Conners, white country jailor, and his colored assistant, Julius Berry, charged with working Negro and white prisoners in a private enterprise run by the former. Chief complainant in the case is Luther Darden, said to have escaped from Conners' farm and fled to Chicago.

Another of the six cases, that of a white Atlanta, Ga., policeman, has set a precedent. For the first time in the history of the Justice Department, the Civil Liberties division continues to seek an indictment after two Federal grand juries have deadlocked. The case involves W. F. Sutherland, charged with burning a 16-year-old boy, Quintar South, with an iron in February, 1940, to wring from him a confession that the youth stole a basketball from Clark university in Atlanta.

In an address shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Biddle declared, "Every violation of democracy committed within our country is of aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy outside."

Wadsville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 5, 1942

Crime Statistics Reported Misleading

Baptist Leader Critical Of FBI Figures

Figures of the FBI showing that the murder and manslaughter rate of the South exceeds the rate in other sections by 400 to 1,100 per cent are misleading, Dr. E. P. Alldredge, secretary of statistics and information of the Baptist Sunday School Board, says in an article in the current "Quarterly Review."

According to the FBI, the rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky is 9 per 100,000 inhabitants. The lowest rate is in New England with 0.7.

Dr. Alldredge maintains that, if cases of Negroes killing Negroes are excluded, the murder record chargeable against the whites would fall to 1.5 in the Nashville area. This is lower than any other section except New England.

Actual figures for murder indictments in the Nashville judicial area, quoted by Dr. Alldredge, show 54 indictments, with 45 of these cases involving Negroes killing Negroes or Negroes killing whites. There were only nine manslaughter cases between whites, he said.

Similar surveys in southern cities, Dr. Alldredge said, show the same disproportion.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO CRIMINALS

SEP 12 1942

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Bureau of the Census, last week released a bulletin giving a comparison of the prison population of the country by race. This report shows that Negro males constituted a disproportionately large number of prisoners committed for more serious crimes to state and federal prisons and reformatories.

In 1940 the commitment rate for Negroes per 100,000 male population was approximately five times larger than the commitment rate for whites of the same group. The commitments to federal institutions approximately three times as great as the rate for whites. And the Negro commitment rates for the States of New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Maryland, Montana and Utah were at least eight times as great as those of whites.

SEP 12 1942

However, no definite conclusions regarding the relative criminality of Negroes and whites can be drawn from statistics of prison commitments. Prison statistics do not necessarily reflect the proportionate number of crimes committed by the two races, or arrests made, explains Joseph R. Houghins, specialist on Negro Statistics with the department.

Crime statistics indicate that in general Negro offenders are more likely to be arrested by the police than are white offenders. Moreover, a comparison of white and Negro crime rates is not entirely justifiable because as a whole Negroes rank much lower economicaly and educationally and because of these reasons are often unable to get competent defense before the courts.

SEP 12 1942

Nevertheless the crime statistics are a sympton of the maladjustment of many Negroes who have since the turn of the century flocked to our large industrial centers.

15-1942

GEORGIA

Found Guilty In Axe Murder Of Victim In Bed

The Atlanta Daily World

Jury Acquits Wife Slayer After Seven Minute Debate

DEC 18 1942

One man was convicted for murder and sentenced to be executed in the electric chair following trial in Fulton Superior Court Thursday, while another was acquitted on a similar charge.

Henry Swain, 44, of Solomon Street, S. E., was ordered to die in the Georgia state electric chair January 22 for the November 15 axe murder of Roy Clark.

A jury in Judge Virlyn Moore's division of Superior Court found Swain guilty after several hours of deliberation Thursday afternoon and a few minutes later he was sentenced to die by Judge Moore.

According to witnesses, Clark was chopped about the head and several of his teeth knocked out as he lay across a bed in Swain's house.

The two were said to have engaged in a gambling game the morning of the axe-chopping. Later Clark returned to Swain's house and accused him of cheating with crooked cards. During the argument Clark was said to have hit Swain with a blackjack and left. A few hours afterwards the victim returned to Swain's house and laid down on his bed and fell asleep, it was stated.

Swain, then is said to have gone next door secured an axe and attacked Clark. The victim never regained consciousness at Grady Hospital and died a few days afterwards.

Defense Attorney Jesse Simmons immediately filed motion for a new trial for Swain. Assistant Solicitor Quincy O. Arnold prosecuted the case.

George Boyd, of 336 Houston St., N. E., was acquitted by a jury which deliberated only seven minutes Thursday over the charge that he murdered his common-law wife, Martha Williams, on November 15.

The Williams woman died from a gunshot wound at Grady Hospital two days after she had been admitted there.

DEC 18 1942

At the time of Boyd's arrest, he told officers that he had asked his common-law mate for another drink of his whiskey at the Houston Street place of residence. Boyd was quoted as saying that his wife refused to give it to him, hitting him with a broom handle instead. Boyd told his wife that if she didn't stop hitting him, she would die with her boots on, officers quoted him as saying. When the woman continued striking him, the assailant shot her once in the left side, it was stated.

At Grady Hospital, officers questioned the gunshot victim and quoted her as stating that she had not hit her husband with a broom handle.

Attorney Joe Ewing represented Boyd during the trial which was held before Judge Walter Hendrix.

Boyd was put on probation for three months on the pistol charge for which he was indicted along with the murder charge.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

DeKalb Police Arrest 1,636 During 1941

FEB 15 1942

$24,375 Collected in Fines; Sentences Total 3,309 Months.

FEB 15 1942

DeKalb county police arrested 1,636 persons—1,122 white persons and 514 Negroes—during 1941, resulting in court fines of $24,375 and sentences amounting to 3,309 months in work camps, Chief J. T. Dailey reported yesterday to Commissioner Scott Candler.

FEB 15 1942

Decatur city courts disposed of 844 cases, with fines totaling $24,175 and sentences amounting to 861 months, while DeKalb superior court handled 112 cases, with sentences totaling 204 years and fines amounting to $200.

Five murders were reported and four arrests were made; two cases of criminal assault, two arrests; 14 robberies, 11 arrests; 115 burglaries, 58 arrests, and 283 arrests for fast and reckless driving. A total of 229 cases were made for operating while intoxicated.

There were 347 automobile wrecks and 18 persons were killed.

During the year, 38 lottery suspects were arrested, 28 whisky cars confiscated, 2,177 gallons of illegal liquor destroyed, and $35,716.36 worth of stolen goods recovered.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Homicide Total Rises To 17 As Two More Pass

MAR 5 - 1942

Eugene South Is Stabbed to Death At Bell, Auburn

Eugene (Gene) South, 28-year-old operator of an Auburn Avenue shoe shine parlor, was stabbed to death Wednesday morning around 2:10 o'clock, according to Radio Patrolmen W. J. Smith and J. M. Pack. The officers said the victim resided at 279 Baker Street, NE.

The passing of South gave Atlanta its 17th colored homocide of the year. The 16th slaying was revealed Wednesday following the arrest of Eddie Lee Burnett, of 202 Wesley Avenue, SE. Radio Patrolmen H. A. Beatty and W. D. Nash said Burnett surrendered and confessed the slaying on February 28 of Miss Alma Walker, 23, of rear-99 Butler Street, NE.

MAR 5 - 1942

17

A search was underway for Louis (Turnskin) McCure, of Edgewood, in connection with the slaying of South, City Detectives Taylor and Austin revealed.

Investigating officers listed James Wesley Jones, 24, of 290 Forrest Avenue, as a witness to the fatal stabbing. The policemen quoted him as saying he was standing near both parties and saw the suspect "Hit at" South. Jones said he did not know South had been stabbed until he saw blood on the victim's shirt.

The dying man was carried to Grady hospital in a private taxicab and was death when investigating officers arrived.

MAR 5 - 1942

Detectives said they learn the stabbing developed out of an argument over money matters. Witnesses said the wanted man accused South of owing him four dollars and that South contended he had paid the debt.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Wounding Of Woman On Bus Termed Accident

Name of White Man with Pistol Is Not Listed

MAR 15 1942

The Saturday morning pistol shooting of Mrs. Essie Brown, 26, of 641 Ira Street, S. W., by a white man, listed as unknown by city police, was termed an "accident" by official investigators, but for the most part remained a mystery.

Mrs. Brown was shot in the left leg just below the knee as she sat on a bus which had stopped at the intersection of Whitehall and Mitchell streets, according to police reports.

Officers R. H. Anderson and J. T. Laseter said they talked with her following the shooting. She is alleged to have told them that she was on the first seat back of the rear door of the bus when a white man got off at the Whitehall-Mitchell corner. As he got off, a pistol in his possession discharged, the officers said. No other information was issued by the officers, who reported no arrest.

MAR 15 1942

Mrs. Brown was treated and dismissed from Grady Hospital following the shooting. She could not be reached for a statement late Saturday night.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Claim Arrest Of Three Men Unjustified

Police Chief Hornsby To Investigate

MAR 5 1942

Police Chief Hornsby Monday promised a thorough investigation of the allegedly unjustified arrest of a Piedmont Avenue liquor store owner, a watchman of the store and a newspaper carrier, early Saturday morning, when patrol officers and police lieutenant refused to allow them to explain their presence at the business establishment from which an attempted burglary alarm had been given.

Remar Davis, co-owner of the Piccolo Liquor Store, 89 Piedmont Avenue, N.E., the arrested business man, accompanied Colonel Tom Bradley, white, president of the Atlanta liquor dealers' association, to the police chief's office to protect the treatment he received at the hands of the officers.

According to Davis, Ben Sersey, of 190 Auburn Avenue, a watchman employed to protect property in the business district, called him at his home around three o'clock Saturday morning, reporting that two burglars had attempted to enter the liquor store, leaving a crowbar on the scene. Davis said he called police officers and hurried down to his business place, which only a week before had been entered and liquor and a pistol valued at $136 taken.

MAR 17 1942

When Davis arrived at the scene, he examined the door and the watchman gave him the bar, he said, and the two of them examined the front and rear of the establishment, while awaiting the arrival of police. A few minutes later, Jimmy Holloway, Jr., 18, of 633 McGruder Street, S.W., newspaper carrier, walked up and, during a conversation with Davis and Sersey, revealed that he had passed a police car parked in a nearby alley. Davis said he went to the alley and shone his flashlight on the vehicle to determine if it was the police car, but was unable to find any officers therein.

MAR 17

Davis returned to the front of his store, joining the watchman and carrier, and suddenly two officers rushed out from between two houses warning them to raise their hands, he said. When the liquor store owner tried to explain that it was he who had called the officers about his store, the policemen allegedly refused to believe, cursed him and called their lieutenant, Mr. Satterfield. Lieutenant Satterfield is said to have refused any explanation, told his officers that they should have beaten up "this smart Negro" and he would have backed them. He further ordered the trio jailed on a charge of suspicion of burglary.

Davis was refused the privilege of calling relatives or his lawyer, he said, but managed to get a note through, seeking aid several hours later. He reached Lawyer Russell Turner about five o'clock Saturday afternoon and the attorney talked with detectives assigned to the case and the trio were released, the charge being dropped, when it was revealed that he was the real owner of the store. The watchman and the newsboy also were released with him. Davis paid the attorney $15 for his work.

MAR 17 1942

Greatly hurt because of the false arrest, the store owner immediately set wheels in motion to secure justice for himself and the others unjustifiably arrested.

Chief Hornsby promised to let Davis know the results of his investigation in the near future and to work through Investigator Smith of the Police Department.

MAR 1 1942

Officers R. W. Anderson and J. T. Laseter signed the routine report to Chief Hornsby, in which they said Davis tried to explain his store ownership and what he was doing in the vicinity at the time.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Assaulted Man In Grave State

MAR 2 1942

Jasper Scarborough, 36, of 503 Larkin Street, S. W., was in a grave state at Grady Hospital, where he was assigned a special ward, early Sunday morning after being shot and stabbed at the corner of Chapel and Trenholm Streets around midnight Saturday.

Radio Patrolmen talked with Officer L. L. Stone at the Grady clinic and said that the victim had given him the names of the men who shot and stabbed him. Later, Scarborough reportedly fell into a state of unconsciousness.

MAR 2 1942

Suspects in the aggraved assault against Scarborough are understood to be James Frank, who is said to live on Larkin place, third house on the right from Larkin Street, and Fred Smith, alias "Tadpole," whose address was given as 288 Chapel St., S. W.

Scarborough, after being taken to Grady, was discovered to have been shot in the back and left shoulder, with a deep stab wound and a laceration of the abdomen.

Detectives Taylor and Austin have been assigned a more detailed investigation of the case.

Robert Jones, 21, of 402 Bedford Place, N. E., has been treated and dismissed for gunshot wounds he received around 3:35 o'clock Sunday morning, allegedly by a man named Roger Clark, of 211 Forrest Avenue, N.E., described as 5-9 in height, 160 in weight, and mulatto in complexion.

Jones reportedly told officers he and Clark had a friendly tussle, but Clark got sore, ran off, got a pistol, came back, and shot him three times. The pistol was not found.

In connection with the happening, Detectives Taylor and Holland questioned Willie Kinsey, 21, of 183 Houston Street, N. E., and Alonzo Bailey, 21, of 511 B. Hunt St. N. E., both of whom were eyewitnesses and work at the Varsity Shop on North Avenue. Police records said there were other witnessed but that they could not be obtained because the store closed before the officers returned.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Woman Poisoned; 'Knew Too Much'

APR 1 1942

CLARKESVILLE, Ga. —(SNS) — An alleged love battle between two white women, Tuesday was believed to have brought about the death of a colored woman and a white man.

The colored woman was Mrs. Bessie Tate Winters, 59, who resided alone in a small house.

The white man was William Baker, 42-year-old tubercular.

Following a long grand jury session Tuesday, it was learned that the two white women accused each other of poisoning the two persons.

According to the evidence, there was ill feeling between Mrs. Australia Baker, widow of William Baker, and Mrs. Flossie Thomas, 48-year-old former school teacher. It was pointed out that Mrs. Baker had won the charms of Mrs. Thomas' husband, F. Dennis Thomas.

The grand jury late Tuesday night indicated Mrs. Thomas on a murder charge and ignored charges against Mrs. Baker.

An investigation was started when bodies of Mrs. Winters and Baker were disinterred. An examination revealed that Mrs. Winters had died of strychnine poisoning and that Baker's body contained quantities of arsenic.

Both Baker and Mrs. Winters were innocent victims.

It was brought that Mrs. Winters was given the large dose of poison because she "knew too much" about the alleged love battle and Baker's death.

Thomas has been jailed on an abandonment charge.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Vidalia Jails Many Vagrants

MAY 1 1942

VIDALIA, May 1942—A clamp down on vagrants is in progress at this point, Chief of Police James Yawn said today after making several arrests of persons having no visible means of support.

Calls to the city hall by people wanting to hire labor indicated that the crusade was timely.

MAY 4 1942

Mr. Yawn said that industries and farms were short on hands to operate and that there was no need of tolerating street loafers while this condition persisted.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Woman Stabbed While Resisting Male Attacker

Mrs. Marshall's Condition Listed As "Only Fair"

MAY 1 - 1942

Mrs. Maddie Marshall, 37, of 229 Walker Street, was in only fair condition at Grady Hospital Thursday, the victim of a man who attacked her and stabbed her when she screamed in protest.

Mrs. Marshall was stabbed in the right side, cut across the left shoulder and slashed across the right hand late Wednesday night. She told police investigators that an unknown man accosted her at Forsyth and Trinity streets and attempted to get her over to a vacant lot. When she resisted him and screamed, he stabbed her and ran, she said. MAY 1 - 1942

Willie Lowndes, 21, of the rear of 400 Whitehall Street, who was stabbed just above the heart late Wednesday night, was said to be in fair condition at Grady Thursday. According to city police reports, Lowndes was stabbed in front of 608 McDaniel Street. A man known as "Wimpy" was sought in the stabbing. A witness said that the victim and his wife were walking down the street when "Wimpy" said something to Lowndes' wife. The latter is said to have made some reply to the statement and argument ensued. Lowndes was stabbed by the suspect who immediately took to his heels.

Herman Atkins, 12, and Lilla Foster, victims in other accidents, were said to be in fair condition.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Protests Tainted Meat; Arrested

Housewife Handled Roughly By Municipal Market Clerks

MAY 1 - 1942

A Henry Grady Homes housewife who attempted to return allegedly tainted meat to the Piggly Wiggly stand in Municipal Curb Market was beaten and arrested, she related Thursday.

The victim, Mrs. Ruby Moton, of 84 Bell Street, Apartment 210, smarted from bruises, injuries and the humiliation she received in the Wednesday incident, she stated.

According to Mrs. Moton, she sent her 12-year-old son to the market to buy fifteen cents worth of shinbones. He purchased the meat at the Piggly Wiggly concession and brought it home whefe it was placed in the refigerator for a few minutes, it was stated. When Mrs. Moton opened the meat, she discovered that it was tainted and unfit to cook, she said. Mrs. Moton said she then sent the meat back to the market by her 19-year-old son, who was allegedly refused any consideration. The housewife then took the meat to the market herself and asked for consideration, she stated.

REFUSED AT FIRST

MAY 1 1942

Informed what her mission to the meat counter was, a butcher, who was eating at the time, refused to pay any attention to her pleas, Mrs. Moton said. When she insisted further that he take the meat back, the clerk is said to have seized the meat and flung it into a nearby garbage can. Thinking that he meant to refund her money, Mrs. Moton said she waited several minutes but the man went right ahead eating his lunch.

Upon further insistance for some consideration, the butcher is said to have told Mrs. Moton that he would slap "h....l" out of her if she didn't get the "h....l" out of the place. In reply to Mrs. Moton's assertion that he wouldn't do any such thing, the butcher is said to have slapped her. Mrs. Moton said that in anger she seized a milk bottle lying nearby and would have thrown it at him if she had thought a showcase or some other glass fixtures would not have been broken.

She said she then reached into the garbage can to get the allegedly tainted meat and go out of the store, whereupon Officer Hollinsworth, who is stationed at the market, accosted her to make an arrest. Mrs. Moton said she was slapped, manhandled, her clothing badly torn and her head and neck wrenched by another clerk and the butcher as they "assisted" the officer in getting her out of the place to the patrol wagon.

CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY

MAY 1 - 1942

Taken to city police headquarters, Mrs. Moton was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct—fighting. No other arrest was made by the market patrolman.

The arrested woman's release was secured by Attorney A. T. Walden, acting for Hubert Jackson, Grady Homes manager, and the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP. The release came around eight o'clock Wednesday night, some eight hours after her arrest in the curb market.

The case against Mrs. Moton was scheduled to be heard in City Recorder's Court Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock, but was checked until the same hour May 6. During the time preceding the hearing, defense counsel hopes to secure witnesses who saw the incident and who can give together an accurate witness' description of the affair. Other action is promised by counsel.

Mrs. Moton is the wife of Henry Moton, an employe of the Atlantic Ice and Coal company branch in Kirkwood. He has promised to do all he can do to secure justice for his wife. The mother of three children, Mrs. Moton is said to be expecting another in a few months. She is 35 years of age.

DENIES MEAT TAINTED

Manager Collins, of the Piggly Wiggly market, accused Mrs. Moton of going into a rage and coming behind the counter with a bottle, preceding her arrest Wednesday around noon hour. He said that he only joined in holding Mrs. Moton at Officer Hollinsworth's invitation and that she slapped at all of them while being arrested.

MAY 1 - 1942

The store manager said the meat sold Mrs. Moton was sent to the State Capitol Thursday morning and declared unspoiled. He said this was the same meat sold the housewife, upon being questioned on this point from several angles. Mrs. Moton said Thursday that she was refused possession of the meat or her money at the time of her arrest.

Officer Hollinsworth said that Mrs. Moton fought him and the clerks upon her arrest. He said he knew nothing of the incidents prior to his being called to quell the disturbance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Reported Brutality Victim To Stand Trial This Morning

MAY 1 1 1942

MAY 1 2 1942

A woman reported kicked in the face and beaten about the head and body by city police is slated to be tried in City Recorder's Court this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

The reported victim, Mrs. Lillie Mae Hayden, of 17 Pratt's Alley, was arrested on a charge of being drunk Saturday night, according to reports of Attorney A. T. Walden, defense counsel for the Atlanta branch of the NAACP. Mrs. Hayden is said to have been arrested by Patrolmen Thomas and Dodd, the later being accused of kicking her in the face after knocking her down at police headquarters Attorney Walden said it was his information that the entire arrest and brutal attack by the officers was uncalled for.

MAY 1 2 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Stab In Back Proves Fatal To School Girl

JAN 19 1942

Boy, 19, Held In Death Of Dorothy Smith

Colored Atlanta experienced its third 1942 homicide as pretty Dorothy Smith, fifteen year old school girl, died early Sunday morning around 2:30 o'clock from stab wounds inflicted Saturday night around 11:40 o'clock with a knife believed to have been wielded by nineteen-year-old James Berry of 1547 Foote Street.

The youthful victim, who resided at 1586 East St., N. E., told Radio Patrolman T H. Leathers and G. E. Wallace, who talked with her at Grady Hospital where she was carried in a Haugabrooks ambulance, that Berry stabbed her because she refused to comply with his request to accompany her home.

Upon arrival at Grady, the victim was turned over to Dr. Zellars who disclosed that she had a deep stab wound on the left side of the lower part of the back. The knife which Berry reportedly wielded was not found.

JAN 19 1942

WORKS AT GOLF CLUB

According to information Berry caddies at East Lake Golf and Country Club.

Detectives Taylor and Austin were put on the case immediately after details were secured from Dorothy at Grady Hospital late Saturday night. On her information, they located Berry and placed him under arrest where he is now booked on suspicion of murder.

The stabbing took place during the evening watch, for which Radio Patrolmen J. L. Langley and W. R. Bailey, of the day watch, did routine work Sunday in an effort to clear up the case.

The late Saturday night stabbing took place on Mayson Avenue near Foote Street, according to police reports.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Guard At Atlanta Federal Prison

MAR 14 1942

According to a statement from the Warden at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, there is no strike by guards because of the appointment of a colored citizen on the guard personnel at the prison.

If this had hapepned, it would have been a black mark on our Democratic principles. It was explained however that the colored guard was certified by the Civil Service Commission.

MAR 14 1942

We should express no manner of surprise at a citizen getting what is justly due him through Civil Service channels, but due to many of the practices in the past in eliminating colored applicants from places and promotion justly due them, it must be said that this is a gesture in the right direction.

It is quite fitting that the first colored guard be sent to Atlanta and the south. While we know that the announcement that a colored guard was at the penitentiary—and not a prisoner, caused some consternation, it is gratifying that such a stroke was made.

MAR 14 1942

The comment by supervisors that the man had a good record and had done his work efficiently would go for many other members of the race kept out of important places because of their color.

We can see through this a better and brighter day coming. We are proud of the guard and the courage of the Civil Service Commission, which could have edged around the name of this eligible—as has been done on numerous occasions and kept him on the waiting list possibly to never be called.

MAR 14 1942

The important thing just now is for us to have faith and keep patience with Democracy. If Democracy is to survive, it must continue to do just such things as was done in the certification of this guard. Through its processes is our lone hope and we must keep the courage and spirit to depend and preserve it. In the end our reward will be that of all upright citizens.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fifteenth Homicide Reported By Police

MAR 2 - 1942

MAR 2 - 1942

MAR 2 - 1942

Atlanta police are hot on the trail of a woman known only as "Kathleen," said to be about 19, brown-skinned, slim, with extremely small legs, who is the alleged slayer of Miss Alberta Sims, of 213 London Lane, Apartment 3, around 12:50 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

15 According to information, the victim was severely slashed about the left arm, a vein being severed. The knife with which the wound was inflicted was reported not found. Treated at the emergency clinic at Grady, the victim was later pronounced dead.

Among those questioned by police in connection with the tragedy were Miss Lois Morgan, 218 Forrest Avenue, N. E., and James Sims, 211 Forrest Avenue, N. E., both of whom are listed as eye-witnesses, along with Sam White of 213 London Lane.

Death of the young Sims woman was the fifteenth colored homicide of 1942.

MAR 2 - 1942

Benjamin Franklin, 13, of 575 Bedford Place, was reported stabbed in the back between the shoulders at Myrtle Street and Ponce De Leon avenue Sunday afternoon around 3:25 o'clock by Oscar Feemster, 18, of 191 Linden Street, N.W., who was taken into custody by police at a neighborhood drugstore of which J. I. Gilmer, white is the proprietor. Mr. Gilmer said he had thought the boys were playing.

Detectives Preston and Newtor have been assigned a more detailed investigation of the case

Ed Berry, a Negro man, said by two white witnesses to have been drinking and complaining of pains therefrom Saturday night, was found dead around three o'clock Sunday morning in the basement at 465 Boulevard, N.E., according to Radio Patrolmen I. W. Belcher and M. G. Jenkins.

The radio patrolmen said the coroner and other witnesses would be notified prompty. Further investigation of the case was assigned to Detectives Taylor and Holland.

James Smith, 19, of 1130 Hood Drive, S.W., reported victim of a shot-gun wound, around 7:36 o'clock morning, that a man named Johnny Brown, six feet, and said to live in Smoky Hollow, is charged with inflicting, is given excellent chance of recovery.

Radio Patrolmen M. Y. Rutherford and W. L. Tyson questioned two witnesses, Henry Williams of 1120 Hood Drive and Miss Helen Render of 11109 Hood Drive, both listed as eye-witnesses. Detectives Preston and Newton are also working on the case.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

John Goodwin Burns Atlanta Journal by Citing Facts . . .

* * *

MAR 21 1942

Paper Attacks Him For Using Perfume And Whisky to Get Cattle Thieves . . .

* * *

But Missed Feature Of Story, Omitting Place Where Liquor Could Be Bought for $1 Per Quart . . .

—By W. T. Anderson

JOHN E. Goodwin, Talmadge's commissioner of public safety, rendered yeoman service when he took the Atlanta Journal's pants down a few days ago and administered a deserved whipping to that notorious perverter of truth. The Telegraph carried a news story on this, but the full statement makes such good reading that it is presented here in full:

* * *

IN last Sunday's Atlanta Journal on the front page is a two column account of the activities of the investigators working in the Georgia State Patrol in apprehending and arresting cattle and chicken thieves and automobile thieves. The Journal had much to say about the Negro investigators buying four quarts of liquor ranging from $1.00 to $1.20 per quart. They also told about the 12 bottles of perfume that were bought by the Negro investigators at a total cost of 60c for all bottles—5c per bottle, and four bottles of liniment at a total cost of 60c, or 15c per bottle of liniment.

The Journal tried to mis-state the facts in reference to when the miles were travelled in automobiles—they had that out of 3,177 miles all was travelled in one day except 876 miles, and then they went on to say that this is a lot of miles in any man's language. Well, the Journal has a right to put it's funny paper on the front page if it wants to.

HERE are the facts. Georgia was fast developing into a livestock state—we had complaints from all over the state about thefts of cattle, hogs and chickens. If these had been burglaries in a city everyone would have been aroused about the fact and wanted it put down. If a burglar in a city would steal $200 five times a week that would get everyone aroused, and there would be a clamor for it to be stopped, and rightly so. The theft of cattle amounted to much more than this every week in the state of Georgia. Some livestock farmers lost their whole drove of cattle. One widow in Mitchell county lost over fifty head of Hereford cattle at one theft. Trucks made it very easy for them to steal the cattle and drive away. Several people in the poultry business would lose their whole hen house of chickens. There was a call from the tax payers of Georgia for protection, and we gave it to them.

* * *

TWENTY-two men were assigned for this investigation work. They soon found that in the theft of cattle, hogs and chickens there usually was a Negro and white man working together. We needed the help of Negro investigators—three were employed.

These three Negroes worked from April 14th through June 30th at a total cost to the state of $194.66 salary for all three and $178.36 expense and automobile hire. In this expense was the perfume, the liquor and the liniment. Some departments might have listed these as incidentals—we listed it just what it was. Negro investigators have to get acquainted in the communities where they are going to investigate. The liquor came in handy for them to be big Negroes with the Negro men and win their confidence. The 5c bottles of perfume and 15c bottles of liniment came in good for them to be sociable with Negro women and win their confidence, and they cannot do much investigating without some accessories.

* * *

WELL, what did the investigators accomplish—here is what they accomplished:

Thefts of livestock 612 cases reported. Cases cleared 460. Number of arrests 204. The reason why the number of arrests is less than the number of cases is that sometimes one arrest will apprehend a thief guilty of four or five different thefts. The sentences totalled 127 years in the chain-gang. Thefts of poultry 9 cases reported, 8 cleared, 12 arrests. Total of this was 8 years and $840.00 fines. In some of these cattle thefts the thieves will not only steal the cattle but poison the owner and kill him. This happened in Carroll county, Georgia.

The only drawback to this piece in the Journal is this—our Negro investigators will have to get up something different from perfume and liniment. The papers have exposed their little social accessories, but we are going to keep these investigators at work, stopping cattle, poultry, and automobile thieves in Georgia. If the Journal wants to line up with the cattle thieves let them do so. We are having lots of complaints about thefts of automobile tires. We are going to get busy with that and have Negro investigators. If the Journal wants to line up with the automobile tire thieves let them do so and publish it in every paper they have and put it on the front page.

* * *

IT might be interesting to the people of Georgia to know where these investigators worked: Monroe county, the county where Talmadge's cattle "ranch" is, and they caught these thieves stealing cattle from people other than the governor in Monroe county, the same were convicted in Monroe superior court. The colored investigator, Claud, was the main help in these convictions. They also worked in Upson county, Sumter, Worth, Telfair, Jeff Davis, Thomas, Grady, Wheeler, McIntosh, Laurens, Carroll, and Mitchell counties. These three Negro investigators' work is under the supervision of four white men —Lieut. Hudson, Investigators Varnadoe, Hightower and Morris.

We are saving money out at the Patrol, and when the complaints come we are going to try to be ready to answer the call of Georgia tax payers. It is hard work for the farmer trying to raise livestock and cattle, and take care of his automobile and truck tires. The Journal is not going to stop us from giving him protection. In fact we are going to increase the work this year.

There is no provision made to pay sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in counties for investigation work, unfortunately.

* * *

I am carrying this over to the Journal today with the request that they put it on the front page of their paper, and if they don't, to print it as an advertisement, and we will pay for it personally out of our own pockets.

JOHN E. GOODWIN
Comm. Public Safety

Atlanta, Mar. 16, 1942.

Editor's Note — The Journal printed the above on its front page, without charge, be it said to the Journal's credit.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Admits Evading Draft

A Macon Negro pleaded guilty to violating the draft act and a white man admitted defrauding a Macon bank out of approximately $350 in federal court here yesterday.

Henry Dennis Gordon, Negro, admitted failing to keep his local Selective Service board informed of his whereabouts. Charles Capehart Enscore pleaded guilty to entering a local national bank for the purpose of committing a felony.

These two, along with 47 persons who pleaded guilty yesterday to violating liquor tax laws, will be sentenced by Judge Bascom Deaver later.

Frank Worley, Naval R. Lawson, and Clifford Goddard, all of Atlanta, were convicted of violating the liquor tax laws yesterday. They were charged with operating a large still in Jasper county, possession, transportation, and sale of illicit liquors. They will be sentenced later.

Draft evasion and liquor violation cases will be tried in today's session of court, beginning at 10 a.m.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Courthouse News

Negro, Whose Trial Revealed Lash Society, Gets Clemency

Sentence of Douglas Nelson, Negro whose trial in city court brought forth an expose of an alleged Negro lash society, was modified yesterday by Judge Cecil Baldwin.

Originally given 12 months on a public works camp for carrying a pistol without a license, Nelson may now serve this term on probation and pay a $100 fine.

He pleaded guilty to pointing a pistol at another and was given 12 months on probation.

Nelson's defense was that a Negro boycotting society, which fined or lashed its members for violating its rules, had sought to run his mother out of business. This started a dispute, he claimed, that caused him to act in self-defense.

TWO NEGROES ARRESTED

Sheriff's deputies have arrested one Negro on a charge of assault to murder and another on a charge of stabbing. James Corbett was charged with assault to murder by Margie Johnson, Negress. Joe Combe was accused of stabbing Emory Moon. Both have been freed under bonds.

DIVORCE IS ASKED

Mrs. Carolyn S. Phetteplace filed suit for divorce against Robert A. Phetteplace in Bibb superior court yesterday, charging cruel treatment.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED

The Bibb ordinary's office issued a marriage license to Lawrence Carroll Tarbell of East Freetown, N. Y., and Miss Tavis Julia Busbee, 423 Forest avenue.

Sunday Calm Is Disrupted By Violence

Crime, Accidents Keep Police Busy

After several months of comparative quiet, Macon exploded early Sunday with a series of shootings, cuttings and auto and rail accidents to give hospital emergency attaches their busiest few hours in history and to send police officers out on a score of related crimes.

Walter Thomas, Negro, 25, was found at the corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe streets in an extremely critical condition at 2 a.m. Sunday. He was rushed to Macon hospital but was dead a few minutes after arrival. The body is being held at Central City Funeral Home.

DRIVER IS ARRESTED

Sidney Curry was arrested at 2 a.m. by Patrolmen W. H. Mixon and J. Deas and booked on city docket on an open charge with the notation "hold for investigation." In the docketing of the 32-year-old Negro the officers inscribed the written report: "ran over and killed a Negro, Fifth avenue and Monroe."

Curry, 32, gave his address as 212 Woodliff.

Essie Brown, 18, Negro woman who gave her address as Powerhouse No. 3, was treated at 1:30 a.m. for a fractured knee, the result of a gunshot wound.

Listed as wanted by city police in connection with this shooting was Eddie Clarence Brown, alias Bud. The assault, which happened near Hammond street, was being investigated by Officers R. S. Aaron and J. I. Beck.

Andrew Wimes, Negro, 35, 112 Pringle street, was treated at 5 a.m. for gunshot wound of the right leg, which was said to have been received near old Miller Field. The shooting was being investigated by Patrolmen R. S. Aaron and J. I. Beck.

TREATED FOR WOUND

A youth giving his name as Willie Patterson and his age as 19 was treated at 3 p.m. for bullet wound in his side. He said he worked at Avondale but did not give any details of the shooting.

Ed Goolsby, Negro, 36, Ardvine's alley, suffered the loss of his right arm when he was hit by a train. He was brought in to Macon hospital at 5:15 a.m. by Jim Haywood.

Charles G. H. Brown, 30, 658 First street, suffered abrasion of both knees, on the forehead and on the left thumb, and one tooth was knocked out in auto wreck on the Clinton road at 2 a.m.

Treated at 2:30 a.m. and admitted later to the hospital was Fred Willson, 216 Garden street, who suffered a back injury in a car wreck at 2:30 a.m.

Nellie Johnson, 29, Negro, 122 Dewitt street, East Macon, suffered lacerations of the left shoulder and an injured leg in a car wreck. He was discharged after treatment at 2:30 a.m.

Mack Bennett, Negro, 25, Clinton road, route 5, was treated for cuts on the head shortly after 2:30 a.m.

Miss Mildred Hodges, 23, of Charleston, S. C., suffered lacerations about the right eye, on the left knee and on the third finger of the left hand at 1:45 a.m.

At the same hour Mrs. Omae Gay, 23, waitress, 319 Maple street, suffered an injury and possible fracture to the hip.

A long list of other accidents kept hospital attendants busy throughout a rush period they termed the "busiest in history."

MANY CASES DOCKETED

Meanwhile city police officers were docketing 94 cases in two eight-hour shifts, an assortment of charges being listed.

In these Adeline Dovis, Graham lot; Claudia Bland, 111 Elliot street, and Willie James Robinson, 750 Center street, were charged with assembling for the purpose of gaming. They were arrested at 9:30 a.m. by Patrolmen J. E. Flynt and W. E. Clark.

Charley B. Jones, was arrested by city police and turned over to Bibb county officers, following reports that he was carrying a pistol.

Charlie Hugley, 38, Negro, 552 Smith lane, was listed in a police emergency report as suffering lacerations of the left shoulder at Park's lane. He was dismissed after treatment by Officers B. H. Raley and W. L. O'Cain.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Woman Fined In Row With Clerk

Decision Is Appealed To Superior Court

By Wm. A. FOWLKES, Jr.

Despite her pleas that she was beaten and otherwise abused and her clothing torn off her impregnated body because she sought to get better meat or the money back she had paid for allegedly tainted meat at Piggly Wiggly market, Mrs. Ruby Moton, a Henry Grady Homes housewife, was fined $10 and costs, or $12, in City Recorder's Court Wednesday morning.

Attorney A. T. Walden, defense counsel and representative of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, immediately secured bond for Mrs. Moton and appealed the case to Fulton Superior Court. The bond for her release was signed by the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Before Judge A. L. Callaway and a courtroom whose colored side was fairly filled with spectators interested in the case, Mrs. Moton related the circumstances which she alleged led up to her arrest at the Municipal Curb Market on Wednesday, April 29. Attorney Walden made a stinging condemnation of alleged brutal tactics used on her in his defense argumentation to the court. But, Judge Callaway ordered the fine the next moment after the prosecuting attorney had finished his brief summation.

TELLS HER STORY

In her story to the court, Mrs. Moton told how she had sent her 12-year-old son to the market to buy fifteen cents worth of shinebones and how, upon her discovery of their unfitness to cook, she had sent them back to the market by her 19-year-old son, who was allegedly refused a refund of money or better meat. Mrs. Moton then told of her going to the Piggly Wiggly meat stand herself to get some consideration because she had no money to buy other meat.

Mrs. Moton said she approached the meat counter where a butcher was eating at the time and asked that the meat be taken back or her money refunded. She stated that the butcher paid no attention to her pleas and that upon her further insistence, she was told to "get h—l out of here" or she would "get h—l slapped out of" her. The defendant said the man flung the meat into a nearby garbage can and when she went behind the counter to get her meat, the butcher is said to have slapped her. Mrs. Moton said she seized a milk bottle nearby, but did not throw it at the man for fear of breaking something.

Upon coming out from behind the counter, Mrs. Moton said she was accosted by Officer Hollinsworth, who is stationed at the market, and asked about the disturbance. Told that Mrs. Moton was attempting to return the meat to the market because it was rotten, the officer was said to have told her that "Nothing's wrong with it!" Mrs. Moton said that the Piggly Wiggly manager came up and began beating her about the head as he "helped" the officer arrest her. She said she prayed to the officer not to arrest her because she only brought "bad" meat back to the market and that he should be arresting the man for selling her the meat, but that he paid no attention. She said another "big red man from another counter" rushed up behind her and almost broke her neck by bending it over an iron railing and that all of her arrestors ignored her plea that she was pregnant with child. All refused to allow her to pin up her badly torn clothing, which her "captors" and "subduers" ripped, Mrs. Moton stated.

OFFICER TESTIFIES

In presenting his case to the court, Officer Hollinsworth said he came upon the scene just as Mrs. Moton was emerging from behind the counter. He said that she suddenly became raging mad and struck at J. H. Sharp, white Piggly Wiggly butcher, and that he secured J. W. Horne, white, Piggly Wiggly manager, to help him "quiet" her while making the arrest. He denied that anybody beat her while she was being arrested.

J. H. Sharp, butcher, said that Mrs. Moton came to the stand, cursing and demanding that something be done about the meat. He said she threatened to knock something out of him but that he did nothing. He denied touching her.

J. W. Horne, the Piggly Wiggly manager, said he noticed the trouble brewing from afar and left the butcher "to take care of himself." He said he saw Mrs. Moton come inside the butcher stand area with a bottle in her hand and later aided Mr. Hollinsworth arrest her. He denied hitting the defendant, but several witnesses said it was he—the little man with the brown suit and glasses on—who beat the woman while "helping to arrest her." Horne did say that he attempted to protect his glasses because "they were worth more than the n——r."

C. W. Foster, white, who said he was employed at Stall 78, said he saw Mrs. Moton draw back a milk bottle and said she slapped at him during the alleged altercation. He said the Piggly Wiggly butcher did nothing to Mrs. Moton and said "She tore her clothes off her self."

H. G. Hardeman, white, of route 6, operator of stall 95, denied seeing anybody hit the defendant, but said he helped to hold her.

WITNESSES ATTACK

Mrs. Helen Petty, of 62 Bell Street, Apartment 161, said she heard the Piggly Wiggly butcher tell Mrs. Moton that he wasn't going to give her back anything. She said she saw at least two of the white men, all of whom were 200-pounders, beat Mrs. Moton. She also said that a "big redheaded man" caught Mrs. Moton when she broke loose from Officer Hollinsworth and bent her neck back across an iron rail. She said Mrs. Moton pleaded with the officer not to arrest her, but to arrest the men who sold her the allegedly tainted meat—all in vain. Mrs. Moton tried to protect herself from the assaults, Mrs. Petty stated, but actually hit no one. She said the Piggly Wiggly manager was the one who beat Mrs. Moton about the head and that others joined with him in laughing at her as she prayed to be set free and that she was pregnant.

Mrs. Thelma Goolsby, of 21 Bell Street, Apartment 236, testified that she saw the affair and heard the butcher tell Mrs. Moton that he would "slap h—l" out of her if she didn't get out of the place. She said that the Piggly Wiggly men and stall operators hit the woman while she was in custody of Officer Hollinsworth. She said the defendant used no improper words.

Charlie Wilson, of 317 Chapel Street, an employe who was working in a stand about ten feet away from the Piggly Wiggly market, said the butcher and stall operators slapped and choked Mrs. Moton while she was in police custody and otherwise unprotected.

In his plea to the court for dismissal of the charge of disorderly conduct—fighting against Mrs. Moton, Attorney Walden called the whole affair "outrageous" and "preposterous." He said that it was impossible to believe that Mrs. Moton, a lone, pregnant woman, had attempted to do battle with an armed policeman and three or four other huge white men. He called Officer Hollinsworth derelict in his duty, if he couldn't arrest the woman without seeking the aid of the other men.

The prosecuting city attorney said that Officer Hollinsworth had the right to deputize others to help him in making an arrest.

The trial was attended by a number of ministers of the leading churches of the city and by officers of civic groups, which have become interested in the case.

The Atlanta Civic-Political League Tuesday night joined the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union in deploring and condemning the brutal action towards Mrs. Moton. The League raised $20 for Mrs. Moton, who has been threatened with miscarriage and treated at Grady Hospital. Other groups have joined the general citizenry protest of the incident.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Grand Jury Acts to End Race Unrest

Plans to Check Crimes Studied

A series of meetings designed to calm racial unrest and to draft a program to check the recent crime wave have been arranged by the Bibb county grand jury.

The grand jury named a special committee to conduct the conferences. This group prevailed on Gen. Walter A. Harris to serve as special counsel.

A number of leading white citizens have been asked to meet with the grand jury committee at 3 p.m. today, the group having conferred yesterday with Negro leaders.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the grand jury committee:

"The grand jury of Bibb county in session held today appointed a sub-committee of four to arrange for meetings of leading citizens of the white and of the colored races for the purposes of working out a plan to check the outbursts of crime that have disturbed this community and also to promote better relations between the races and enable them to work in unity for the community and the country during the emergency presented by the war.

"The committee is M. J. Witman, William S. Payne, Guyton Abney and M. L. Fleming. Walter A. Harris was asked and consented to serve as special counsel to the committee without remuneration.

"The committee held its first meeting today with some of the leading colored citizens. A fine spirit of co-operation was manifested the

"A meeting with some of the leading white citizens will be held at the grand jury room tomorrow at 3:00 p.m."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Charge White Store Manager Hired Robbers

Three Colored Suspects Accuse Decatur St. Man

JUN 19 1942

A planned robbery in which a white manager "hired" three Negroes to rob him in an effort to cover up a shortage was charged Thursday by City Detectives P. E. Jones and E. H. Harkins.

The store manager, L. H. Nelms, 26-year-old white man of Eggleston Street, and the three Negroes, Roy Tyler, Alexander Hall and Howard Small, were bound over following a hearing in Recorder's Court.

The detectives offered signed and notarized confessions of the three Negroes who said they were asked to held up the Emery Five and Ten Cent Store on Decatur Street by the manager himself to cover up an alleged shortage.

CASE TO GRAND JURY TODAY

The detectives will present the case to the Fulton Grand Jury today.

The "planned robbery" was staged within the shadow of Police Headquarters on June 2.

The detectives in outlining the case, said Roy Tyler was the contact man and was approached by Manager Nelms who said he was short $214 and was expecting an inventory. They quoted Tyler as saying the manager asked him if he knew anyone who would rob him and promised he would not identify the robber to police.

Tyler, according to the confessions, talked to Hall about the robbery and later brought Small in on the deal. During the planning, the youths decided to use a real pistol rather than a toy gun offered by the store manager, according to the detectives.

RUSHED JOB

The store manager insisted that the job be done right away as he was expecting his books to be checked, the youths told detectives.

Upon entering the store, two of the youths said they forced the manager and two clerks to a rear room, but when failing to find the box of cash where Nelms had said it would be, Small said he went and got Nelms, who got the box, unlocked it and gave it to them.

The colored suspects said they divided only $30 when they had expected to find $60 or $70 in the box.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Trial of Negro for Assault In Car Mishap Nearing Close

JUN 17 1942

Final arguments in the trial of Mack Lattimore, Negro, charged on two counts of assault with intent to murder in the injury by automobile of Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Means, will be presented to a Bibb superior court jury this morning.

At the close of yesterday's session, Defense Attorney T. A. Jacobs Jr. asked that the state be compelled to try Lattimore only on one of the two counts, while Solicitor Charles Garrett contended Lattimore's attitude was the same against one victim as the other. Judge A. M. Anderson said he would give his decision of this request this morning.

The state charged Lattimore struck the pastor of the Ingleside Methodist church and Mrs. Means while the Negro was driving drunk. Intent to murder grew out of the commission of an unlawful act. The defense claimed that Lattimore was not drunk, and that the couple were hit while walking in the street, despite the Negro's efforts to avoid the accident.

jail for safekeeping after the attack on Cowley, who was serving as a special deputy policeman in Cochran Saturday night.

EATONTON, June 22—A Negro listed as Eli Griffin was reported in critical condition here Monday, suffering from gunshot wounds inflicted by Police Chief J. S. Clements.

Chief Clements said he shot the Negro Saturday when he resisted arrest and attacked him.

According to Chief Clements he was attempting to arrest Griffin on charges of drunkenness when the Negro snatched a blackjack from the policeman's arm and struck at his head.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro's Escape In Slash Case Is Reported

[Special to The Telegraph]

COCHRAN, June 22—Escape of Johnnie Brown, 19-year-old Negro who was accused of knifing John Cowley Jr. here Saturday night was reported Monday.

Policeman J. J. Smith said the Negro had jumped from a car at the river bridge near Hawkinsville and fled.

He said Brown was tracked four or five miles early Sunday with bloodhounds but was not captured.

Officers at the time were taking the Negro to the Pulaski county

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

White Youths Get 15 Years In Death Of Garage Worker

Two white boys, Edward Bridges and Jack Perry, Saturday had been found guilty in Fulton Superior Court of killing a colored man, Clifford Henderson, and sentenced to serve 15 years in prison.

The two white boys, operators of a filling station at Houston and Courtland Streets, were accused of killing Henderson on March 7 at the Belle Isle garage at Houston and Pryor Streets.

According to the evidence, the white boys went to the garage where Henderson was employed to collect $1.65 he owed them. They claimed they defended themselves after Henderson attacked them with an iron bar.

Henderson died of stab wounds. H. A. Allen represented the defendants and Assistant Solicitor E. E. Andrews prosecuted for the state.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Five Arrests Solve Twelve Burglaries

City Police Break Series of Crimes

Solution to the series of burglaries which have been reported to police almost daily was reported yesterday when city detectives said they had confessions involving five Negroes in 12 different burglaries.

City police authorities listed the following stores which, they said, the gang admitted entering:

Rogers Grocery, 332 Main street, Macon Bowling Alley, Cherry street, Piggly Wiggly, 565 Poplar, Coley Hardware, 553-5 Poplar, Piggly Wiggly, 464 Second street, J. W. Burke Company, Cherry street, Central Jewelry and Loan Company, Cherry street, Flynt's Barber Shop, Cherry street, Atlantic Service Station, 436 Vineville avenue, Georgia Market House, 460 Second street, Johnson's Pharmacy, 360 Harden avenue.

THOSE ARRESTED

The Negroes held are: Homer Rozier, on 12 counts of burglary, Nathaniel Pitts, in two cases; Leroy Turner, six cases; Randolph Thomas, three burglaries and one attempted burglary; Willie Lee Zigler, eight burglaries and one attempted burglary. In addition a Negro woman, Eva Mae Himlin is accused of receiving stolen goods.

Chief of Detectives E. L. Foster said arrest on June 22 of three Negroes charged with attempting to burglarize the Darling Shop broke the cases. Zigler, Rozier and Thomas were the three arrested, Rozier being accused of leading the gang. A gun was found on one of the men and another gun, discarded by one while trying to escape the scene of the robbery, was found by officers.

The two pistols were identified by the Central Jewelry & Loan Company manager as having been stolen from the store the previous night. Detectives J. T. Smith and W. H. Bargeron, who were on night patrol in an effort to trap the burglars on the night of the arrests, were put in charge of the case.

CONFESSIONS OBTAINED

Foster reported the two officers obtained confessions from the three Negroes. As a result Leroy Turner was arrested in Chattanooga and was returned to Macon by Detective Smith. Pitts was the fifth man jailed. Officers report he confessed.

The Hamlin woman was arrested here. She admitted, officers said, receiving from Rozier a watch said to have been stolen from the jewelry company. She is said to have tossed the watch in a storm sewer when she saw officers approaching.

Loot ranged from jewelry and knives to money and its value ran into three figures.

The detective chief said he was certain that other burglaries reported to the police had been committed by some members of the gang. He said the band was making one or more raids nightly.

Charges were booked against them yesterday and they will have committal hearings in Recorder's court Monday.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia
Courthouse News

Negro Gets Long Penal Term For Theft of $2.84 in Cash

For stealing $2.84 in cash and a bus ticket valued at $2.10, Ulysses Brown, Negro, must serve from seven to 20 years. He pleaded guilty in Bibb superior Friday afternoon to burglary of these items from Willie Frank Lane, Negro. Brown had been convicted of burglary on a previous occasion. Lane spent several hours in jail himself when he failed to appear before the grand jury as prosecuting witness when the case was first called.

Coast Minister Lauds Hayes' Beating In Pro-Hitler Talk

Houston, Tex. The Informer

Would Have Hit Singer In Jaw; Ridicules NAACP

AUG 15 1942

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP) —While certain leaders trusted to be on the watch for such attacks were preparing to picket movie studios and while state and federal authorities were absent instead of listening in, a seditious orgy of dangerous race-baiting took place last Sunday in downtown Los Angeles.

The meeting was at spacious Embassy auditorium in the heart of the city on Grand Avenue.

While an ANP reporter, whose presence was unknown by the speaker sat through it all taking notes, the Rev. Dr. Joe Jaffers, white, pastor of a church in a west-side restricted district, thundered out an hour long verbal blast against Negro fellow-citizens of America.

Close to 1,000 whites filled the downstairs space and the balcony cheering him to the echo.

"I wish I could have helped beat Roland Hayes."

AUG 15 1942

Among Jaffer's phrases were:

"Some of our rotten law makers in Washington tried to send all our fine white boys away to war from the south, and leave the n——rs there supposedly to carry on war production.

"Truly enough they are good laborers if you drive them, but if they had left these n——rs among our white women instead of sending them to the army, by God ,you would have seen one of the damndest revolutions by the white southerners that ever happened.

"I am from the south myself, born in England but have lived in the South ever since I was nine years old; have preached in all 14 of the southern states, and I know those states will never give in to the doctrine of social equality planned by a lot of smart n——rs and foolish Yankees."

Mentions Hayes As Being A "Smart Alec"

During his "sermon" Jaffers kept a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier and one of the local Negro papers on the altar, frequently commenting on anti-prejudice articles featured on the front pages.

Holding up one with a bannerline about the brutal assault on the famous singer, Roland Hayes, he said:

AUG 15 1942

Hayes "Smart Alec"

"Now this is a smart-alec n——r, who because he traveled a lot among white folks, thought he was good as them. But they showed him down in Rome, Ga., that he can't talk back to white gentlemen."

Baring his scrawny arm and clenching his fist he continued, "Yes and I wish I had been there too, so I could have given him a smash on the jaw.—That's the way we do n——rs down there.

"You've got to keep the n——r in his place! Down there we hire them; feed them; give them things, and treat them like they should be treated. But eat and socialize with them? By God, no!

"A lot of states, including this one, are all wrong about the n——r. Take laws permitting intermarriage between white and black races; just imagine a black n——r standing up before the altar with one of our fine white women. The very idea is disgusting."

Ridicules NAACP

Speaking of the NAACP he drew laughter from his audience as he ridiculed the organization: "They have some kind of a society supposed to be for their advancement. Advancement where? Yes, the National Association for the Advancement of N——rs.

"It shouldn't be allowed to exist. They even had a convention here a week or so ago, and they have 'em in all the other states. This one here should have been stopped, and all the others should be stopped."

The ANP reporter for obvious reasons does not want his name published as yet for he believes evidence may be uncovered that justify charges of subversive activities.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Judge Refuses To Send Boy To Lynching

OCT 17 1942

PHILADELPHIA — Extradition of Thomas Mattox to Beaumont, Ga., to face charges of assault with intent to kill, was halted Thursday by Judge Clare S. Fennerty.

The extradition of the 17-year-old boy had been approved by Governor Arthur James, and extradition papers had been signed, when Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney for the youth, sought the release through a writ of habeas corpus.

In refusing to permit Mattox to be extradited, Judge Fennerty said:

OCT 17 1942

"If the law of Pennsylvania countenances the return of a prisoner who is sure to be lynched, the law of this state must be changed."

Judge Fennerty is a former member of Congress, and while in Congress introduced an anti-lynching bill.

He said in court that he understood that the solicitor of the Northern Judicial Circuit of Georgia had declared him unqualified to hear the case because of his anti-lynching views.

This, the Judge commented, indicated that the boy was sure to be lynched.

OCT 17 1942

Mattox fled to Philadelphia last June after stabbing a white man who objected to the Mattox car passing him on the highway.

His two sisters—Annie and Gussie—testified in Philadelphia that their brother stabbed the man in self defense, when he was being attacked by the man with an automobile jack.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Fined $150 For Slapping Woman

SEP 25 1942

A white man, listed as J. M. Hill of a Hill Street address, drew a sentence of 12 months, the sentence to be suspended upon payment of a $150 fine, following his conviction Thursday afternoon, in Judge Jesse Wood's division of Fulton Criminal Court on a charge of beating a colored woman.

SEP 25 1942

Hill was found guilty of attacking Mrs. Laura Thomas, of a Raymond Street address, on the night of June 6 while she was operating the service elevator at a downtown hotel.

SEP 25 1942

DENIES CURSING ATTACKER

Hill admitted slapping Mrs. Thomas, but said he did so after she cursed him. Mrs. Thomas denied cursing the white man and declared she was attacked and cursed by Hill after she told him it was against the hotel rules to ride white passengers on the service elevator.

SEP 25 1942

Mrs. Thomas said she suffered a miscarraige several days following the beating and was forced to remain from her job for six weeks.

After deliberating more than half an hour, the jury returned and asked Judge Wood if it were possible to find Hill guilty and recommended mercy. The judge replied that the verdict would have to read either "guilty" or "not guilty."

A few minutes later, the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty."

ONLY DOING DUTY

SEP 25 1942

Judge Wood then told the defendant testimony showed he had made a "very cruel and brutal assault on this woman."

"This woman is a humble employe and was merely doing her duty when she told you she could not ride you on the service elevator," the judge continued.

Judge Wood also said he didn't believe Mrs. Thomas used the type of language Hill accused her of using.

Under cross-examination Wednesday, Mrs. Thomas said she answered a buzz to the sixth floor of the hotel and found a maid, a porter and Hill and another white man waiting to board the service elevator. She declared she told Hill and the other white man hotel rules would not permit them to ride the elevator. It was then, she said, that Hill cursed her and knocked her from a stool in the elevator and stomped her.

SEP 25 1942

GETS DETECTIVE

The maid said she saw Hill slap Mrs. Thomas from the stool and declared Hill was standing over her and was being pulled away by the other white man when she left. The porter went to get the hotel detective immediately following the attack, the maid stated.

The maid also told the court she did not hear Mrs. Thomas curse the white man.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
September 21, 1942

Negro Defendant Finds Silence Golden

SAVANNAH, Ga.— (AP) —When Municipal Judge Emanuel Lewis finally got in a word, a negro woman practically had talked herself into jail.

That was the plight of Lucy, charged by a neighbor, Lillie, with talking about the preacher, talking about a church circle and threatening violence with a pistol.

Lucy took the stand to defend herself. But she called Lillie so many names that Judge Lewis, after several attempts finally broke in. He advised that her only trouble was talking, suggested she just go on home and "keep your mouth shut."

But Lucy continued loudly defending herself. The judge pounded, averred he was about to change his mind.

He caught Lucy with her mouth wide open.

She just turned and walked out.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Farmer Seized By White Men

SEP 18 1942

SEP 18 1942

A heavy veil of mystery surrounds the kidnapping late Wednesday night of George W. Wright 70-year-old farmer and church deacon, from his Oxford, Georgia home, allegedly by two white men who whisked the aged man from in front of his house after hitting him on the head with a blackjack and firing a pistol.

Mr. Wright was back on has farm Thursday, according to County Policeman C. L. Butler. Contacted Thursday night by telephone at Covington, Georgia, the policeman said the kidnap victim was on his farm "picking cotton" when he and investigators from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation talked with him Thursday afternoon.

RELUCTANT INFORMER

SEP 18 1942

Policeman Butler was reluctant about giving out information concerning the incident. He did say however that Mr. Wright was unable to identify his kidnapers, that he didn't know where he had been carried and that the gun fired by one of the kidnapers was not aimed at the farmer.

Earlier Thursday afternoon, Sheriff W. G. Benton, of Covington, said he had heard that GBI investigators were in town making some kind of investigation. Other than that, he knew nothing, he declared.

SEP 18 1942

The GBI Thursday night told the Atlanta WORLD it could not release any information concerning the Oxford incident.

According to information obtained from other sources, Mr. Wright who is a deacon of Mount Zion Baptist Church in Oxford, pastored by the Rev. J. H. Langston, of Atlanta, arrived at his home Wednesday night in the company of his wife, daughter and the Rev. O. L. Pearson, of Atlanta, who was conducting a meeting at the church.

As they walked into the driveway, a car passed them and stopped in front of the house. When the deacon neared the house, one of the men is said to have gotten from the car and asked:

"You are George?"

ORDERED INTO CAR

SEP 18 1942

When Mr. Wright answered in the affirmative, he was ordered to get into the car, and when he asked for an explanation, the second man who was sitting in the car jumped out and ordered Rev. Mr. Pearson to cut off his flashlight which the party had been using to aid them in reaching the house.

At the same time, one of the men hit Mr. Wright with a blackjack and then shoved him into the car. A pistol was fired by one of the men before the car sped away toward Logansville with their victim.

SEP 18 1942

After the car left, members of the family made a thorough investigation of the grounds but were unable to find any blood and failed to discover a bullet hole in the earth.

Rev. Mr. Langston was not in Oxford at the time of the disturbance.

Fearing a further disturbance, Rev. Mr. Pearson did not return to Oxford Thursday night to continue the meeting.

SEP 18 1942

Motives for the kidnaping remain hidden. One suggestion however, was that the Wright family resides on a large farm owned by a white lady which might have caused dislike among some of the white people of Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Pearson was the house-guest of the Wrights while conducting the meeting at the Baptist church.

Mr. Wright is a well-to-do farmer in Oxford and is the father of six boys. One of the boys is in the armed forces and the other five are doing defense work.

NAHUNTA CITIZENS COMMENDED

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Recently one of the most henious crimes in the annals of the state occurred near Nahunta, this state. The perpetrator acted in such a way as to baffle the officers, who persistently seeked his apprehension. Some days after he was arrested in Savannah as a suspect. He confessed that he was Buster Shaw and confessed to the crime. It was of such a kind to arouse the passion and vengence of the people. Luckily the confession was made in Savannah where there was no fear of a mob wreaking its vengence. The whereabouts of his incarceration was not known. Tuesday morning he was carried to the place of trial, arriving at the time to be arraigned. The regular procedure was carried through and a legal trial given him. Shaw had already confessed the crime. There could be no question. The lawyers who were appointed by the court could not conscientiously offer a contest. After presentation of the case there was nothing for the jury to do but to render a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced him to be executed the second of October. The verdict is approved, and the citizens, not only of Nahunta, but the nearby places are to be commended for their tolerant spirit in upholding the law in preventing a lynching being committed, thus saving this stigma from this state. The law will be appeased when Shaw pays the penalty in October.

SEP 10 1942

SEP 10 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

"Undue" Arrests Arouse Augustans

OCT 20 1942

By L. B. HARRIS OCT 20 1942

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)—For some weeks city policemen have been arresting Negro women and girls seen with soldiers at night. In some instances soldiers with their wives and mothers have been accosted and humiliated by unnecessary questioning, if not carried down to the police station, altho conducting themselves properly.

Negro women are afraid to go through certain streets after dark, for fear of being taken for a prostitute, while other groups are free to go as they please and with whom they please.

In view of these facts, a committee of colored men and women, lead by the Rev. M. J. Sherard, pastor of Thankful Baptist church, met with the safety commissioner, John B. Kennedy, to discuss the matter with him. Mr. Kennedy appeared surprised to learn that these conditions existed. He explained that the vice campaign plan is to arrest girls and women found in dives and conducting themselves disorderly.

OCT 20 1942

He asked that all undue arrests of our group be reported to him and he would investigate. He issued an order to city policemen to refrain from arrests on the streets except in cases of disorderly conduct or other infractions of the law.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

15-1942
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Famed Negro Tenor Says He Was Beaten by Police

CALHOUN, Ga., [AP]—Quietly and slowly, famed Negro tenor Roland Hayes asserted Thursday that he was beaten and he and his wife jailed by Rome, Ga., police. The charge of beating was promptly denied by the Rome police chief.

The greying, slightly-built Negro related his story at his farm home in a nearby north Georgia valley where he works and relaxes between concert seasons. He also has a home in Brookline, Mass.

The incident started, Hayes said, when his wife was "put out" of a Rome shoe store last Saturday after a clerk had asked her to move from a seat near the front to the store's rear.

"She told the clerk it was cooler where she was and that she wanted to be waited on there for a pair of shoes for our daughter, Africa," he continued.

Africa [pronounced Afreeka] witnessed her parents' arrest.

In Rome, Manager Fred Higgins of the Higgins shoe store said he reminded Hayes' wife that she was born and reared in the South [Chattanooga, Tenn.] and knew the rules of segregation of Negroes in public places in this section.

"I asked her not to make a scene and when she continued talking loudly, I asked her to go elsewhere to buy.

"As Hayes' wife left the store, she told the clerk who asked her to move back 'Hitler ought to get you'."

Chief of Police Charles I. Harris flatly denied Hayes was beaten. He said after an investigation, he made no case against the singer and added that a $50 check posted by Hayes for release of himself and wife was returned. Hayes said he had received this check.

The 55-year-old Georgia Negro said he went to the store after his wife told him she had been ejected "to rectify any trouble that might have been caused" and that after he left the store a policeman "caught me in the belt and dragged me back to the store."

He continued:

"The policeman asked the store manager if I was the man and he said yes. I protested I had done nothing and I denied that my wife had cursed. I told them my wife didn't curse. When I said that, a man not in officers' garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers. I was struck again by this man not in uniform, who leaned through a window to hit me.

"At the police station I came to my wife's defense, repeating that she had not cursed anyone. That only set off more beating by the officers. My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left on the outside. Finally the chief came and asked if I wanted to make bond. I said certainly I did, that I had done nothing. I posted a check for $50 and we were released. I heard that the chief telephoned Gov. Eugene Talmadge and that the governor told him the matter would have to be handled up here."

Chief Harris said he had heard of published reports that he telephoned Talmadge, said he did no such thing, and that after he could see such reports he "might have a statement." Until then, he limited his comment to the denial that Hayes was beaten.

Store Manager Higgins said Hayes kicked the arresting officers on the shins, that he shouted "You can't arrest me, I have done nothing, I am Roland Hayes, the concert singer, you have no right to lay a hand on me."

Sighing, and saying he wanted to forget the incident, Hayes said what worried him most was that his daughter had to experience the ordeal.

Admitting his wife told the shoe clerk "this is no time to talk about racial prejudice and segregation, Hitler ought to have you," the singer recalled that Hitler had troubled him once before. In the mid-twenties, when the Nazi fuehrer was rising to power, Hayes went to Germany to give concerts.

"The Hitler party, then called the national party, said it would not think of letting a Negro sing the songs of Germany's great composers and poets. They said all that a Negro brought to their mind was a Georgia cotton patch."

He added: "I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this should happen in my native state. I love Georgia and have to come back to it every year. It is a great state and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Mistrial Ends Case of Negro Held for Beating White Man

Judge Cecil Baldwin declared a mistrial in the case of Guy Odom, Negro accused of assault and battery on a white man, at 6:10 p.m. Monday after a city court jury had deliberated for five and one-half hours without any hopes of reaching a verdict.

Odom pleaded self-defense to the charge that he knocked G. R. Amason, of 528 Montpelier avenue, down twice. Amason said he ordered Odom and two Negro girls away from the vicinity of his home because of their indecent conduct, but that Odom returned and called him a liar. Odom denied calling Amason a liar, and said he struck the man when he came rushing to the sidewalk on him.

TWO PLEAD GUILTY

Two Negroes pleaded guilty in city court yesterday to being involved in the robbery of Sidney Jackson, Negro, by a Negro woman in a local resort, and her flight by taxicab. Taxi Driver Henry McCarthy and Felton Pitts admitted receiving $20 each from Leila Jones, who was charged with taking about $180 from Jackson. Pitts and McCarthy were sentenced to serve 12 months or pay fines of $75 each.

WILL ASK INDICTMENT

Indictment of Sylvester Andrews, Negro, on a charge of raping a Negro woman and on a charge of assault with intent to rape a fourth white woman will be sought by Solicitor Charles H. Garrett when the Bibb county grand jury meets at 10 a.m. today.

The solicitor said he would ask the jury to re-indict Andrews on charges of attempting to rape three other white women and add to it the accusation of attempting to assault the white woman in Washington Park, thereby grouping all four attempted assault cases. City police officers said Andrews had been "positively identified" by the four white women and the Negress. A white woman who returned from Pennsylvania to view Andrews failed to identify him as her attacker.

If Andrews is indicated for raping the Negress, he will be brought to trial on this charge next Monday, Solicitor Garrett said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Kicked In Face, Mrs. Thornton Awarded $100

Neither Defendant Nor His Lawyer Appears in Court

Mrs. Ruth Thornton, kicked in the face several months ago by a white man on a street car, was awarded $100 Tuesday by a Fulton Superior Court jury.

Neither W. B. McCoy, the defendant, nor his lawyer, appeared in court for the trial.

Attorney A. T. Walden represented Mrs. Thornton.

Following the attack made on her, Mrs. Thornton was arrested, and later fined in Recorder's Court. She appealed the fine to Fulton Superior Court and will be given a new trial in the county court tomorrow.

McCoy was named defendant in the damage suit after Mrs. Thornton was fined in the city court.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 25, 1942

Negro's Fear Wins Stay Of Execution

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro's asserted fear that he would be "lynched" if he were returned to Georgia to face trial in the stabbing of a white man won him a stay of extradition today in Quarter Sessions Court.

Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for the boy, Thomas Maddox, told the court his family in Elberton, Ga., already had been subjected to physical violence.

"I am going to hold this matter under consideration until I can ascertain all the facts," Judge Clare G. Fenerty said. "Here in Philadelphia we do not merely preach democracy. We practice it. And I am not going to send this defendant back to Georgia if it appears he will be subjected to mob violence or death."

Maddox is wanted on charges of aggravated assault and battery and attempted murder. Alexander said he acted in self-defense after the white man, who was not named in court, clubbed him and his two sisters with an auto jack.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Greater Effort At Prevention Of Crime Urged In Jury Charge

New Fulton Grand Jury Charged By Judge Etheridge

In charging the new Fulton County grand jury that will serve through July and August Judge A. L. Etheridge of Fulton Superior Court, said a greater effort at crime prevention and new legislation to simplify the processes of the courts and reduce administrative expenses are badly needed in Georgia.

In his charge, the Judge declared it is the right and duty of the grand jurors to inquire into the manner in which the various county offices are being conducted. He addressed the new body Monday morning.

"If you find, upon investigation, that there is neglect or waste, improper or illegal administration of county affairs by those entrusted with those duties, you should make a diligent inquiry into the same and return your findings to the court," he said.

As a means of stepping up the administration of the criminal laws, Judge Etheridge offered four proposals:

1. Let no indictment be returned unless there is at hand competent evidence to authorize and support it.

2. When an indictment is returned, let the case be prepared and tried without delay to the state, the defendant, the witnesses and jurors.

3. Where the defendant is found guilty by a trial jury, let there be a prompt disposition of any appeal.

4. Let the court and all its officers, including the grand jury, the prosecuting officials and defense counsel, after careful ascertaining the facts, move quickly but firmly to the end that justice may be administered fairly, speedily and free from any appeal or prejudice or desire for notoriety."

"The prevention of crime," Judge Etheridge said, "is a greater service than is the punishment for crime. This is true not only from the standpoint of the would-be criminal, but from that of the state as well. Aside from the human standpoint, it is good business to prevent crime, because crime not only wrecks the life of the wrong-doer and his innocent family, but puts a very heavy burden on the taxpayers.

"We would do well to give greater support and encouragement to the churches, schools, youth organizations and all others who are directing thousands away from criminal conduct. Preventive measures are as important and as effective in law as in medicine."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ga. Youth's Extradition Still Sought

SEP 12 1942

Brother Escapes to Tell of Horrors as New Hearing Nears

PHILADELPHIA

In simple language, John Mattox, 29-year-old Elberton, Ga., farmhand, told last week how his mother had been brutally beaten into unconsciousness and other relatives terrorized by a mob of whites last month in an effort to wring from them the whereabouts of his brother.

The brother, Thomas Mattox, 17, fled to Philadelphia on July 14 after allegedly slashing a white motorist who he said beat him and two sisters with a jack handle.

SEP 12 1942

Two husky deputy sheriffs, Wilbur Dye and Mark Cleveland, who came to the city for him, were forced to return empty handed when the youth was granted a stay of extradition by Judge Clare Fenerty at a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

Kin Held as "Hostages"

Fighting the attempt to have the defendant returned, the youth's attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, charged that Thomas's relatives were being held hostages by Georgia authorities and he was certain of "Southern justice" if he was sent back.

At the time, Judge Fenerty, who sponsored an antilynching bill while a Congressman, refused to extradite the boy, pointing out that the court had to be absolutely certain that no harm would befall Thomas. The youth was held here in custody, however, and he is scheduled to go before Judge Fenerty again on Wednesday.

Brother Escaped

Recently John Mattox managed to escape from the Dixie town and went to the home of another brother, Lester, at 2014 N. Twelfth Street, where Thomas had fled before him. In a deposition to Mr. Alexander, John told of his harrowing experiences which caused the farmhand to declare bitterly "Jesus Christ knows I'm not going back."

In part, John's story follows:

"Someone told them that I had taken Tom off. They tried to get me to tell where he was and I said I hadn't taken him anywhere. Will Dye (the deputy sheriff) told John Stark that they had a damn big strap in jail to make me tell.

Lynching Threatened

"Just about 3 in the afternoon, the Beaumont (a nearby town, home of the motorist who was stabbed) crowd came down and Will Dye unlocked the jail and Mark Cleveland told me to come on out and they were going to turn me over.

"Will Dye said he would let them kill me if I didn't tell.

"I said, 'well don't turn me over to the mob.' They said they didn't have a warrant for me and couldn't protect me. Later they took me down to a car and scuffled to put me in it, but gave up until that evening.

Threatened Sister

"When my sister came along and I told her that they were going to kill me, she screamed and ran and they tried to get her too.

SEP 12 1942

"They took me out of jail that evening and had me looking for Thomas. I was handcuffed and the police threatened to throw me to the mob. That's when we ran up on a car on a highway and saw a woman's shoe lying in front of it. That's when they told me the law had my mother.

Mother Beaten

"Then we ran upon her at Biff Wind's home. She had been beaten and he had her up in his car taking her to the hospital.

"She said the mob caught her and Wheeler Harper that evening and beat them with blackjacks and pistols. She said they beat her for about an hour and a half, trying to make her tell where Thomas was.

In Hospital for Month

"They fired pistols over their heads and they whipped her (the mother) until she just couldn't get up. The men walked on her while she was on the ground. She was laid up in bed about a month under a doctor's care."

John Mattox said they finally turned him loose and later "put an ad in the Elberton Star (newspaper) saying that they were going to use me for Tom. I came up North to get out of the way and Jesus Christ knows I'm not going back."

Two of his sisters, Gussie and Emmie, are in jail, Mattox said, and their trial is to come up the second week in September.

Stabbing Provoked

Thomas Mattox, who was treated for lacerations when he arrived in Philadelphia, told police that the motorist, Wilbur Cornell, became angered when the youth passed him on the highway, stopped him and wanted to know "what the 'n——' meant by passing a white man."

SEP 12 1942

Young Mattox said he replied that it was a free country, he thought, and accordingly Cornell secured the jack handle and struck him, then knocked Gussie and Emmie down. The youth, who is 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs 130 pounds said he then drew his knife.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Young Girls Need Better Protection

JAN 23 1942

The fatal stabbing late last Saturday night of a young school girl by a young man should convince the most disinterested of us in Atlanta's high number of homicides and of the need for closer supervision of the youth if the general crime situation is to be improved. The 15-year-old victim, the third colored city homicide for 1942 which has just begun, says she was cut by the young man, only 19, because she refused to allow him to accompany her home. If this girl had not been alone on the streets late that night she would, in all probability, been alive today. Parents have a duty to see that innocent girls are not permitted to roam the streets at night unescorted . Too many young girls are seen on the streets alone at night.

In general we must give more consideration and protection to our women folk. It is too bad so many mothers have to leave their children and go out to work. This latter fact is a challenge to the men, who should ever bear in mind no group can rise above its women.

It is our sincere hope that the parents, the teachers and ministers will take cognizance of the crime and delinquency condition among young girls and through coordinated and combined effort the picture will be greatly improved in a short time.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

1941 Homicides 14 More Than In 1940

JAN 3 1942

On hundred and two colored Atlantans died via the violence route during 1941, according to files of the Atlanta Daily World.

This total represented a marked increase of 14 over the 1940 record total of 88.

In 1939, the violence total was recorded at 89; in 1938, 80; in 1937, 114; in 1936, 128, and in 1935, 131.

The Atlanta Police Department is expected to release its official total of murders and other crimes of violence at an early date.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Two White Men Sought In Fatal Stabbing Of Negro

MAR 8 - 1942

Two white men were being sought Saturday in connection with the fatal stabbing of a colored man, Clifford Henderson, 32, of 72½ Fort street, NE.

MAR 8 - 1942

19 Stabbed in the left side of the chest and slashed on the right arm, Henderson, who was employed at an Ivy street garage, died en route to Grady hospital.

Witnesses said the victim was attacked in the entrance to the garage Saturday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock.

City Detectives J. M. Austin and C. L. Taylor said witnesses told them the white men and Henderson were heard arguing about a debt just before the slashing took place.

One of the white men lost his hat during his flight from the scene of the slaying. Investigating officers have it in their possession.

The officers quoted Woodrow Carnes, of a Hilliard street address, as saying he saw one of the men sta Henderson. A white man, F. J. Mock, said he saw the men arguing about some money, but did not see the stabbing.

The death of Henderson gave Atlanta its 19th colored slaying of the year.

MAR 8 - 1942

Mrs. Bellie Dawson, of 461 Stonewall street, SW, was reported in a "fair state" early Sunday morning at Grady hospital. Police said she was stabbed in the right side of her chest around midnight Friday at her place of business, by an unknown man.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Held as Driver of Auto Which Struck Pastor and Wife

Charges of hit-and-run driving and driving while under the influence of intoxicants face Mack Lattimore, Macon Negro whom officers say confessed he drove the car that struck the Rev. and Mrs. C. Elliott Means Sunday night as they left the Ingleside Methodist church.

MAR 1 7 1942

Deputy Sheriff John Gibson said Lattimore claimed he ran through front yards on Ridge avenue in an effort to avoid hitting the minister and his wife and five-year-old son. After striking Rev. and Mrs. Means, Lattimore became frightened and ran, he told officers. Mrs. Means saved her son by pushing him from the path of the car.

Mr. Means is being treated at the Macon hospital for a fractured right leg, fractured collar bone, concussion, and bruises and lacerations. Mrs. Means suffered a fractured pelvis and bruises and lacerations.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN CLAIMS BUS DRIVER ATTACKED HER

NOV 6 - 1942

Files Suit For $1,250 In Macon Court

NOV 6 - 1942

MACON, Ga.—(S N S)—Charging a bus driver struck her with his fist, threatened to kill her and ordered her off the bus in the rain, Mrs. Nora Mathis filed suit in city court for $1,250 against the Georgia Power Company.

Mrs. Mathis said her six-year-old boy ran to the front of the bus to look out of a window, and she called him back to the rear where colored people were sitting. Despite the fact the boy already had returned to his seat, the petition alleges, the driver twice ordered the boy back to his seat. When Mrs. Mathis told the driver the boy was in his seat the driver hit her on the temple with his fist and ordered her to leave the bus, she contends.

NOV 6 - 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Shot By Police, Youth Charged With Burglary

MAR 22 1942

When two alleged liquor store burglars refused to halt for police, one of them was shot by an Atlanta policeman, according to reports. Later two persons were arrested for allegedly receiving stolen goods from the alleged criminals.

Patrolmen J. J. Galvin and R. L. Rhodes reported that they were watching a liquor store at the corner of Edgewood Avenue and Courtland Street, when two men appeared on the scene and started tampering with the door.

The perpetrators were frightened away several times, the officers reported, and were leaving when told to halt. Officer Galvin said he shot once, the bullet striking Nathaniel Willies, 17, of 144 Moore Street, in the left thigh. Officer Rhodes caught J. C. Mitchell, 24 of 272 1-2 Decatur Street.

Both were booked on suspicion of burglary charges after they reportedly confessed breaking into a number of other liquor stores recently. They also named two persons who bought their stolen loot, police said.

On the strength of the confessions, the officers arrested Beatrice Smith, 32, of 359 Highland Avenue N. E., and Robert Johnson, 43 of 290 1-2 Auburn Avenue, and charged them with receiving stolen goods.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY

Rufus Goodwill, 40, of 210 Larkin Street, and Jack Moon of 29 Larkin Place, Saturday were arrested on suspicion of burglary, according to city police reports.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Slayer Given Life Sentence

MAR 24 1942

Eddie Lee Burnett alias Shirt Tail alias Joe Burnett was sentenced to serve the remainder of his life in prison Monday following convicton for murder in Fulton Superior Court.

Burnett was tried for the February 28 slaying of Alma Minton. The state contended that Burnett killed the woman with a knife at a Butler street address.

Charlie Noble was sentenced to a 3-to-5-year term for assault with intent to murder. Noble pleaded guilty to cutting Lillie Mae Noble on August 17 of last year. Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy took the plea.

James Sawyer received a maximum sentence of from five to ten years for a series of burglaries. Three five-to-ten-year terms were made to run concurrently as was a 12-month sentence for an attempt to commit burglary. Three other persons were indicted jointly with Sawyer in connection with the crimes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Claim Negroes Were Inspired To Steal Cows

Investigators Accused Of Aiding Thieves

MAR 23 1942

Claude Malcom and John Crawford, alias Red, investigators for Governor Talmadge and the State Highway Patrol, Friday were charged with inspiring ignorant Negroes to steal cattle, aiding them in the theft and then "turning them up," according to the record of a Georgia Court of Appeals case.

MAR 21 1942

The two investigators were assisted by attorneys for Julius C. Davis, convicted on an attempt to rustle cattle in Monroe County, and charged as "instigator" of the case in which Davis was involved.

Testifying in the case, Claude Malcom, alias Fat, said he went to the home of George Proctor, of Monroe County driving an automobile with an Alabama license and inquired if they knew "where we can get a hog or a cow" since he was broke.

EXPLAINS TRICK

MAR 21 1942

After spending the night with Proctor, Malcom said that he, Proctor, Davis and John Crawford, went out and tried to steal a cow from O. W. Ingram, white Monroe County farmer. Malcom said that all four of them got in his car and drove three miles down to the pasture of Mr. Ingram, taking three ropes with them, and also some salt to lure the cows. After staying in the pasture two hours, Malcom said they were "unable to hem a cow up" and drove around to the other side of Mr. Ingram's house and stopped at a pasture where there were about 75 cows.

Malcom said that Proctor and Davis were left in the pasture to get a cow while they drove over to Proctor's house. When they returned with no cow, Malcom said he asked about Governor Talmadge's cows but the Monroe Countains refused to go on the Governor's farm because they said "somebody stays in the pasture all the time."

MAR 21 1942

Crawford corroborated the testimony of Malcom in the case, adding that Proctor was told that Malcom was wanted in Florida for murder and would do anything to get some money.

Speaking in his own defense, Davis, claimed that the others came by his house and asked him to go to Barnesville with them, and he "stayed way behind" when they went into the Ingram pasture. He was convicted of an attempt to steal cattle and sentenced to one year in prison. The Court of Appeals affirmed that verdict.

Malcom and Crawford said that they were sent to Monroe County by Major John E. Godwin, state commissioner of public safety, and Governor Talmadge.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 19, 1942

Perfume And Liniment

Georgia's director of public safety was put on the griddle by the newspapers because his report showed that among the expenses allowed Negro investigators were four quarts of liquor at $1.20 a quart; 12 bottles of perfume at 5 cents a bottle and four bottles of liniment at 15 cents a bottle.

His indignant explanation was that Georgia was harboring a gang of desperate cattle, chicken and hog thieves, and that his investigators had to have these items to win certain confidences that led to capture and conviction of the gang. He said that it would have been easier to put on the expense list "incidentals" instead of itemizing these things but that he had nothing to conceal. The investigators used the liquor to win the confidence of certain men, he said, and used the perfume and liniment to make their approach to members of the other sex suspected of knowing something about the thefts. At any rate, that is his story and the culprits were caught.

What made the safety director madder than anything else was not the revelation of these purchases, but the giving away of important secret weapons of his office in tracking down criminals. It seems that these items have been regarded as sure lures in tracking down criminals. The perfume, the liniment and the liquor open lips that otherwise would remain sealed tight. The inexcusable thing in the newspapers and others was in exposing the game and making it impossible in future to use the same weapons again.

It has never been good form to inquire too closely and too diligently into the means by which officers of the law catch up with their criminals. Some of them even affirm that it is necessary to use crooked methods to catch a crook; that if you want him caught you have to get down on his own plane and on terms of intimacy with his friends and associates. Since the amount of Georgia's money involved in this transaction was only $6.00, and since an orgy of cattle, hog and chicken stealing was stopped, the safety director seemingly has a justifiable kick about giving away his secret. Next time he will probably list such $6.00 expenditures as incidentals, and preserve his secret weapons.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Court Verdict Follows Long Deliberation

MAR 26 1942

Gambling Alibi Offered by Rock In His Defense

An all-white jury in Fulton Superior Court did the unusual Wednesday in acquitting a colored man accused of murdering a white man in the face of alleged identification by other white men present at the scene of the slaying.

James Rock was found not guilty by a jury which deliberated approximately five hours on the charge that he shot to death a young white man, W. G. Wilson, on January 19.

The jury had been charged to consider the murder charge alone and the state had demanded the death penalty.

But, the jury could not agree that Rock was the colored man accused of appearing before a Dawson Street address and shooting three times at three white men who were working on an automobile at the time. The gunman is said to have fired twice at Wilson, only one of the pellets hitting the mark. Another white man, M. H. Truan, of 27 Rawson Street, was described as the traget for the third bullet. He was not hit, however.

City police searched the city at length for the man described as the slayer. Finally, Rock was arrested and allegedly identified by witnesses as the man who shot Wilson and rolled the gun up in his sweater.

MAR 2 6 1942

But, Rock stuck to an alibi he had attempted to establish from the first, and, with several witnesses corroborating him, convinced the jurors that he was far from the scene of the slaying at the time the state established that it occurred.

Rock and the witnesses said they were—of all things—shooting craps at the time of the slaying.

Attorney Jesse Simmons was defense counsel, while Assistant Solicitor Parham prosecuted for the state. Judge Virlyn Moore heard the case which lasted the major portion of two days.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TESTIFIES SHE WAS ATTACKED IN HOTEL

SEP 24 1942

SEP 24 1942

Mrs. Laura Thomas, of a Raymond Street address, who is employed as an elevator operator at a downtown hotel, told a five-man jury in lower division of Fulton Criminal Court Wednesday that a white man listed as J. M. Hill, of a Hill Street address, beat her on the night of June 6 while she was on duty.

She said she suffered a miscarriage several days following the beating and was forced to remain from her job for six weeks.

CURSED AND BEAT HER

Trouble is alleged to have started when Mrs. Thomas refused to ride the defendant and another white man on the service elevator, which she was operating. The young woman said she told the two white men it was against the hotel rules to ride white passengers on the service elevator.

According to her testimony, Mrs. Thomas said Hill cursed and beat her when she refused to ride him from the sixth floor to the main floor.

SEP 24 1942

On the stand in his own defense, the defendant admitted slapping the young woman, but declared he did so after Mrs. Thomas cursed him. Mrs. Thomas denied cursing the man.

MAID IS WITNESS

A maid employed at the hotel testified that she saw the white man slap Mrs. Thomas from a stool in the elevator. She said she and a porter were waiting to board the elevator when the incident occurred.

SEP 24 1942

She declared the porter went and got the house detective and that she left when she saw Hill standing over Mrs. Thomas. She told the jury that Hill's friend was pulling him away when she left.

State and defense attorneys rested their cases Wednesday afternoon and Judge Jesse Wood recessed court until this morning.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Lynch Foe Called 'Unfit' By Georgians

OCT 24 1942

PHILADELPHIA.—Georgia has jumped the gun in the matter of an anti-lynching amendment to the constitution. An authority speaking for the official attitude of the state government made it clear that it feels that it is the state's legal right to conduct its lynchings unmolested.

Such is the interpretation by many of the country's legal minds of the fact that the Solicitor General of Georgia has challenged the right of a Pennsylvania judge to pass judgment in a case involving the extradition of a Negro because the judge while a Congressman had introduced an anti-lynching bill.

This peculiar cracker approach to the Negro problem came to light this week in a local court when Judge Clare G. Fenerty freed 17-year-old Thomas Mattox, wanted in Georgia in connection with the stabbing of a white man.

Mattox, native of Beaumont, Ga., was arrested here July 24 and subsequently freed after testimony at the hearing convinced the judge that should the boy be sent back to Georgia, another lynching was almost certain.

OCT 24 1942

The payoff is the fact that the Georgia solicitor general is appealing the case on the ground that Judge Fenerty has no right to sit on the case BECAUSE HE ONCE INTRODUCED AN ANTI-LYNCHING BILL, WHILE A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. No doubt, trying to introduce bills predicated on humanity and civilized action is an offense in the eyes of the Georgians.

Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for Mattox, had testimony introduced in the hearing which showed that Mattox' mother, Mrs. Sally Mattox had been beaten by a Georgia mob because she was unable to tell the whereabouts of her son, who had escaped and come to Philadelphia following the stabbing incident, fearing that he'd be lynched. The boy's two younger sisters had been beaten and held in the Beaumont jail for the same reason as the mother.

OCT 24 1942

Judge Fenerty felt that the boy's fears were well founded and accordingly handed down his decision freeing the defendant.

The solicitor general of Elberton County is taking the appeal to Governor James, according to Assistant District Attorney Franklin E. Barr.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ga. Denied Custody of Lynchers' Prey

OCT 24 1942

PHILADELPHIA

The State of Georgia lost out here Wednesday on two counts.

1. It didn't get Thomas Mattox, 17, who feared he would be subjected to mob violence if returned to Beaumont to face charges of stabbing a white man after the latter attacked him and his two sisters with an automobile jack last July; and

2. It failed miserably in an attempt to disqualify Judge Clare Gerald Fenerty of Common Pleas Court, from hearing extradition proceedings on the grounds that he was outspokenly opposed to lynching.

OCT 24 1942

Overrides Governor

Extradition papers ordering Mattox's return had already been signed by Governor Arthur James of Pennsylvania, but execution of this order is prevented by Judge Fenerty's action in granting the youth's release on the habeas corpus writ.

OCT 24 1942

Following the hour-and-a-half hearing, Mattox was again placed in technical custody when Georgia officials indicated that they would appeal Judge Fenerty's decision, but was immediately released under $200 bail.

Four members of the youth's family testified at the hearing, telling how they had been brutally manhandled and threatened with lynching if they did not disclose young Mattox's whereabouts and how they finally managed to flee the little Southern town where they said they had been warned that "Thomas wouldn't get from the train to the jailhouse alive."

OCT 24 1942

Refusing to permit the fugitive's extradition, Judge Fenerty said he was "convinced that the defendant's life would be in danger of mob violence if he returned."

Sponsored Anti-Lynch Ball

Noting that the solicitor general for the Northern Judicial Circuit of Georgia had sought to have the Philadelphia district attorney's office disqualify him because he sponsored anti-lynch legislation while a member of Congress in 1935, Judge Fenerty commented:

"We in Philadelphia consider lynching as exactly what it is—murder — and the denial to the individual of the rights of trial guaranteed by the Constitution. The solicitor general of Georgia would have to wait a great many years before he could find a judge in this community who would agree with his viewpoint that lynching is justifiable under any circumstances."

OCT 24 1942

Beatings Described

At a former hearing, Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for Mattox, had charged the boy's relatives were being held as "hostages" by Georgia officials and that the youth's life was in jeopardy if he was forced to return.

Last week, members of the family took the stand and told their own story.

Exhibiting the blood-stained clothing she wore at the time, Mrs. Sallie Mattox, 56, a widow and mother of eleven children, described her harrowing experience two days after she gave her son money to leave the State and come to Philadelphia where another son, Lester, lived.

3 Children Jailed

They had locked up three of her children, Mrs. Mattox said, and she was trying to secure bail for them when someone told her that a mob was preparing to take a son, John, from jail.

Running to the prison, the mother said, she was beaten and kicked by Wilbur Dyer, Elberton County jailer, and Mark Cleveland, husky deputy sheriff, and told to "clear"

OCT 24 1942

Dragged from Car

On her way home, the mother said, she was dragged from a car by four other white men who beat her for forty minutes with thick straps and blackjacks in an attempt to wring from her the whereabouts of Thomas.

She said they kicked her in the head, opening a deep gash, placed a chain around her neck and threatened to throw her in a quarry, finally left her bleeding in the woods.

Meanwhile, John Mattox was

dragged out of his cell by the jailer and the deputy sheriff and threatened with being turned over to a lynch mob.

Shoe Evidence Embarrassing

The two officers threw him into a car, John said, and drove him to where his mother had been taken by friends. On the way, the son asserted, Cleveland stopped and picked up a shoe in the road which John later learned belonged to his mother.

The shoe incident caused some embarrassment to Cleveland and Dyer, who were here to take Thomas back. They denied all the stories of the Mattox family but admitted Cleveland had put Mrs. Mattox's shoe in the car, although testifying they didn't know it belonged to the mother. Neither could explain the action.

"It seems rather strange," Judge Fenerty observed pointedly, "that officials of the great State of Georgia would go around picking up old shoes off the road. A rather peculiar custom."

Stabbing Aggravated

According to testimony, Thomas and his two sisters, Emmy, 19, and Gussie, 22, were driving home from a movie on July 19 and passed a car driven by a white man on the road. The latter passed him but Mattox sped ahead again and the white man finally forced the youth to stop.

The other driver wanted to know why a "n---r" would pass a white man and Mattox replied it was a free country. According to the youth, the white motorist seized an auto jack and beat him and his two sisters, and he drew a pocket knife in their defense.

Both of the sisters were thrown in jail that night, after one was assertedly beaten. They were held until last week on charges of helping their brother to escape.

NNC ASKS ROOSEVELT FOR MARTIAL LAW IN MISS.

WASHINGTON

The National Negro Council early this week asked President Roosevelt to declare martial law in the State of Mississippi where three colored persons have been lynched within a week.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Georgia Officers Beat Soldier Bus Passenger

OCT 24 1942

By WITTIE ANNA BIGGINS

ATLANTA—The hitleristic policy of the Talmadge regime struck back again at American democracy with the unwarranted "gangster-style" beating of a furloughed Negro soldier by South Georgia officers following another crowded bus situation October 6.

Prince A. Williams, Atlanta youth, told a tragic story of a return trip from visiting his mother in Davisboro, Ga., prior to entering the army, and of a Greyhound bus-driver who tried to force six Negroes to sit on the back seat altho there were plenty of empty seats. City Policeman Holloway was summoned to enforce the order. He threatened to beat Williams' "brains out," then grabbed him and slung him to the back seat.

OCT 24 1942

Officer Says Hell In Negroes

Later four officers snatched Williams from the bus, threw him in an auto and took him for a ride to the woods. One sat on him. He was handcuffed to another, and another beat him continually on the trip. They dumped him in the woods, handcuffed both hands. Two officers blackjacked Williams about the head and face while their superior looked on. Officer Holloway demanded of Williams, "Who put all the hell in you? It must be Mrs. Roosevelt."

OCT 24 1942

Holloway was the officer who refused to read Williams' army furlough on the bus, and whom Williams asked "if he, the officer, could read." Holloway, recalling the incident, questioned Williams as to why he had asked the question. William replied, "Because I wanted you to understand." Holloway thereupon knocked him down, Smith put his foot on Williams' neck, Holloway got a tree limb (Williams said it was about three inches thick) and beat him over the back and sides. Williams was allowed to lay on the ground while officers read his furlough. When they finished, then they kicked him into the car, beat him again, then kicked him inside Sandersville jail.

Sheriff Calls It "Pretty Good Job"

Williams said the doctor dressed his head Tuesday and Thursday. Tuesday High Sheriff Smith commented to the doctor: "Pretty good job, ain't it, Doc?" Williams said the doctor agreed: "Yes, this one is all right."

OCT 24 1942

About 4 pm Friday the sheriff went to Williams' cell and inquired when he had to be at camp. Williams told him 7 Saturday morning. The sheriff offered to let him out so he could be there on time. Altho the youth told him he couldn't make it, he was released with the understanding he could "get out of town."

Minus the five dollars that was in his pocketbook, and minus his hat and bus ticket, Williams reached Atlanta Saturday morning. The Sandersville bus agent arranged his trip. He said officers refused to let him write or call his wife and four children or the draft board. The NAACP has taken over the case and gone to work to institute damage suits against officers involved.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Court Fears A Lynching Would Follow

OCT 31 1942

Lad's Mother Tells Story Of Mistreatment

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Expressing fear that the lad would be lynched should he be returned to Elberton, Ga., where he is wanted on charges involving the alleged stabbing of a white man, Judge Clare Gerald Fenerty of Common Pleas Court No. 5, declined to order the extradition of 17-year-old Thomas Mattox.

The case developed into an interesting legal battle Thursday when Raymnod Pace Alexander, counsel for the fugitive, stubbornly opposed every effort of the Georgia law officers to have Mattox released in their custody.

Extradition papers for the return of the youth to the southern state had already been signed by Governor Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, but in the hearing before the court Judge Fenerty ruled:

OCT 31 1942

"I refuse to allow the return of this boy to that state because I fear he will be a victim of mob violence and will be lynched."

ADMITS CUTTING

Mattox admitted he had cut a white motorist on a Georgia highway with a small pocket knife after the former had attacked him and his two sisters with an automobile jack.

He said the attack was made after the white man became enraged because Mattox and his sisters, riding in their car had twice passed on the road, the white man and two ladies in the car.

Overtaking them and forcing them to the side of the highway, the white man wanted to know why they should pass him, Mattox said. The incident happened on the ngiht of July 10, the youth explained and said following the altercation, he, upon the advice of his mother and a brother, left town and came to Philadelphia to the home of another brother, Lester Mattox.

OCT 31 1942

The mother and two sisters, who were in court, related harrowing stories of alleged mistreatment they received at the hands of would-be lynchers seeking to make them reveal where Tom was in hiding or to where he had fled.

MOTHER BEATEN

The mother said that she had been taken to the jail, beaten by jailers, had pistols fired over her head and otherwise brutalized.

Emma Mattox, 19, and Gussie Mattox, 22, sisters, testified that because their brother, Thomas, could not be located, the Georgia officers placed the pair in jail, where they were kept from July 10 to October 10 without the formality of ever having a warrant read to them, or being informed of the nature of the charges upon which they were being held.

In substantiation of her testimony the mother exhibited in court blood-stained garments which she said she was wearing at the time the jail keepers attacked her.

DENY BEATINGS

Sheriff Mark Cleveland and Jailer Wilbur Dye of Elberton, who were in court, denied that they knew anything of any beatings, although sharply cross examined by Attorney Alexander and Assistant District Attorney Franklyn Barr.

OCT 31 1942

In dismissing the extradition proceedings, Judge Fenerty said: "We in Philadelphia consider lynching as exactly what it is—murder—and the denial to the individual of the rights of trial guaranteed by the Constitution.

"Georgia would wait a great many years before it could find a judge in this community who would agree with their traditional treatment of a young Negro for an alleged crime which this court is not at all certain he is guilty of."

Jim Crow—Hitler's Henchman

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: Daily Worker

For the last ten months I was employed in a store in Columbus, Georgia. Before I went down there I had read about the degrading things that are done to the poor whites and Negroes, but didn't realize how brutal the discrimination was.

For instance, the first week that I was there I was riding a bus and it was quite crowded and the bus itself was old. A little old Negro man got on and stood hanging on to the strap. He was accidentally thrown against a white man. This man got up from his seat, put brass knuckles on his hand, grabbed the old man and beat him unmercifully on the head. He then threw him off the bus while it was in motion. The people in the bus applauded.

It's going to be a tough fight to rid our country of discrimination and it is encouraging to see the slight gains that have been made.

That's why it was a pleasure to see the Negro boys who were Officer Candidates at Benning walking in the street so proud and clean in their uniforms.

D. R.

15-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

STILL IN BUSINESS.

The Chicago Crime commission has assembled evidence concerning the south side policy racket which will receive the attention of the grand jury. The list of operators compiled by the commission contains the same old names that bob up every time there is an investigation. The police can recite them in their sleep.

It may seem somewhat shocking to respectable citizens that the Jones brothers—McKissick and George—are named by the commission as doing business at the same old stand. They were dismissed in an income tax case a year ago, as part of a deal in which a third brother, Edward, was permitted to assume complete responsibility for dodging $481,710 in taxes. Edward went to prison for 18 months and the tax liability was settled. But the federal prosecution did nothing to cure the Jones boys of their leaning toward larceny.

Violation of the gambling laws is, of course, a state offense. The responsible authorities have been singularly remiss in cleaning up conditions which the federal government has brought forcibly to their attention. Every one knows that organized gambling exists only because officials tolerate it for a price. The policy racket is worse than other forms, because, as the Crime commission states, it takes 10 million dollars a year from those who can least afford the loss.

Two grand juries have already had an opportunity to do something about breaking up the alliance between crime and politics in syndicate gambling. THE TRIBUNE provided the detailed ledger sheets of the syndicate's operations. From these documents interesting deductions could easily be drawn regarding the identity of participants in the profits, but the only action to date has been the indictment of a few small fry on the periphery of the organization.

State's Attorney Courtney might look with profit to the way Detroit handles similar scandals. Former Mayor Reading has just been sentenced to from 4 to 8 years for accepting money to protect gambling rackets. His two former police inspectors, the head of the police rackets squad, and 21 other persons have been sent to prison. There is no tiptoeing in Detroit and there is no immunity. It is time to forget the window dressing here and get some action.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

POLICY RACKET PROBE OPENED BY GRAND JURY

JAN 9 1942

Police Say Heat Is On; Hot Spots Closed.

New developments came fast yesterday in the Chicago crime commissions campaig nto exterminate the policy racket which extracts 10 million dollars a year from Chicagoans, many of them relief supported Negroes.

1. Following publication by THE TRIBUNE of a list of addresses on the west and south sides where more than a score of policy wheels were in operation, the Cook county grand jury plunged into an investigation of the racket.

2. Rudolph W. Dvorak, acting director of the crime commission, said he would give State's Attorney Courtney a list of witnesses, including Negro ministers, doctors, lawyers, and political leaders and suggest they be called by the grand jury.

3. Police captains in the south and west side districts admitted there was much policy activity in their jurisdictions and claimed they were making arrests and doing their best to stamp out the evil.

Lawyer Before Grand Jury.

The grand jury questioned Attorney C. H. Tavernier, colored, reputed to represent many of the big policy operators. He was taken into the grand jury room at 1:30 p. m. and at 4 o'clock was still there. First Assistant State's Attorney Wilbert F. Crowley and William Crawford, another assistant to Courtney, who has done much work on policy, appeared to be helping out with the investigation.

Dvorak, the acting crime commission head, said he was gratified to hear of the grand jury's action. He described Tavernier as an important witness, and added:

"Now let Mr. Courtney call the operators of policy wheels whose addresses were published in THE TRIBUNE. I suggest these men be asked how and why they are able to operate so freely."

Police Tell of Raids.

Crime commission investigators, who visited all the places in the published list, said they appeared to be closed—old ramshackle buildings, poolrooms, and fake front cigar stores. This statement was supported by police district commanders, Capt. Edward J. Kelly of Cottage Grove, Capt. John Scott of Stanton avenue, Capt. William Byrne of Wabash avenue, and Capt. John I. Howe of Warren avenue.

"They've been jumping and sneaking since the heat's been on," said Capt. Kelly. "We've raided spots in the Cottage Grove district as fast as we found out about them. I suppose we've made from four to seven arrests a month, and sometimes we get a conviction!" JAN 9 1942

Capt. Scott, whose district includes a large Negro population, said his men had raided all the places on THE TRIBUNE list.

"We found nothing, nothing there to raid," he declared. "We get reports and we go after them. We've arrested literally hundreds. Sometimes they're fined, sometimes not. We go after them, too, under the old public nuisance law, get an injunction against the property and close it down. That helps, it cuts into the landlord's pocket."

Doubts There Is Big Racket.

Capt. Byrne at Wabash avenue station had a somewhat different comment. He doesn't believe such a vast racket exists, he said.

"I really believe people out here are seeing the light," he explained. "They're getting closer to their Maker. Must be because of the war. There's really nothing here today. No, I'm not kidding. I don't believe our people generally have the right perspective on our Negroes; don't believe they understand them."

Capt. Howe on the west side said he has been fighting James Martin, reputed big Negro policy operator, to a standstill. He added:

Lake street and other streets were dripping with policy joints when I came out here," said the captain. We make raids right along. We found padlocks on the doors of several places today. We'll keep raiding and driving. We've been able to obtain several $100 fines."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

3 POLICY RACKET BROTHERS GET BIG TAX REFUNDS

FEB 10 1942

U. S. Returns Half Million to South Side Joneses.

FEB 10 1942

The three Jones brothers, who made a fortune as leaders of the Negro policy racket on Chicago's south side, received the largest federal income tax refunds in Illinois during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, a report to congress by the treasury department showed yesterday. The refunds to the three, who were among 26 persons indicted as policy game racketeers by the January grand jury, amounted $526,294.

The largest single payment in the state was $153,367 to George P. Jones, 4725 South Michigan avenue. Criminal charges of tax evasion brought by the government against George P. and a brother, McKissack McHenry Jones, were dismissed last year after a third brother, Edward P., had pleaded guilty of tax evasion. Edward, who was regarded as the ringleader of the three, was sentenced Jan. 30, 1941, to 28 months in a federal penitentiary.

Assets Seized by Treasury.

The tax refunds represented partial repayments to the Jones brothers from assets that had been seized by the treasury and converted into cash. The treasury first deducted for the government $481,710 to settle its claims against Edward Jones.

Refunds to the brothers, in addition to the $153,367 to George Jones, were listed as follows: Edward P. Jones, $4,173; Edward P. and McKissack Jones, $79,520; George P. Jones, "deputized Edward P. Jones," $100,590; George P. and Edward P. Jones, $101,594; George P. and Harriet L. Jones, $4,971; Harriet L., George and Mack Jones, $74,589; and McKissack McHenry Jones, $7,500.

Other Tax Refunds.

Other federal tax refunds for the 1941 fiscal year to individuals and companies in the Chicago area included the following [unless otherwise specified, the repayments are for income tax]: FEB A 10 1942

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, manufacturer of chemicals and pharmaceutical products, $7,002 for alcohol drawbacks.

Alder Manufacturing company, maker of radio cabinets, subsidiary of Sears Roebuck & Co., $37,051.

American Medical association, $25,708 for insurance contributions, and $4,015 for unemployment taxes.

American Mineral Spirits company, 230 North Michigan, $44,228.

Armour and Company of Delaware, meat packers, $61,214.

FEB 10 1942

B

Estate of Emerit E. Baker, former president of the Kewanee Boiler company, $45,118.

Bear Brand Hosiery company, 538 South Wells street, $6,734.

Belt Railway Company of Chicago, $13,119.

B. P. O. E., $8,331 for unemployment taxes.

Berwind Fuel company, 310 South Michigan avenue, $16,233.

Thomas K. and Ida J. Best Estate, Freeport, $5,111.

Bonifas-Gorman Lumber company, 176 West Adams street, $5,028.

C

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $118,248.

Chicago Cemetery association, 110 South Dearborn street, $4,976; **Chicago Cemetery association,** 119th street and Kedzie avenue, $4,176.

Chicago Great Western railroad, $10,522.

Chicago Yellow Cab company, $12,837.

Comfort Manufacturing company, 500 South Throop street, makers of toilet goods, $10,969 in sales taxes.

Cowhan Engineering company, 111 West Monroe street, $15,426.

A. G. Cox, deceased, former vice president of the William Wrigley company, $14,329.

Estate of Richard T. Crane Jr., former president of the Crane Plumbing company, $11,672, estate tax.

E. A. Cudahy, deceased, former chairman of the Cudahy Packing company, $5,368. FEB 10 1942

D

Mary Hooker Dole, Oak Park, $5,106.

Donal B. Douglas, Lake Forest, vice president, Quaker Oats company, $6,634.

James H. Douglas Jr., lawyer, $5,929.

Louis E. Emerman & Co., machinery manufacturers, 1761 North Elston avenue, $5,272.

E

Empire Securities company, 164 West Jackson boulevard, $5,791.

Evangelical hospital, $5,782, insurance contributions.

F

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., manufacturers of scales and other machinery, $57,728.

Federal Life Insurance company, Washington, D. C., $6,294.

Max C. Fleischmann, chairman of the finance committee, Standard Brands, Inc., $89,854.

Forreston State bank, Forreston, Ill., $8,161.

1400 Lake Shore Drive corporation, $8,272.

Audrey Fullerton, Chicago, $7,025.

H

Estate of Ralph M. Hallam, former head of the Chicago Piston Ring company, $12,039, estate tax.

Albert W. Harris, chairman of the Harris Trust and Savings bank, $21,406.

K

W. K. Kellogg Foundation trust. No. 5315, $86,374.

John Knell [donor], president of the All Steel Equipment company, Aurora, $12,405, gift tax.

Kroehler Manufacturing company, furniture concern, Naperville, $19,658.

L

Albert D. Lasker, Lake Forest, advertising executive, $42,950.

M

of John B. Mallers Sr., former
e man, $28,470.

Lamp Company of America, West Jackson boulevard, $5,582.

of Edith Rockefeller McCormick,

Rockefeller McCormick, under
stration, $43,848, estate tax.

icipal Acceptance corporation, 600
Michigan avenue, $23,684.

ter P. Murphy, Lake Forest, presi-
of the Standard Railway Equipment
pany, $15,799.

FEB 10 1942

ustin H. and Helen C. Niblack, $5,737.
Niblack is an investment broker.

North American Provision company of
laware, $47,866.

North American Service company, 311
orth Des Plaines street, $6,089.

O

Martin J. O'Brien, deceased, former
public administrator of Cook county,
$5,458.

Oriental Theater company, $7,071.

P

Peerless Finance company, Rock Island,
$8,181.

Estate of Herbert F. Perkins, former
president of the International Harvester
company, $40,549, estate tax.

Alexander B. Peterson, Chicago, $8,724

Pullman company, $63,295, carriers tax

Pure Oil company, $5,603, capital stock
tax.

Pure Oil Pipe Line company [Ohio]
$6,374, capital stock tax.

Pure Transportation company, Chicago
$17,016.

Pure Van Pipe Line company, $15,512
capital stock tax.

FEB 10 1942

R

Regnery Estate agreement, Chicago,
$11,435.

Estate of Harry M. Rosenberg, former
Evanston merchant, $6,559, estate tax;
estate of Dora Rosenberg, Evanston,
$14,275, estate tax.

S

Sears Roebuck & Co., $17,878, unemployment tax.

Shaffer Oil and Refining company, Tulsa, Okla., $114,363.

Estate of Charles Sincere, former Chicago broker, $15,832, estate tax.

Ethel Walsh Smyth, widow of John M. Smyth, former Evanston merchant, $5,581.

Estate of Henry Staat, Monmouth, $17,451, estate tax.

Ida B. Stone, deceased, late widow of Abraham L. Stone, part owner of the Boston Store in Milwaukee, $5,857.

Super-Power Company of Illinois, 72 West Adams street, $10,617.

Swift & Co., meat packers, $20,271, sales tax.

Swift Family Realty trust, $135,500.

T

Will of Alexander N. Todd, former paving contractor, $30,759, estate tax.

FEB 10 1942

United States Gypsum company, $6,663.
Universal Oil Products company, $4,685, capital stock tax, and $18,569, income tax.

V

Valentine Laboratories, Inc., 740 East Bowen street, chemical manufacturers, $50,150 sales tax.

W

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating corporation, Bloomington, $14,407.

T. L. Williams, Chicago, $148,011, sales tax.

Wilson & Co., meat packers, $7,283, sales tax.

FEB 10 1942

Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance company, 135 South La Salle street, $17,314.

Refunds to Illinois companies of federal processing taxes in the fiscal year to June 30, 1941, included:

Buehler Brothers, Inc., 135 South La Salle street, meat packers and retailers, $11,776.

Burton-Dixie corporation, 2024 South Racine avenue, makers of cotton felt, $19,598.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., $50,504.

William Davies Co., Inc., 4101 South Union avenue, packers, $9,624.

Nathan Elson & Co., 19 South Wells, cigar dealer, $5,500.

Marshall Field & Co. [care Harry E. Lunsford, Wichita, Kas.], $78,157.

S. Frieder & Sons Co., Cincinnati, O., $31,644.

FEB 10 1942

Goldblatt Brothers, Inc., $50,374.

Home Packing and Ice company, Terre Haute, Ind., $24,753.

S. Karpen & Brothers, 636 West Cermak road, manufacturers, $6,655.

Kroehler Manufacturing company, furniture makers, $12,379.

Wieboldt Stores, Inc., $8,807.

Decatur Packing and Provision company

Decatur Packing and Provision company,

A. E. Staley Manufacturing company, Decatur, maker of corn products, $9,917.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TROLLEY CAR PASSENGER IS BRAVE VICTIM

MAR 1 - 1942

Young Robbers Only 16 Years Old

Three schoolboy bandits shot up a northbound Cottage Grove avenue street car early this morning, killing one passenger and terrorizing a score of others before they leaped off with loot taken from the conductor—only about $10.

Two members of the bandit trio quickly were captured. They had been wounded in the gun duel with the man they shot to death. The third youth who escaped, also is believed to have been shot.

Watchman Shot in Neck

The victim, shot in the neck and abdomen, was Robert Luster, 38, of 3558 Cottage Grove avenue, a watchman, who drew a gun and opened fire. He was a former Democratic precinct captain in the second ward.

The youths boarded the car at 51st street. One stood at the front door, one at the rear door, and one on the rear platform. Luster, seeing Conductor Roy Wenette hand over the money to the bandit on the platform, drew his revolver and ran up the aisle firing.

The terrified passengers threw themselves to the floor as the bandits fired back.

MAR 1 - 1942

Slugged Motorman

During this time the car had proceeded to the Cottage Grove avenue station of the Kenwood "L" line at 41st place where the motorman, John Ebel stopped. He was slugged with a revolver butt by one of the fleeing trio.

The bandits jumped off, and two disappeared into an alley. The third ran up a flight of steps at the "L" station, where he collapsed.

He had been shot in the stomach. He told Hyde Park police, who took him to the Bridewell hospital, that he was Sam Moore, 16, of 4848 Prairie avenue, a student at Jean Baptiste DuSable high school.

MAR 1 - 1942

The second bandit was taken into custody a few minutes later when he appeared at Provident hospital to have a wound in his right arm treated. He was identified as Clinton Simpson, 16, of 562 East 51st street, a student at the Francis E. Willard elementary school.

MAR 1 1942

Simpson was taken to the Hyde Park station, where he told officers the youth who escaped was known to him only as "Gillespie."

The inquest was Wednesday morning at 9:30 at 4531 So. State street and was continued to March 12 at 1 o'clock at the 6th District police station, 5233 South Lake Park avenue.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Exonerate Med Charged With Hitting Woman

Chicago Case Is Termed Brutal Tragedy

APR 24 1942

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Despite protests by Chicago's colored citizens, the Baptist Ministers conference of Chicago, and County Commissioner Edward M. Sneed, Dr. Roy E. Hanford, white, last week was exonerated by authorities of the County hospital of charges that he struck and cruelly mishandled a Negro woman patient.

Dr. Hanford, who had been suspended "mainly because his attitude was stubborn and belligerent," when questioned by authorities, admitted freely in his original report of the occurence that he was rough, giving as his reason that the patient was "disagreeable."

The patient, Mrs. Lillie White, 26, alleged that she was struck several times by Dr. Hanford during an examination. This testimony was corroborated by testimony of her landlady, Miss Louise Shannon, a witness in the case. Miss Shannon declared:

"It was the most brutal traged I ever saw."

"STRUCK HER"

She said that on March 1 she accompaled Mrs. White to the hospital, and that there during the examination Dr. Hanford struck Mrs. White three times. When Miss Shannon attempted to intervene, she said, George Bolinskey, white, a deputy sheriff detailed to the hospital, restrained her and used abusive language.

Edward M. Sneed, colored deputy commissioner, earlier in the week in a conference with the Baptist Ministers group, had said: "The doctor and the deputy sheriff were merely suspended, but you can count upon it that they'll never get back. They're fired just as much as if their dismissal slips had been signed."

Dr. Hanford was suspended after an investigation by Gen. Manus MacCloskey, hospital warden, Dr. Cle C. Nelson, assistant warden, and Edward M. Sneed. The report, submitted later in the week exonerating him, included a criticism for "impatience and lack of courtesy." Dr. Nelson further wrote:

APR 24 1942

"The evidence satisfies me he was not guilty of race discrimination and he did not strike the patient."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

APR 24 1942

Brick Attacker of Girl, 12, Gets 8 to 10 Years

APR 24 1942

Judge Stanley H. Klarkowski in Criminal court yesterday sentenced Jay D. Riney, Negro, 23 years old, to 8 to 10 years in prison for the assault of a storekeeper and a 12 year old girl during a holdup last March 15.

The court sentenced Riney on two charges of assault and ordered the sentences to be served concurrently despite the plea of Assistant State's Attorney Irwin Clorfene that the Judge Klarkowski set the term of sentence at 8 to 10 years under the law permitting judges to fix minimum and maximum terms with the statutory term. Conviction for assault carries the penalty of 1 to 14 years in prison.

APR 24 1942

Slugs Girl with Brick.

Clorfene termed the case one of the most brutal and vicious he had ever prosecuted. Riney confessed to police that he used a brick to slug the storekeeper from behind, then struck the girl when she came into the store to buy candy.

APR 24 1942

The victims of his attack were George Cizinauskas, owner of the store at 1450 15th street and Dora Liebert, 12 years old. The girl suffered a basal skull fracture and only recently was released from County hospital. In court yesterday Dr. Edwin L. Schrey said "he wouldn't care to say" when he was asked what effect the injury will have on the girl.

APR 24 1942

The girl, a livid scar across her forehead, testified that she went into the store to buy two cents worth of candy when she was struck down. She spoke and walked haltingly. Cizinauskas identified Riney as the bandit. The storekeeper admitted he had known the Negro six or seven months.

Riney Denies Guilt.

At the time of his arrest Riney insisted he previously had quarrelled with the storekeeper, whom he accused of short changing him. In court yesterday he denied he had struck either the storekeeper or the girl. He said he confessed because he was afraid of the police.

After the hearing, Mrs. Albert Liebert, mother of Dora, expressed dissappointment over the concurrent sentences. "You call this justice?" she asked. "My little girl won's recover fro mthis in 8 years."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 77

15-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Grocer Hacked with Cleaver, Shot to Death

APR 23 1942

A south side merchant, married and the father of two children, was shot to death and mutilated with a meat cleaver by a young Negro bandit who entered his grocery store at 5907 South State street yesterday. The victim was Robert Berg, 38 years old, who lived at 819 East 53d street.

David Neal, Berg's Negro helper, said the bandit donned an apron after he attacked Berg and remained in the store for nearly an hour, waiting on several customers and pocketing the money. Then the killer posted a sign, "Back in 10 minutes," on the front door and fled.

Vengeance Killing.

While the terrified helper looked on, the bandit shot Berg twice in the chest as he backed the merchant toward the rear of the store, then shot him a third time in the back of the head.

"I've had it in for you for a long time," Neal said the bandit told Berg. "You don't know what you've done, but I do."

After shooting Berg, the bandit forced Neal to enter the ice box. "I've got something else to do," he told Neal.

A few minutes later Neal stepped from the ice box to find the bandit slipping a bloody cleaver into a bag. Then the killer put on an apron and told Neal to "keep waiting on customers."

APR 23 1942

Slayer Serves Customers.

After looting the cash drawer, the bandit remained in the store for about 45 minutes while several customers passed in and out, Neal told Wabash avenue police.

When the last customer had gone, the bandit locked the front door, pinned up the sign, and fled, carrying the cleaver in its bag.

Berg had managed the store since 1937 and became its owner two years ago. His widow, Jennie, and two daughters, Ruth Helen, 12 years old, and Nancy, 2, survive.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mississippian Jailed Since January Free

JUN 6 - 1942

Dixie State's Fight To Return Man Futile

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Judge John F. Haas of the criminal court Monday discharged Samuel Miller, a Mississippi sharecropper, who had been held in jail since January on extradition charges brought by the state of Mississippi to send him back for trial on a charge of larceny.

Miller had been represented by the Chicago branch of the NAACP since he was first arrested in January. Atty. William H. Temple, chairman of the legal redress committee, said that the association feared that Miller would not receive a fair trial in Mississippi despite his innocence.

The governor of Mississippi demanded that Miller be returned in January. Atty. Ulysses S. Keys of the legal redress committee filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and Chief Justice Jerome Dunne of the criminal court discharged Miller on January 13.

JUN 6 1942

Two days later the Mississippi authorities wired the Chicago police to rearrest Miller and he was again incarcerated under a new set of extradition papers.

The NAACP and many civic workers asked the governor to refuse to issue a second extradition warrant and Atty. Keys went to Springfield and appeared before representatives of the governor. Gov. Green did not sign the warrant, but Lt. Gov. Hugh H. Cross issued it.

WRIT ISSUED

Another writ of habeas corpus was issued and the NAACP attorney contended that the extradition papers were defective and Miller should be discharged. Judge Julius Miner of the criminal court ordered Miller extradited to Mississippi and an appeal was prayed to the supreme court of Illinois.

A third petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed by Atty. Keys on the ground of newly discovered evidence and the case was referred to Judge Haas who discharged Miller and entered an Order that he is not a fugitive from justice which prevents the Mississippi authorities from taking any further action in the case for the return of Miller.

ACCUSED OF THEFT

Miller was accused of having stolen two radios worth $25 each. Sheriff V. R. Burnham of Sunflower County made two trips to Chicago and brought with him two constables and a deputy sheriff

He said that he spent over $500 of his own money to return Miller to Mississippi.

Miller said that he is not wanted in Mississippi for any crime and that he knows nothing about the theft of the radios and said that he was wanted so that he could work on the farm where he had been a sharecropper for most of his 24 years.

He plans to enlist in the army.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

N.A.A.C.P. WINS SHARECROPRER CASE HERE

MAY 31 1942

Judge John E. Haas of the Criminal court, Monday, discharged Samuel Miller, a Mississippi sharecropper, who had been in jail since January on extradition charges brought by the state of Mississippi to send him back for trial on a charge of larceny.

Miller had been represented by the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. since he was first arrested in January. The relentless fright of the N.A.A.C.P. in the Miller case characterizes the tenacity of that organization in the long list of court victories with which it has been identified.

Atty. William H. Temple, chairman of the Legal Redress committee, said that the association feared that Miller would not receive a fair trial in Mississippi despite his innocence.

Discharged by Judge Dunne

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Petitions Governor

MAY 31 1942

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Trio Indicted as 'Fixers' for Golf Bag Hunt

Indictments charging conspiracy to obstruct justice were returned by the grand jury before Chief Justice Harold G. Ward in Criminal court against Illey Kelly, Negro policy king; Gus Saunders, 55 years old, 432 East 47th street, and Joseph Monroe, 66, 202 East 56th AUG 5 1942 both also colored.

Saunders and Monroe are under arrest. Kelly was being sought. Judge Ward fixed the bonds of all three at $10,000.

They are accused of attempting to fix the case of Golf Bag Sam Hunt, who was tried last week on a charge of murdering Michael Wade, a Negro houseman, following a traffic accident on the south side July 5.

The jury disagreed in the case and Hunt is held without bond for a second trial.

Termed Smaller Fry.

Assistant State's Attorneys Gordon Nash and David Leeds, who conducted the Hunt trial and the grand jury proceedings, said Saunders and Monroe are in the policy racket but are somewhat smaller fry than Kelly.

AUG 1942

Saunders was reported to have told the jury he was a friend of Wade, the slain Negro, and that he had known James Baxter, who was with Wade when Hunt was alleged to have shot him to death, for about a year. Baxter was the state's star witness in the Hunt case.

Saunders, according to reporters, said he was approached by Monroe, an ally of Illey Kelly, before the Hunt trial started and was asked by Monroe whether he, Saunders, could "handle" the witnesses in Golf Bag Sam's case. Saunders said he told Monroe he could not "handle" them.

Testifies in Hunt Case.

On Aug. 4 Baxter testified in the Hunt case. He told a vivid story of the killing by Hunt. He testified there was a revolver in Wade's car but said neither he nor Wade had

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 77

possession of it at any time during the quarrel and killing. Baxter was wounded.

Saunders said that on the evening of Baxter's testimony he again was approached, this time by Illey Kelly and Monroe. They told him, he is reported to have said, that they'd make it "worth his while" if he'd have Baxter agree to testify on recall by the defense that there were two guns in the Wade car.

Saunders confessed he agreed to help. He said Monroe came to him in a south side tavern next day and gave him $300. He then went to Baxter and propositioned him. Baxter refused. Next day Illey Kelly and Monroe talked to him in the same tavern. Saunders gave Kelly the $300 back, saying Baxter would not help.

Baxter Goes Before Jury.

Baxter was taken before the grand jury. He was said to have corroborated Saunders story of being approached. He is reported to have said he did not report his experiences to the state's attorney or police because of his fear of the policy gangsters.

Attorney Euclid Taylor, colored, appeared before Judge Ward with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Kelly's chief ally, Monroe. While he was addressing the court, the 23 grand jurors walked into the chief justice's court and handed him the indictments.

"O, yes, I see," said the judge to Taylor. "Your Mr. Monroe is named right here in this indictment."

Fined in Threat Case.

Another phase of gangdom's activities resulted in action yesterday when Judge Harry H. Porter in Evanston's Municipal court, fined Anthony Paul Fragassi, 30, Guzik employé, $100 and costs for threatening Chester Nichols, Tribune photographer, in connection with slot machine pictures Nichols took July 25.

Fragassi, in front of the Evanston police station told Nichols if he valued the lives of his wife and family he would not send the slot machine pictures to his office. Nichols sent them in and reported the threats. Fragassi was seized by Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the state's attorney's office.

Judge Porter asked Fragassi: "Who asked you to get the pictures suppressed?" The gangster said a friend asked him. "Who was the friend?" Fragassi said he didn't know; he'd met him in a tavern several times, but he asked him to see the pictures weren't published.

Fragassi denied any connection with the slot machine racket.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Held After Taking White Girl, 17, to Hotel

Frank Toomer, 34 years old, a Negro living in Benton Harbor, Mich., was arrested for investigation yesterday when he appeared in a hotel at 3301 Cottage Grove avenue with a white girl hitch-hiker. The girl, who said Toomer picked her up on the road and brought her to Chicago, said she is 17 years old.

AUG 15 1942
SEP 2 1942
AUG 1 1942
AUG 15 1942

15-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

'Night in Paris' Stag Affair Given By 'Benefit Club'

FEB 25 1942

GARY, Ind. (ANP).—The "indoor carnival and bazaar, presenting 'A Night in Paris,'" stirred up official circles here recently when a patrolman, Van Johnson, signed affidavits that the show sponsored by the Third Separated Company of the Indiana State Guard Social and Benefit Club, Inc., had for its chief entertainment four colored women who danced in the nude. Patrolman Johnson was suspended here last Monday after he admitted attending the show in uniform at a time when he should have been patroling his Broadway beat, according to Chief William J. Linn.

FEB 28 1942

At the same time, criminal affidavits were filed against nine men and women, said to be the leaders in the stag fest held on the night of February 7. Several politicians reportedly were in the mixed audience of 75 men who witnessed the entertainment.

According to Chief Linn because the four colored women who entertained in the nude were probably brought in from across the State line, a full report would be given to the FBI for investigation of possible white slavery.

Warrant Charges Practice of Law Without License

"The Courier Journal" JUL 4 1942

A warrant charging Venable L. Brents, Negro, 528 S. 7th, with practicing law without a license was sworn out in Magistrate Edward J. Rehm's court yesterday by Magistrate Thomas H. Young, chairman of the state committee on unauthorized practice of law of the Kentucky Bar Association.

Magistrate Young said Brents practices law with C. C. Moore, Negro attorney, at 418 S. 6th, and that both Brents and Moore had been warned "three times that Brents had better cease his law practice." Louisville, Ky.

In a recent action, Magistrate Young said, Brents examined witnesses, signed orders in the case and presented an affidavit for his fee as an attorney.

Conviction on the charge carries a penalty of fro m$25 to $200, Magistrate Young added..

Negro Held For Beating Paris Woman

"The Courier Journal"

Mother of Five Hurt; Son, 10, Runs for Police

Louisville, Ky.

Paris, Ky., July 26 (AP)—A 24-year-old Negro listed as Henry Clay was held today; Patrolman C. R. Parrent reported, on charges of criminal assault and drunkenness in connection with an attack on Mrs. Cash Aldridge, 42, early yesterday.

Parrent said he and Night Police Chief John Maher arrested Clay in the Aldridges' back yard after Mrs. Aldridge's 10-year-old son, David, reported at police headquarters that a Negro man was beating his mother.

To Be Arraigned Today.

The officials said Clay would be arraigned tomorrow afternoon before Miss Julia Walsh, Paris police judge.

Parrent quoted Mrs. Aldridge as saying the Negro forced his way into the Aldridge home by breaking the lock from the front door. She said she and her five children were in the house, her husband being absent on a trip to Cincinnati.

The Negro forced Mrs. Aldridge into the back yard, Parrent said she told him, and her son ran for aid. The patrolman said he and Maher found Mrs. Aldridge and the Negro in the yard.

They said Mrs. Aldridge suffered bruises on the neck, arms and face.

Clay was identified by the officers as a trucker's helper.

F.B.I. Holds Fake Porter As Pilferer

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. OCT 7 - 1942

Negro Arrested Here Several Times Before

OCT 7 - 1942

A phantom porter who flitted onto Midwest troop trains in a white jacket and a regulation Pullman porter's cap and flitted off after he had pilfered sleeping soldiers' pockets was in a flitter-proof jail yesterday at Indianapolis.

Caught several times by local authorities the phantom, Curley Lee Lawson, alias Harry Watkins, Negro, about 20, got light sentences, U. S. Commissioner Ray H. Kirchdorfer explained. So the F.B.I. took an interest and nabbed Lawson after he filched $20 from a soldier between Memphis and Louisville last week.

Genuine porters said there are so many new porters they could not be certain about Lawson and full trains kept them too busy to keep an eye on him, Mr. Kirchdorfer said. Lawson will be prosecuted here and probably will be arraigned today.

Man Held for Stabbing Knox Soldier 7 Times

"The Courier-Journal" AUG 10 1942

Pvt. Edwin Hannon Seriously Injured; Accused Negro Says He Fought In Defense

With seven stab wounds in his back, side and arms, Pvt. Edwin Hannon, 25, of the 8th Armored Division, Fort Knox, was admitted to the Marine Hospital at 12:40 p.m. yesterday. His condition was described as serious. One of the knife slashes penetrated his lungs.

Edward Snorden, 41, Negro, 540 W. [illegible] Street, who had engaged in what he termed an unprovoked fight with the soldier, was charged with malicious striking with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Tells of Sidewalk Fight.

Louisville, Ky. AUG 10 1942

Snorden told Detective Sergt. Henry Riebel of the homicide squad that he and another Negro were walking on Chestnut near 11th early yesterday when Hannon stopped them and announced he "wanted to fight."

Refusing to fight and backing away, he fell and the soldier started beating him, Snorden said. After he drew his knife, which had a four-inch blade, the soldier let him up, but started fighting again, Snorden related. It was then that Snorden started using his knife.

Police saw Snorden toss his knife into a yard three or four blocks from the scene of the fight.

15-1942

LOUISIANA

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 9, 1942

Quirk In Law May Save Negro's Life

BATON ROUGE, La. —(AP)— A crippled Negro's desperate five-year fight to escape execution for killing a white man turned Monday to a claim that a legal quirk prevented his being either hanged or electrocuted.

Armed with an order temporarily barring the governor from signing a death warrant, 26-year-old Hugh Pierre, twice convicted and four times indicted for murder, argued through counsel that the Louisiana Legislature unwittingly had extended him a pardon.

Although sentenced to the noose for a second time in 1940, Pierre contended the Legislature that year in substituting electrocution for hanging had left him a loophole.

His attorney, Maurice R. Woulfe, declared hanging had been repealed and electrocution may not be assessed as penalty to Pierre, since his case harks back to 1936 when hanging was the price for murder.

Pierre, who limps when he walks because of a withered leg, has waged a prolonged battle through the courts, aided by funds provided by relatives, a Negro newspaper and the American Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nashville Tenn. Tribune
December 17, 1942

Negroes Held In Conspiracy

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16 (AP)— Federal authorities today announced that 21 Negroes had been arrested here in connection with an alleged conspiracy to encourage evasion of service in the United States Armed Forces.

The arrests followed secret grand jury indictments charging 17 of the group with conspiracy to advise and instruct members of the International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom League, Inc., not to serve in expeditionary warfare, and indictments charging three of this group and four others with failure to report

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Teacher Forced To Flee Threats Of 'Bad' Whites

MAY 2 - 1942

MINDEN, La. — Raymond "Pelican" Hill Jr., 22-year-old former Southern university football star and, more recently, coach and instructor at Webster Training school here was forced to leave town last week to escape probable violence at the hands of a group of "bad' whites. The incident occurred, ironically, on the eve of the young man's induction into the United States army, now fighting for "democracy.'"

A report of the circumstances surrounding the happening indicated that Hill, while standing on a corner in the Negro neighborhood with several other teachers, was nearly struck down by a white youth driving a delivery truck. The youth is then said to have finished his deliveries and returned to the same corner at which time he got out of the truck, walked up to the group and said, "Did any of you niggers say anything to me?"

When no one answered, the youth directed his attention to Hill asking, "Nigger, did you say anything?" Hill is then said to have answered, "No, but I could have said you ought to be more careful or you'll run over somebody."

The youth, infuriated, went to his father, a night policeman greatly feared by many of the white race for his despotic reputation. Later a group was rounded up by the policeman and taken to the rooming house where Hill lived. Hill, however, had left the house, having been warned of what was to come.

MAY 2 - 1942

An effort was made by Principal J. L. Jones to clear the misunderstanding and he sought police protection for Hill, but was told h could be given no guarantee fo the young teacher's safety. Hill is therefore, still out of town.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'Pelican' Hill Is Victim

Leaves Town on Eve of Induction Into U. S. Army

MAY 1 - 1942

MINDEN, La.—Raymond "Pelican" Hill Jr., 22-year-old coach and instructor of Webster Parish Training school at Minden, La., a victim of small-minded proclivities on the part of irate whites over an inconsequential happening was forced to flee the town on the eve of his induction into Uncle Sam's armed forces—fighting for a democracy which theoretically proclaims him a man with free speech.

Coach Hill, former pile-driving All-American fullback at Southern university, Scotlandville, La., while standing on a corner in the colored neighborhood with several other teachers and students of the training school, was almost run over by a fatuous white youth driving a delivery truck.

White Youth Picks Quarrel

The youth continued his delivery and when he passed the same corner on his return, and, finding Coach Hill and his friends still standing there, got out and asked: "Did any of you N—— say anything to me?"

When no one answered, he directed his question to Coach Hill. saying: "N——, did you say anything?" Coach Hill replied: "No, but I could have said, you ought to be more careful, or you'll run over somebody."

Infuriated and disillusioned by complexes of the South, the lad went to his dad, a night policeman, known for debased actions and feared by most of his own race, who gathered a group of his followers and went to Coach Hill's rooming house. Luckily, Coach Hill had been advised not to stay at his regular room, and they could not locate him, becoming very unkind to his landlady, thinking that she was shielding his whereabouts.

Did Not Return

MAY 1 - 1942

It was alleged that Principal J. L. Jones, who was out of town at the occurrence of this feverish episode, returned and immediately sought to clear-up this unfortunate and misunderstood situation.

It was stated that when he sought police protection for Coach Hill, he was told that they could not give any such guarantee. As a result, Coach Hill remained out of town. Confirmation by President Jones was not possible at the writing of the article, but it is certain that Mr. Hill did not return to the city.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CHARGED WITH 'DISTURBING THE PEACE'

Objects To White Men 'Hogging' Seats As Women Stand

MAY 9 - 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La. — George Troy, "cracker" bus driver on the Louisiana Bus line here, called the cops when Samuel Hoskins, managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, protested to him because a white man was "hogging" seats in the bus to keep two Negro women from sitting down.

Hoskins boarded the bus at Broad and Washington avenue about 11 p.m., Friday, and noticing that several seats were vacant in front of the jim crow screen and Negro women were forced to stand while two white men sat directly in front of the screen, asked the white men to move up. One of the men moved the other refused. Hoskins then appealed to the driver. Troy said that he couldn't make him move.

Hoskins then told the driver that it was not fair for this man to "hog" seats while women were forced to stand in the crowded aisle. The driver, George Troy, told Hoskins that he was a "smart nigger," and called Twelfth Precinct police.

MAY 9 - 1942

The police arrested Hoskins, took him to the Twelfth precinct and booked him on charges of disturbing the peace. He was immediately taken to night trial held in the Recorder's court. He refused to let the court railroad him through trial, asking for an affidavit. His request was granted and he was jailed in the detention home on $50 bond, where he remained all night.

Practice Frequent

Several cases of this type have been reported lately. On one occasion, a prominent Negro woman was subjected to rough and embarrassing treatment on the part of a public bus driver and thrown in jail "for talking back to a white man." Another case was reported several weeks ago in which a Negro woman was taken from a Broad street bus by two hoodlum white men because the woman resented the bus driver cursing at her. Police refused to accept charges against the woman. Local organizations will make protest to the local public service company, operators of this service.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DRAFT HEADS FAIL TO ACT IN BEATING

SEP 12 1942

New Orleans Press Club Protests Lack Of Prosecution

SEP 12 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La. — After promising a thorough investigation of the beating and jailing of Mrs. Olivia Lee and her son, Herman Lee, draftee, by local police, the national department of Selective Service merely advised that "steps were being taken to prevent recurrence of incident."

When Lee was being drafted into the armed forces from the Melpome induction station here, several weeks ago, he was attacked by two local police officers and beaten while in line waiting for the departure of bus to camp.

Attempting to explain to a cop that he had gotten permission to break rank and kiss his mother goodbye, Lee was the subject of bitter assault and when his 51-year-old mother attempted to protect his head from the cop's night stick, the cop turned and beat her in the face, breaking her eye glasses and bruising her about the body and head.

The New Orleans Press club immediately reported the happening to the War department and the national department of Selective Service in Washington, D.C. A letter by return mail assured that a thorough investigation would be made.

The local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. sent a delegation to confer with Major General Flemmings, state head of selective service, and was told "What else could you expect when you have 300 or more N.....rs to handle."

SEP 12 1942

The cops took about 25 Negro draftees and Mrs. Lee to jail, rushed Mrs. Lee to trial and sentenced her to pay $35 and serve 30 days in jail. Commissioner of Public Safety Skelly ordered her released.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Selective Service Officials Launch Probe On Police

AUG 22 1942

Courier

AUG 22 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20—In a letter to the New Orleans Press Club, Campbell C. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, Executive Assistant of the National Selective Service System, promised an 'immediate investigation of the alleged mistreatment of registrant, Herman Lee and his mother, Mrs. Olivia Lee and the arrest of Negro registrants by local police.

A report of the incident was sent to the War Department by the Press Club following an investigation of the case by L. P. Blacksell, Leon Lewis and Alonzo Willis of the Press Club, requesting that an investigation be made.

NAZI METHODS USED BY COP

Lee was being inducted into the army at the induction center on Melpomeme and Dryades street several weeks ago. His mother and other relatives were there to bid him goodbye. Lee secured permission from the army officer in charge to get out of line and kiss his mother who was standing nearby. The officer approved.

When Lee got out of line a local cop rushed up to him and roughly demanded that he get back in line. When he attempted to explain to the cop that he had secured permission the cop began beating him with his night stick. His mother, Mrs. Olivia Lee attempted to shield the boy's head from the hard blows with her umbrella. The cop, with the assistance of another burley cop, began beating her about the body and head, breaking her eye glasses.

AUG 22 1942

Both the mother and her son were arrested and taken to jail along with about 25 more Negro draftees who were merely looking on. The latter were released but Mrs. Lee was hurried to court and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and pay a $25 fine.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell promised that he would inform the Press Club upon the outcome of the investigation by the National Selective Service System.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIGHT TO SAVE INVALID FROM DEATH CHAIR

Attorney Seeks To Win Pardon For Negro Cripple In La.

Dec 12, 1942

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Maurice Woulfe, legal counsel for Hugh Pierre, St. John the Baptist parish farmer, who shot and killed a deputy sheriff in 1936 to protect himself and his family made a final approach to saving the crippled Negro from execution last week.

He was prepared to take the case before the Louisiana board of pardons and plea for a commutation of sentence. The case is scheduled to come up before the pardon board on December 15.

Almost single handed Woulfe has carried this case from the depth of southern hopelessness to the United States Supreme Court, which ordered that Pierre be retried because of the exclusion of Negroes from jury service in Louisiana.

He was retried and again convicted by a jury, one of whom could not write his name. Since 1936 Pierre has been indicted three times, convicted four times and sentenced four times. Support of the case was started by a local paper when the case came up to the Supreme Court the first time. Since that time with the exception of a menial support given by the local branch of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP, financing the case has been the responsibility of Woulfe and relatives of the condemned man.

Pierre got his best lease on life when Woulfe filed a petition in the Baton Rouge Court enjoining the Governor from signing a death warrant on the grounds that Pierre had been sentenced to die from the noose and the state legislature in the interim had prescribed the manner of execution as electrocution.

Woulfe's appeal to the state court charged that the act of 1940 erasing capital punishment from the state statute by means of hanging included no saving clause and made no provisions of the disposition of pending cases such as Pierre's.

Judge Holcombe ruled, however, that Pierre must be reconvicted, stating that the Act did not outlaw the death penalty, only the method of execution. The court of appeals and the state supreme court upheld this decision and ordered Pierre resentenced. He was re-sentenced to die by electrocution. 12/12/42

The Pierre case has been an important factor in forcing states throughout the south to include in the grand and petit jury panels the names of a proportionate number of Negroes. A recent case where a Negro was charged with rape will test the most recent device discovered for excluding Negroes from jury service.

Louisiana

15-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SOLDIER DIES IN CHAIR FOR COP SLAYING 12/12/42

George Iles Accompanied To La. Execution By Minister

NEW ORLEANS, La. -- George Iles, a 20-year-old Negro soldier who was stationed at Barksdale Field in Shreveport paid with his life in the electric chair Tuesday night for the alleged murder of a white cop on November 14, 1941, as the cop's widow, in a drawling Southern tone said, "You fiend, you."

Iles was accompanied to the chair by a Negro minister.

Iles' doom was sealed when the Louisiana State Supreme court refused a rehearing in his case on a petition filed by Atty. J. E. Perkins of Baton Rouge and Atty. B. F. Roberts of Shreveport. The criminal judge's sentence of Iles, according to the attorneys only condemned him to death not specifying the manner in which he should pay the extreme penalty. The court held in a previous decision upholding electrocution that it is not necessary under the law to specify the manner of death, this is designated by the manner prescribed by law enacted by the state legislature.

Iles was sentenced on January 8 to die for the murder of William B. Jacobs a Shreveport patrolman, during a dance hall brawl on last November 14. The policeman shot Iles twice when he resented an attempt to oust him from the dance hall because it was alleged that he had not purchased a ticket. Iles, allegedly, left the dance hall and returned, knocked the cop down took his gun and fired two shots into his body. The cop died a few minutes later. He was defended in the Caddo Parish Criminal District court by Atty. A. Libby, of Shreveport, who took his case through the court of appeals to the supreme court, on bills of exceptions during the trial. He challenged the testimony of witnesses from a circumstantial point of view. 12/12/42

The day of execution was set for September 3, 1942. A committee of the Save-A-Life club of Shreveport, headed by Mrs. Clarissa Gaines employed Attorneys J. E. Perkins and B. F. Roberts to look further into the case. A stay of execution was won for October 1. Subsequent stays of execution were granted until December 1.

15-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All-Lawyer Jury Acquits Bethesda Man in 32 Minutes

APR 28 1942

A jury of 12 lawyers at Rockville, Md., yesterday did the unexpected by reaching an agreement in the all-time record of 32 minutes.

The jury, unique in the State's legal history, acquitted Wilson Claggett, Negro, of Bethesda, who had appealed from a conviction for assault and battery in Bethesda Police Court. Claggett was accused of having shot his daughter, Anna Mae, in the foot.

A discussion of the case several weks ago by a group of lawyers resulted in the proposal to try the action before a jury of lawyers. A venire of 20 attorneys was summoned by the Circuit Court, and from this group the following 12 were selected as jurymenc:

Former Judge Thomas M. Anderson, foreman; former State's Attorney James H. Pugh, former Judge Thomas C. Kelley, County Commissioner John Oxley, Edwin Brown, Donald Bowie, jr., Robert Conroy, United States Commissioner John Reeves, Joseph B. Simpson, jr., Bowie F. Waters, William V. Bouic and Leo Bender.

APR 28 1942

Other Veniremen Called

Other members of the venire who were not chosen for jury duty included State Senator Robert B. Peter, William B. Wheeler, Frank A Tyler, jr., Carles W. Prettyman, Albert M. Bouic, former Judge Harold C. Smith and Trial Magistrate James C. Christopher.

The defendant was represented by Barnard T. Welsh, "Barney" Welsh of tennis fame, while the State's case ws upheld by State's Attorney Ben G. Wilkinson and his assistant, Alfred D. Noyes. Judge Charles W. Woodward and Judge Stedman Prescott presided.

Wilkinson opened his case by stating that he would not have to produce any law books since the members of the jury were well equipped with legal knowledge. Judge Woodward said this was the first all-lawyer jury in Maryland and probably in the United States and that, at least in theory, "this jury composed of all lawyers should be the best in the land."

Compliments ended, trial of the charges started with frequent interruptions by member sof the jury, exercising their prerogative to ask questions. Policeman Woolwine Waddell was on the receiving end of a battery of questions from the jury box.

At the close of the trial, members of the jury queried the judge: "What are the charges against this man?" The judge read the charge as contained in the warrant and the jury of legal lights filed from the courtroom.

APR 28 1942

Have Their Pictures Taken

This is off the record, but the first vote, it was learned from good, reliable authorities, was eight for acquittal and four for conviction, but one of those voting guilty confessed he thought the other 11 votes would be fro acquittal and just voted guilty to be different. After 32 minutes of intense argument on the merits of the case, this part being strictly without levity, one lawyer reminded the members that it was lunch time and a unanimous verdict was reached almost immediately.

When the foreman presented the verdict, the judges made no comment other than "Jury excused." The judges, jury, prosecuting attorneys and defense attorneys then repaired to the front steps of the courthouse to be photographed "for the record" and Maryland's legal epic was completed.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Police End Hotel Heln's Love Tryst

MAY 16 1942

Say Call Came From White Girl Saying "I'm Afraid." He's Elevator Man, She's Waitress. Friends Say Police Beat Him Up.

BALTIMORE. — Roy Thompson, 23, elevator operator, of 551 Laurens Street, and Mrs. Bernice Slowe, 33, white waitress, were arrested for disturbing the peace Sunday afternoon after Mrs. Slowe had spent the night before in a friend's apartment in the McCulloh Homes housing project.

Marion Cole, 44, 465 Cummings Court, the friend, was charged with "disturbing the peace" and assaulting Sergeant Harry Ernest, a Northwestern District police officer.

All three were held for the action of the grand jury under bail ranging from $100 to $500.

He "Dove into Radiator"

Cole appeared in Northwestern police court, Monday, with his head in banages. Sergeant Ernest said Cole resisted arrest and "dove into a radiator or piece of furniture."

Cole said the officers approached him as he sat in a chair in his apartment which was wrecked during his tussle with cops. The living room looked like a cyclone had struck it with its smashed furniture and blood splattered about.

Cole admitted that Thompson and Mrs. Slowe, both of whom are employed at a Eutaw Place hotel, spent Saturday night at his home and that the next morning Thompson left for work. Cole said his wife was visiting relatives in Virginia over the week end.

She was "Afraid," She Said

He said that he and the woman spent Sunday playing the radio, talking and eating until 5 p.m., when he slipped out to buy some liquor. Police said that around this time a woman called Northwestern District station asking help because she was afraid.

Officers said that when they knocked on the apartment door, which bore a sign reading "no one at home," they were admitted by Mrs. Slowe. They admitted, however, that they found no disorder and heard no disturbance.

They said they asked Cole what the woman was doing there and whether he knew she was white, but that he said he didn't know anything.

Cole's story was that he was attacked, dragged and pushed through his kitchen and living room to the front door and slammed into it breaking the glass.

Cries Attract Neighbor

A neighbor attracted by the cries for help was ordered to call for the patrol in which Cole was taken to Provident Hospital and treated for bruises about the head and a split lip through which his teeth had been knocked. Cole said his back is sprained.

Thompson was not in the house at the time of the arrest, but was picked up twenty minutes later. Police declined to state whose peace he had disturbed. Mrs. Slowe, police said, lives at 210 Bolton Street and is separated from her husband. She was brought here from Florida by a manager of a chain of hotels, police testified.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3 Washington Men to Die on Gallows July 24

JUL 4 1942

BALTIMORE. — July 24 has been set by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor as the execution date for three Washington men sentenced to be hanged for the holdup-slaying last December 28 of Vincent DiPetro, white, storekeeper of Fremont Avenue and Houser Street.

The three, Charles Benjamin, 22, of 16 Patterson Street, Northeast, Robert White, 24, of 228 P Street, Northwest, and Edward Woofford, 27, of 1316 Corcoran Street, Northwest, were sentenced by Judge W. Conwell Smith in April following convictions by an all-white jury in the local Criminal Court.

White Innocent, Girl Says

During their trial, Benjamin and Wofford admitted being on the scene of the crime at the time and contended that White was with them. However, White contended that he was not with the two on the occasion of the killing, but had been with them on previous trips to Baltimore, made for the purpose of carrying on various robberies.

In a signed statement to the AFRO, Miss Mary Virginia Upshur of 1427 Ninth Street, Northwest, girl friend of White, said he had stayed all night with her at the time of the killing. Miss Upshur, who did not appear at the Baltimore trial as a witness, said she had not been notified.

Roy S. Bond, J. Howard Payne and Arthur E. Briscoe, attorneys, were appointed by the court to defend the three men.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO GIVE JOINT RECITAL THURSDAY

ATLANTA—The music department of the Atlanta University Summer School will present a joint recital Thursday evening in the Davage Auditorium.

15-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Man Is Fined $50 for Molesting Girls

APR 4 1942

BALTIMORE.—On the testimony of two girls, 13 and 14, who accused him of molesting and making advances toward them, a white foreman in the city street cleaning department was fined $50 and costs by Magistrate Walter J. Dewees in Northwestern police court on Saturday.

Walter J. Ziegler, 28, married, who gave his address as 927 Lemmon Street, was charged by Sergeant Dominic Roach with obstructing free passage.

The case came to the attention of police when the girls, both pupils at the St. Pius Catholic School, complained to Policewoman Violet H. Whyte on Wednesday.

Followed the Girls

They testified that for two months or more, Zeigler had been following them in a car as they went to and from school at noon. He had said nothing to them, however, testimony revealed.

It was stated, however, that on Wednesday, he approached one of the girls as she cleaned her front steps, handed her a note which he asked her to give to her chum. The note, scribbled in pencil on a soiled scrap of paper, read:

APR 4 1942

"Meet me Friday night at 8 p.m. at Carey and Lanvale Streets."

The girl took the note to her mother who in turn reported the incident to Policewoman Whyte. Both girls were ordered to be at the designated corner at the time specified and to act as though they were going to follow the instructions in the note.

When a car drove up a few minutes after 8 p.m., and the driver sounded the horn, the girls walked toward the machine. They were followed closely by the officers who arrested Zeigler.

In his defense, Ziegler admitted being in the vicinity of the parochial school twice a week to supervise the collection of trash. He denied giving the girl the note. His explanation was that the note was for someone else that he was supposed to have met and that he had gone to Carey and Lanvale Streets on Friday, looking for that "someone else."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
APR 7 1942

Columbus Negro Poses as Officer

BOSTON, April 6.—(AP)—Melton Harris' life as an Army officer came to an end today.

The 18-year-old Columbus, Ga., Negro truck driver was held in $3,000 bail for a hearing on charges of unlawfully wearing an Army officer's uniform.

APR 7 1942

FBI agents testified in federal court that Harris, dressed as a second lieutenant, walked into the Army post at Fort Devens, Mass., and was received as a genuine officer. For 23 days he was given lodging, food and even permitted to command troops.

His hoax came to light early today when police found him asleep in a parked automobile in suburban Cambridge. He was wearing Army fatigue pants.

When he couldn't produce a draft card or identification papers, he was turned over to the FBI.

And today when he couldn't produce $3,000 bail he was turned over to the warden at East Cambridge jail.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Roxborough Sentenced To 2½ to 5 Yrs.

JAN 10 1942

Co-Manager of Joe Louis Convicted Of Policy Charge

DETROIT (Special).—John Roxborough, co-manager of Joe Louis, was sentenced to a term of from two and one-half to five years in prison by Judge Earl C. Pugsley in circuit court here Wednesday afternoon. Sentenced also was former Mayor Richard W. Resding, who was given a term of from four to five years. Twenty-three other persons, including ex-police officials, were sentenced.

Roxborough was charged with dealing in policy slips, while the former mayor and the policemen were charged with accepting graft to protect gambling in Wayne (Detroit) county.

JAN 10 1942

Roxborough was convicted December 15 by a jury of eight women and four men who deliberated 18½ hours before reaching a verdict. Roxborough was at Louis' camp early this week.

15-1942

MISSISSIPPI

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CHIEF JUSTICE REFUSES TO EXTRADITE SHARECROPPER

JAN 18 1942

The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won another hard fought extradition case Tuesday when Chief Justice Jerome Dunne of the Criminal court refused to send Samuel Miller, 5042 South State street, back to Inverness, Miss.

The sheriff of Sunflower county, Miss., V. R. Burham had to make the long trip back to his state alone Tuesday following an argument before the chief justice by Atty. Ulysses S. Keys on a writ of habeas corpus asking Miller's discharge on a technicality in the extradition papers.

Charged with Theft

The Mississippi authorities charged Miller with having stolen two radios worth fifty dollars on December 23, 1940, and that five days after he ran away from the state. Police officers arrested him in Chicago on December 22, 1941, and he was held in jail until Tuesday pending the outcome of the hearing before the chief justice.

Attacks Legality of Papers

Attorney Keys attacked the legality of the extradition papers and said that the state of Mississippi had asked for the wrong man. He pointed out that the man he represented was named Samuel Harrison Miller and the man the state of Mississippi wanted was Samuel Miller Harris.

JAN 18 1942

The state contended that the variance in the name of the man did not make any difference so long as the man was the same as the one who committed the crime in question. To support his point the defense counsel cited

ATTACKER-SLAYER ELUDES POSSEMEN

MAR 10 1942

By United Press.

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 10.—Authorities today adopted a policy of watchful waiting in their search for the Negro who broke into a rooming house in an exclusive residential section here early Saturday and fatally stabbed Miss Ernestine Holt, 32, of Hugo, Okla., when she resisted his attempt to attack her.

MAR 10 1942

Dr. Frank Smith, chief of police, said there were no new developments since the killer eluded the 250 men divided into two posses Saturday. Bloodhounds brought here from state prison farms lost the trail in a heavy rain.

MAR 10 1942

Rewards totaling $1000 were offered by the following: Gov. Paul Johnson, $200; Sheriff Harry Smith, $100; relatives of the victim, $250; a statutory reward, $100, and Greenwood citizens, $350

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO SOLDIER FLEES FROM KEY FIELD GUARD

Memphian Was Under Sentence For Part In Shooting

Special to The Commercial Appeal

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 7.—Civilian and military police spread a dragnet over Mississippi Friday for Corp. Fred L. Ricks of Memphis, Key Field negro soldier who escaped from his guard at the base hospital during sick call Thursday.

Military authorities were joined by city, county and state law enforcement agencies in a widening search for the prisoner, who was sentenced this week by court martial to a 10-year term, pending review by Third Air Force headquarters at Tampa, Fla. Ricks was found guilty of participating in the wounding of Staff Sergt Johnny Coggins of the air base military police on Key Field.

Officials broadcast a description of Ricks over city and statewide radio facilities.

The fugitive is 23 years old. When last seen he was wearing blue denim Army fatigue clothing. Ricks was reported walking toward Meridian along the Southern Railway track two hours after his escape.

According to military records, Ricks' home is at 1632 Main Street, Memphis, where his wife, Vollie Mae Ricks, lives. Ricks' mother, Verna Mae Ricks, also lives in Memphis. His service papers show he listed his civilian occupation as truck driver.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MAR 28 1942

NO WONDER THERE ARE NO JOBS—When a tornado struck the lower Mississippi River States a week ago, convict labor was brought out to clear away the wreckage. Dressed in stripes, the Mississippi chain-gang presented an awful picture along the roadside. Here convict labor takes jobs of both colored and white laborers. It's an old southern custom. . . a sin and a shame. An occasional recurring campaign is launched to abolish chain-gang. It ought to be concerted and constant!

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beaten Defense Worker Calls Gulfport Conditions "Slavery"

Youth Feels Wrath of White Foreman When he Refuses to Answer "Yes, Sir"—Suffers Serious Spinal Injury.

AUG 22 1942

GULFPORT, Miss., Aug. 20 (ANP)—Suffering from a spinal injury which has paralyzed him from the waist down, 19-year-old Edgar Fordham of New Orleans, declared that working conditions for Negroes in the defense plants here are "worse than slavery," as he alluded to the brutal beating he received at the hands of a white foreman of the J. E. Milan Construction Company.

The immediate trouble started when William Morrel, white foreman, walked up to the youth and asked him a question, to which the boy answered "yes." Burnt by the reply, he told the workers:

"I'm a white man, and you say no, sir, and yes, sir to me."

CONDITIONS SERIOUS

He then told Fordham to go get his time. When the two got to the office, instead of giving the youth a pay slip he whirled and struck him, knocking the boy down. Then he jumped on his back with both feet and kicked him in the stomach when he attempted to rise, the youth said.

AUG 22 1942

At the behest of an officer, the victim was carried to the local hospital where he was treated by a Dr. Lopez, reportedly a company physician. When Mrs. Christine Brown of New Orleans came for her brother the doctor refused to give her a discharge slip, declaring that nothing was wrong with the boy despite the fact that a later medical examination revealed his condition to be serious.

Fordham stated that he came to fill the position of a pipe-layer, but was not allowed to work in this capacity, because "the pay was thought too much for Negroes."

15-1942

MISSISSIPPI

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

2 Race Ministers, 1 Woman File Civil Liberties Suits

OCT 1 - 1942

JACKSON, Miss. — Negro citizens of Mississippi are seeking more than $30,000 in damages in three civil liberties cases filed in the courts of Hinds and Lauderdale County, it was revealed here last week.

OCT 1 - 1942

In Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mrs. Eva Williams Turner, young widowed mother, prominent in business and social circles of that city, where she operates her own laundry, giving employment to a number of people, a daughter of Prof. G. W. Williams of Durant, filed suit against the Tri-State Bus company for a reported $10,000. The suit being filed after she had been bodily thrown off the bus a few days before at Forest, Miss.; narrowly escaping further serious personal injury at the hands of an irate crowd by being spirited out of the town by a Negro by-stander who came to her rescue. According to her statement, already seated behind the Jim-Crow sign, when the bus became crowded near Forest, she was ordered to stand-up to allow white people to take her seat. Upon her refusal to stand up, on reaching Forest she was bodily thrown from the bus She is being represented by one of the leading white law firms of Meridian and the State.

OCT 1 - 1942

In Hinds County where two cases have been filed, Rev. W. H. Blackman, pastor of Pratt Memorial Methodist Church, Jackson, asked $11,000 against the Pure Oil Company and the manager of its station at Mt. Olive, Miss., where the manager of the station assaulted him a few weeks ago, striking him a severe blow on the head with an iron wrench when he stopped at the station enroute to Waveland, Miss., to attend a church institute, and attempted to buy a bottle of milk for his year old baby.

In the second Hinds County case, Rev Harry Bartie, pastor of the Methodist Church, at Brandon, Miss., filed suit for $10,000 against the Tri-State Bus Company, following his having been assaulted and seriously beaten by the Ticket Agent at Brandon when he sought information concerning the bus schedule in order to make the trip to Canton, Miss., to attend the recently held Methodist District Conference.

OCT 1 - 1942

The last two cases were filed by S. D. Redmond of Jackson who has long been recognized as being one of the outstanding lawyers of the State.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

White Soldier Gets 3 Years; Stabbed Negro Preacher

SEP 17 1942

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—Amos Hunter, a white soldier, was sentenced to serve three years in the State Penitentiary, following his trial in the Circuit Court which closed here last week, on a charge of having stabbed Rev. James Walker, a Negro preacher, on the main street of the city early in July.

SEP 17 1942

Hunter is said to have made an unprovoked attack on the minister while being intoxicated, when he was refused fifty cents which he sought to obtain from him. Hunter pleaded guilty to assault and battery with intent to kill.

The presiding Judge said that while he could turn the soldier back to the Army for Court Martial, he felt it his duty to sentence him to three years in the state penitentiary.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUDGE LECTURES TO HOODLUMS WHO BEAT RACE YOUTH

JAN 17 1942

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15—"The hardest blow I received was after I had been put under arrest." Such was the assertion Saturday, January 10, of Robert Taylor, 25, who was badly beaten the Saturday night before when a number of white youths from rural Missouri areas, enroute to Jefferson Barracks to sign up with other draftees for Uncle Sam's Army, attempted to eject him from a street car because he tried to take a seat beside one of their number.

Young Taylor still boasted a badly swollen right eye while the left eye was much less puffed up, but nevertheless giving mute testimony of the terrific beating he underwent at the hands of the young white ruffians.

N. A. Sweets, member of the executive committee of NAACP and militant publisher of the St. Louis American, has already informed high police officials that a formal protest is being made of the failure of the police officers to properly protect young Taylor.

JAN 17 1942

Young Taylor asserted that he had been beaten by a member of the "baby" mob after he had been taken into custody by a police officer and forced to surrender his knife, his only protection.

JUDGE LECTURES TO RUFFIANS

But when the case was called before Judge Crellner in City Court No. 1 on Monday morning, an entirely different picture of American life was presented to William Mathew Pierce, 21 of 1201 Ward street, Carruthersville, Mo., and Senator Adam Haley, 25, and Edison Bason Johnson, 22, both of Hayti, Mo.

Judge Grellner told them that they were on their way to fight to preserve Democracy but that their actions showed that they did not wish to extend that Democracy to those around them. And they were further told that regardless of the un-American customs that might prevail in their neck of the woods that in St. Louis Negroes and whites got along in harmony on the street cars and that, in a Democracy, there was a legal way to change laws but their attempts to foist jim crow rules on street car passengers in this city was an unwelcome one.

OFFICER DREW GUN

Johnson, who was cut by Taylor, said that Taylor attempted to sit beside Pierce on a Broadway street car at Chouteau and Broadway and that an ragument ensued that ended in the fight.

According to statements made at the hearing, when the affray was finally quieted down, there were two policemen on the street car. The first officer, who got on the car as the battle began, it was narrated, managed to make the whites desist oin their attack upon Taylor.

JAN 17 1942

Peace, however, reigned for only a few moments as the whites pushed the officer aside and resumed their determined effort to show Taylor his place in the scheme of things as evolved by their white minds. Taylor, in the meantime, had managed to get his knife opened and was ready to defend himself. He was doing a good job, against heavy odds, when the second officer boarded the car. It was this officer, who, by drawing his pistol brought the little mob under control.

It was reported that a number of whites taking part in the mob incident managed to get away without being apprehended.

It was after he had given himself up into the hands of the law, the young race man asserts, that he was beaten by the whites some more, the worst lick of all coming while hew as in custody.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Sharecropper Publicly Beaten In A. F. L. Union Hall

FEB 7 - 1942

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo. — A public beating and an attempt to kill a Negro member of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union here Friday night, January 23, followed a meeting of the Union, held under police protection, in an A.F. of L. union hall. This constituted the second time in as many weeks that mob violence was used by Missouri planters against a meeting of the union of sharecroppers.

Scotty Spears, the injured union member, wearing an STFU convention badge, left the union hall in company with an officer who agreed to walk in back of him and protect him from any assault. However, as Spears, who is a Negro, reached the bottom of the stairs, someone hit him on the top of his head with a pistol. He was then beaten on the side of the head, in the eye and other parts of the body. As he ran from the attackers, two shots were fired at him. He did not see the officer again after he was struck.

About 100 planters and 400 sharecroppers and farm laborers attended the meeting, which was held at the request of the union under the protection of the sheriff of Pemiscot County, one of his deputies and several city policemen.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Grand Jury Investigation Cases Mount

Stormy Sessions Are Held In Inquiry

OCT 23 1942

The sensational grand jury investigation of police brutality which has rocked St. Louis went into its fourth week here this week with evidence being continuously presented and much more promised.

The probe, which was ordered by Circuit Judge Harry Russell, following an autopsy reavealing evidence that Edward Melendes, Mexican who died mysteriously while in the hands of police, had been badly beaten before his death. This investigation, altho occupying the center of activities, set off a bomb shell. More than 65 other reports of police brutality came to the jury in such profusion that Judge Russell appointed four attorneys who volunteered their services to assist in arranging the complaints for presentation. The majority of the other cases concerned alleged Negro victims.

15-1942 New Jersey

10 Held 5 Mos.; No Hearing

Jersey Negroes Still in Jail as 'Material Witnesses' in Hague Political Feud

OCT 30 1942

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday assigned Thurgood Marshall, chief of its legal staff, to represent 10 Negroes—nine of them women—held incommunicado in Hudson County (N. J.) Jail for five months without charges against them.

The Negroes, bystanders in the political feud between Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and Mayor James J. Donovan of Bayonne, still are in jail, held as "material witnesses."

They were arrested during raids on Bayonne taverns last June. The raids apparently were conducted at the direction of Hague to "get something" on Donovan, a political enemy.

OCT 30 1942

They were thrown in jail without hearing, or without opportunity to obtain counsel. After a few days they were brought into court, and ordered held under $5000 bail as "material witnesses."

Yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus brought them into court to testify at a hearing on misconduct charges against Donovan. The Mayor is under indictment by the Hudson County grand jury.

The women all told similar stories, declaring they were standing around watching the raids on the taverns when arrested. They said they had been forced to sign untrue statements, under threat of prosecution for prostitution. Some of the women are middle-aged mothers of grown children.

After the hearing, they were returned to jail, still without charges against them.

Marshall, who has so far been unable to see the prisoners, said he could not now reveal the legal steps contemplated, but that his organization was "in the case to the finish."

OCT 30 1942

10 in Jail 5 Mos. Get Writ in N. J.

Groups Appeal to U. S. Court for Negroes Held Without Charges

NOV 3 - 1942

By Tom O'Connor

The 10 hapless Negroes who have been held incommunicado in Mayor Frank Hague's Hudson County jail for five months, will have their day in court tomorrow.

The American Civil Liberties Union and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday obtained from Federal Judge Guy Fake of Newark an order requiring Hudson County Prosecutor Daniel T. O'Regan to produce the prisoners at 2 p.m. tomorrow and show cause why they should not be released.

Nine of the Negroes are women. They were arrested last June in raids on taverns in Bayonne, conducted by detectives from O'Regan's office.

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No Charges

They were held in $5000 bail by Judge Thomas H. Brown, one of Mayor Hague's political allies. They are charged with no crime, but were held as "material witnesses" in the case against Mayor James S. Donovan and Police Chief Cornelius O'Neill of Bayonne. Donovan and O'Neill were indicted by Hague's Grand Jury for misconduct in office, the charge being that they knowingly permitted disorderly taverns to be run in their city.

Gov. Edison stepped into the case yesterday, ordering the State Commission on the Urban Colored Population to investigate what he said appeared to be "glaring and flagrant violation" of the civil liberties of the 10 prisoners.

NOV 3 - 1942

Committee Investigation

He also asked an unofficial committee headed by Arthur Howe, former president of Hampton Institute, to investigate the situation and report to him. He hinted that he later might appoint a special district attorney to intervene in the case.

Donovan and O'Neill charge that Hague and political henchmen O'Regan and Judge Brown are conspiring to get Bayone officials because they refuse to play ball with Hague's machine.

U. S. Writ Fails 12 in N. J. Jail

Federal Judge Refuses to Act on Prisoners Held 5 Months Without Charges

NOV 5 - 1942

By Tom O'Connor

Federal Judge Guy Fake in Newark yesterday refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus to free 12 prisoners who were held incommunicado in Hudson County Jail for five months, although charged with no offense.

The application for a writ was made by Arthur Garfield Hays and Donald Creighton, representing the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. After hearing arguments, Fake ruled that he was powerless to intervene until all possible steps had been taken in the State courts.

The prisoners, nine Negro women, one white woman, and two Negro men, were brought into court for the hearing, then taken back to Hudson County Jail to await the outcome of Jersey City's Mayor Frank Hague's current political fight with Mayor James J. Donovan of Bayonne. Donovan has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury, charged with permitting disorderly places to operate.

NOV 5 - 1942

The 12 were arrested June 6 in raids on several Bayonne taverns, and are being held as "material witnesses" in the indictment of Donovan. Bail for each was set by a Hague-appointed judge at $5000, which obviously none of them could raise.

The next step in the battle of the ACLU and NAACP will necessarily be an application to some Jersey City judge for a writ of habeas corpus. Hays and Creighton were not hopeful about the possibility of getting speedy action.

In seeking a Federal writ, Hays argued that it was within the Judge's discretion to intervene in "unusual cases," even though all remedies in State courts had not been exhausted.

NOV 5 - 1942

He submitted that the case of a dozen people being held in jail for five months, although accused of no crime, and being given no hearing and being denied the right to see attorneys or even relatives, was an "unusual case."

But the Judge didn't see it that way.

Anti-Negro Actions Probed By Gov. Edison

NOV 5 - 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Calling for an immediate investigation by the State Commission on Urban Colored Population, Governor Charles Edison today charged that 10 Negroes apparently have been deprived of some of their civil rights by Hudson County authorities probing alleged vice conditions in Bayonne.

Declaring he had received reports of "shocking treatment" of the Negroes, the Governor said he had been informed that they had been held in jail as material witnesses, virtually incommunicado, since June.

NOV 5 - 1942

The alleged vice conditions in Bayonne have led to the returning of indictments against Mayor James J. Donovan and other officials of that city who have engaged in an intra-party fight with Jersey City's Democratic Mayor Frank Hague, Hudson County leader of his party and long the No. 1 man in State Democratic circles. Donovan has charged Hague seeks to ruin him.

The Governor, another intra-party foe of Hague, said he also would request that an unofficial check on the reported mistreatment be made by his personal advisory committee on Negro affairs, headed by Arthur Howe of West Orange, former president of Hampton Institute.

NOV 5 - 1942

The committee and the State Commission will investigate reports that the 10 witnesses, nine of them women, were held in jail more than three months although they were not charged with any offense.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

JAILED FOR 'NO REASON'

NOV 7 - 1942

Victims Innocent; Held as Pawns in Political Feu

By GLENN DOUGLAS

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—This is the real story about the ten Bayonne residents who have been held incommunicado in Hudson County Jail here for five months.

Nine of them are Negroes; one is white.

They are the victims—innocent bystanders whose civil liberties have been trampled upon in the relentless political feud between Jersey City's Mayor Frank Hague and Bayonne's Mayor James S. Donovan.

That feud is the talk of the whole State of New Jersey.

In every town but Jersey City, where they only mention it in whispers, they will tell you that Hague has been out to "get" Donovan for some time.

They will tell you that back in June of this year, Jersey City's Mayor inaugurated a series of "vice raids" on Bayonne taverns.

There were many arrests. Many of those arrested were women. Most of them were colored women.

Some of those arrested were apprehended under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Hitler's Methods Used

Some were taken out of their homes, others from the sidewalks in front of the taverns.

Between June 6 and June 10, the ten subjects of this story were picked up by police as material witnesses to testify for the state against Mayor Donovan and Police Chief Cornelius O'Neill of Bayonne before a Grand Jury on charges of misconduct in office, alleging they had tactly approved the operation of disorderly taverns.

Those arrested were: Eleanor Adkins, Sarah Cox, Beatrice Douglas, Cora Gethers, Nettie Johnson, Virginia Moseley, Adeline Rivers, Ethel Reid, Clara Turner, George Smith and Ella Carroll alias Nell Sweeney. With the exception of the last all these arrested were Negroes.

All ten of the prisoners were held in $5,000 bail each, an extraordinary sum especially in view of the fact that they are "material witnesses."

Despite a statute on the Jersey law books which provides that material witnesses must not be treated as suspected criminals; that their liberty must not be necessarily restrained; that they are to be housed in some other place than a common jail, the rights of the ten prisoners were disregarded in these respects.

Treated as Bestial Criminals

They were thrown into the common Hudson County Jail in proximity with the most unspeakable criminals.

They were denied the right to retain counsel.

In some cases, they were denied the right to see relatives, and—

They have been held incommunicado for a five-month period.

It was John Warren, 26 Journal Square, Jersey City, attorney for Mayor Donovan, who first blew the lid off the affair.

On Saturday Crichton interviewed Hudson County Prosecutor Daniel T. O'Regan and requested an interview with the prisoners. He was refused. Crichton then obtained the written permission of some relatives of the prisoners to authorize him to act in their behalf and on Monday prepared a petition for a habeas corpus writ which he presented before Federal Judge Guy Fake in Newark. The order was granted requiring Prosecutor O'Regan to produce the prisoners at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and show cause why they should not be released.

The writ was requested in Crichton's name. Arthur Garfield Hays, noted attorney connected with the American Civil Liberties Union, and Attorney John Warren will represent him.

The National Lawyers Guild was slated to step into the picture as "a friend of the court" as the STAR-NEWS went to press.

Governor Edison Acts

Particularly perturbed over the situation is Governor Charles Edison who said in a letter to the Committee to Investigate the Condition of Urban Negroes (which he himself appointed):

"It appears that particularly shocking treatment has been meted out to men and women of the Negro race. It is for this reason that I am asking you as the committee established for the purpose of protecting and bettering the condition of the Negro population of New Jersey, to interest yourselves in and report to me on this matter."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Governor Intervenes In Jersey 'Peons' Case

NOV 14 1942

Promises Early Action to Free Negroes Seized in Vice Raid; Judge Denies Writ

BULLETIN

TRENTON—Governor Edison this week plunged into the Hudson County scrap, where 11 persons are being held in "peonage," and promised early action to effect their release.

On Tuesday the Governor forwarded to members of the State Supreme Court a report that methods similar to those employed by the Gestapo in German concentration camps had been employed in the treatment of 11 persons, 10 of them colored, held as material witnesses in Hudson County Jail as a result of a Bayonne vice investigation.

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NEWARK, N. J. — Twelve prisoners, said to have committed no crime against society, but who have been held in secret confinement in the Hudson County Jail for five months as "material witnesses," filed into Newark Federal Court Wednesday afternoon to hear Federal Judge Guy L. Fake deny a writ of habeas corpus brought in their behalf.

Alleged pawns in a political feud between Mayor Frank (I-Am-the-State) Hague of Jersey City and Mayor James Donovan of Bayonne, the prisoners, eleven of whom are Negroes, were heavily guarded and closely watched.

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With indifference they heard Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays for the American Civil Liberties Union review the facts in their case — how on June 6 they were arrested when Hague police swooped down on what have been termed "vice headquarters" in Bayonne night spots. Ever since their incarceration, Hays told the court, they have been kept isolated in a prison and denied visits by relatives or friends and kept from consulting attorneys.

Cites Unusual Bail

"This is a preposterous violation of the constitutional rights of these American citizens, who have been charged with no crime, accused of no wrongdoing," Hays argued. He made reference to the fact that they had all been held in the unusual bail of $5,000.

William George, Assistant Prosecutor of Hudson County, argued for the State.

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Bluntly admitting that the prisoners had been held incommunicado, George said this was done because "it would be difficult to see them and get their testimony if Warren got them out of custody."

The Warren referred to is John Warren, Jersey attorney, who represents Mayor Donovan of Bayonne and other public officials of

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Referring to the high bail, George declared:

Would Increase Bail

"Yes, the bail is high, and if any one of the prisoners were able to raise it, I tell the court, it would have been increased."

Attacking George's assertion that one of the prisoners was diseased, Hays retorted that "the place for her is in a hospital and not in jail."

During all the court procedure the prisoners, nine Negro women, two Negro men and one white woman, huddled on three court benches, supervised by husky guards. One of the latter went about the room cautioning the Negro spectators not to attempt to "communicate with the prisoners."

Rendering his decision to deny the writ, Judge Fake took the position that it was not in his power to pass upon the matter before the attorneys for the prisoners had had recourse to the State Courts of Jersey.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Witnesses Held In Hudson Jail For Five Months

NAACP Seeks To Prosecute Police Of Jersey City

Nov. 14, 1942

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—(SNS)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that it would seek under the conspiracy statute the prosecution of the Jersey City Police who arrested and held incommunicado in Hudson County Jail for five months ten Negroes—nine of them women. The case is being brought to the attention of Victor W. Rotnem, Chief of the Civil Liberties Section of the Department of Justice.

The NAACP has secured the services of Arthur Garfield Hays who along with Donald Crichton, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and local lawyers will bring action for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal Court.

The ten persons were arrested early in June in vice raids in Bayonne taverns ordered by Mayor Frank Hague and Prosecutor Daniel E. O'Regan of Hudson county.

The nine women, many of them middle age housewives and mothers of grown children, are all Bayonne residents. They were arrested while watching the raid being conducted by Patrick Flanagan, chief prosecutor's detective. They were taken to the Hudson county jail and asked to sign a statement as material witnesses to the raid. If they refused to sign, the women were told they would be held for prostitution.

Families of the arrested women saw them for the first time in five months on October 29 when a writ of habeas corpus brought the jailed women into court to testify at a hearing on misconduct charges against Mayor James Donovan, political enemy of Mayor Hague. After the hearing, the women were returned to jail still without charges against them.

15-1942

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

U.S.A. Studying Hague Jail Case

PM Exclusive

Detention of eleven persons as "material witnesses" in Hudson County Jail for five months may involve Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and his political machine in a fight with the U. S. Dept. of Justice.

"The Department of Justice is very much interested and is giving this case serious consideration," Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today.

Ten of the 11 prisoners, victims of a political feud between Hague and Mayor James J. Donovan of Bayonne, are Negroes. The NAACP, after trying unsuccessfully to get a writ of habeas corpus, appealed to Victor Rotnem, head of the Civil Liberties Unit of the Justice Dept.

The prisoners were seized last June in raids by the Hudson County Prosecutor's office on taverns in Bayonne.

Hudson County Judge Thomas H. Brown, who has been identified with Hague's machine, set bail at $5000—which obviously none could raise—and then ordered the prisoners remanded to jail. They have been held incommunicado ever since, confined with convicted felons and denied counsel.

Donovan has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury on charges of permitting disorderly houses to operate in Bayonne. The strength of the case against him depends on the conviction of the tavern keepers against whom the 11 prisoners are wanted to testify.

Gov. Edison, who ordered an investigation 10 days ago, yesterday released a report, which he is forwarding to each of the Justices of the State Supreme Court.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW JERSEY

N.J. Governor Acts To Set Free Ten Negro "Witnesses"

Says They Were Treated With Gestapo Methods

TRENTON, N. J.—(Calvin's News Service)—Charles Edison, son of the inventor and Governor of the State of New Jersey, this week forwarded to members of the State Supreme Court a report that methods allegedly similar to those employed by the Gestapo in German concentration camps had been employed in the treatment of 11 persons, 10 of them colored, held as material witnesses in Hudson County jail as a result of a Bayonne vice investigation. Gov. Edison said he might take some further action.

In referring the matter directly to the court, Edison followed the unusual procedure by counsel for the State Commission on Urban Colored Population, which at the Governor's request had investigated alleged mistreatment of witnesses.

The Commission said the Supreme Court had the authority to issue writs of habeas corpus for release of the persons held, even without applications or petitions. The eleven witnesses have been held in jail since early June. None was accused of any offense.

A previous attempt to free the witnesses failed last week at Newark, when Federal District Judge Guy L. Fake declined to issue writs of habeas corpus on the grounds that the state should be given the first opportunity to do so. An investigation by Hudson County authorities which led to the indictment of Mayor James J. Donovan and other Bayonne officials for failure to suppress vice resulted in the jailing of the eleven persons.

With few exceptions the witnesses have been unable to communicate with or see members of their families for five months, the report to the Governor said. It declared this procedure and the alleged detention of the group in the same cell blocks with criminals were flagrant violations of New Jersey statutes.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Eleven Still Held in Jersey Jail, But Hague Loses Round

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Frank Hague, who is the law in the city of Jersey, found he had a little competition in that direction when the genuine law in the form of a Common Pleas Jury acquitted the owners of a Bayonne tavern on a charge of operating a disorderly house. The case was the first in a series in which Hague allegedly is attempting to get revenge on his political enemy, Major James J. Donovan of Bayonne, and was seen as a major setback to the Hague prestige in the state.

Freed were Alexander Zolnerchick, 50, and his wife, Helen, 48, owners of Alec's Cafe, 477 Avenue C, Bayonne, who were among a large number of night club owners arrested in "vice raids" through which Hague hoped to bring about the conviction of Donovan and other high city officials on charge of countenancing prostitution.

Meanwhile, eleven Bayonne residents, ten of them Negroes, who have been imprisoned and held incomunicado for five months as "material witnesses" in the vice raids, still languished in prison with no seeming inclination on the part of Hudson County to free them.

Nine of the Negro women arrested and held in high bail appeared at witnesses at the Zolnerchick trials.

At a previous Supreme Court proceeding in Newark attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union and NAACP sought in vain to procure writs of habeas corpus to obtain the freedom of the eleven prisoners who have been charged with no crimes and whose arrests are not even a matter of record. It was brought out in this proceeding that the prisoners have not been allowed to see relatives or to hire attorneys.

Governor Charles Edison of Jersey recently instructed the Welfare Commission on The Condition of Urban Colored Population to investigate complaints that the basic "constitutional rights" of the eleven prisoners had been violated. The Commission report bolstered the complaint comparing their imprisonment to "Gestapo-like methods."

As The STAR-NEWS went to press the Hague machine in Jersey had made no attempt to free the eleven Bayonne residents, despite the acquittal of the tavern owners.

Other trials will be held in the near future of Bayonne tavern keepers and night club operators nabbed in the Hague-inspired vice raids.

Harlemite Wins Point In Civil Rights Case

Appearing in Felony Court Tuesday in behalf of Edwin Seale, Harlem minister and elevator operator, who was allegedly brutally beaten by plainclothesmen at 1587 Broadway recently and then charged with assault and possession of policy slips, Arthur Garfield Hayes, famed civil liberties attorney, forced testimony from a city policeman to the effect that it is routine department practice to search suspects in policy cases without warrants.

Benjamin Becker, plainclothesman, admitted this on the stand, and Hayes poured forth a scathing denunciation of the practice as a flagrant violation of the civil rights of American citizens.

"No man able to protect himself ever was searched by police without a warrant," Hayes declared.

Magistrate Robert P. Levis presided.

Several witnesses testified to Seale's character, including Olin Downes, New York Times music critic.

The case was postponed for one week.

Negro Women Freed, Then Rearrested In Bayonne Vice Investigation Case

New York Age N.Y.
DEC 26 1942

(See Ediorial page "Jersey Justice")

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Upon their release from the Hudson County Jail following dismissal of cases against tavern owners, several of the ten Negro women who had been held incommunicado for a period of six months as "witnesses" without charges, were re-arrested December 18th by Bayonne police on charges of prostitution and disorderly conduct, Donald Crichton, NAACP counsel, announced this week.

Obviously intimidated by reports that Baroness DeWirth, white, who while under duress gave a statement concerning the case and later repudiated that statement, was sentenced to 3 years for perjury, the Negro women did not retract their stories concerning the operation of vice houses by the tavern keepers when they testified at the recent trial, and on the basis of their own forced testimony, now face sentences on disorderly conduct charges.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Cop Who Shot Pair, Wounded

Patrolman Miller Shoots Self in Suicide Try

Patrolman Charles S. Miller, the white cop accused of shooting 39-year-old Mrs. Lucy Monroe and her sweetheart, John Henry, during a fracas in an apartment at 548 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, last October 13, shot himself early Tuesday while on his way to work at the West 20th Street Station.

At the time of the shooting, examination showed that Miller was suffering from the after-effects of intoxication. A grand jury failed to indict him, however, on the shooting complaint and he was restored to duty last Chirstmas Eve, but placed on probation for a year.

On his way to work Tuesday with another white officer, he suddenly turned and exclaimed: "Bill, I just can't face it!"

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

White Holdup Man Captured, Posed As Negro

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Police after a two year hunt finally captured Julius Gershowitz, 28-year-old suspected leader of a bold holdup gang, here last Thursday when he emerged from his apartment to purchase a newspaper. Gershowitz, also known as "Pickles Girsh," was indicted with 16 others in the spring of 1940 on charges of thefts of more than $2,000,000 in jewelry. Evading arrest and eluding police for two years in a country wide hunt, his arrest revealed a ruse whereby he had escaped apprehension.

According to his admission, Gershowitz remained in hiding during the day, and at night emerged from his hiding place, with burned cork smeared on his face and hands, so as to resemble a Negro.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Man 'Passes' For Negro And Thus 'Passes' By Cops

NEW YORK — With the aid of a sun-lamp and burnt cork, Julius "Pickles" Gershowitz, member of a $1,000,000 jewel theft gang, "passed" for a Negro and eluded police and 50 New York detectives for more than a year. He was finally arrested on February 12 when he returned to New York after living in Florida without his disguise.

Gershowitz is called the brains of the "Madame Lady Finger" gang which is charged with the theft of $23,000 in jewelry from Gypsy Rose Lee, strip teaser; $75,000 in jewelry from Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the undersecretary of the navy; and a $10,000 bracelet from Mrs. Murray Furman.

Madame Lady Finger (Dorothy Stirrat) is currently serving 10 to 30 years in prison after having lined up potential victims for the gang in New York night clubs.

Negro Policeman Accuses 2 Soldiers

Charges Assault; Early Clash Recalled

James M. Sloan, 43, Negro policeman who was injured in a scuffle with Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, on Oct. 28, 1940, was walking along W. 116th St. in Harlem, at 2:30 a. m. today when a couple of soldiers in uniform stopped and asked him something.

The husky policeman was in civilian clothes and he talked to the uniformed soldiers for a while and then, he said, they became abusive. He told them he was a policeman, but, acocrding to his story, that only made them more abusive, and suddenly they piled on him.

The fight lasted only a few minutes despite Patrolman Sloan's contention that the soldiers struck him "with a blunt instrument." The policeman had them well in hand before long and took them to the W. 23rd St. station, where he preferred charges of felonious assault and possession of concealed weapons against both of them.

The soldiers said they were Corporal Edward Harrigan, 23, and Private Martin T. Payne. Police would not name their army unit.

After the soldiers were put in a cell, an ambulance doctor from Suydenham Hospital attended Patrolman for scalp lacerations.

The Early incident occurred in the heat of the Presidential campaign. Patrolman Sloan, in a letter to Mr. Early, exonerated him of all blame in the clash in Pennsylvania Station, saying the "whole thing was an accident void of malice."

In the lineup, Harrigan denied participating in the fight, but when Payne was asked whether he hit Patrolman Sloan, he said: "I sure did."

He said he came from Alabama, that he did not know Patrolman Sloan was a policeman, and that he struck him with a blackjack he took from the policeman. The injured officer attended the lineup with a bandage swathed around his head.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., Held on Dope Count

NEW YORK. — Accused by Federal officers of selling nineteen tablets of morphine sulphate, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., was held in $5,000 bail, Saturday, by U.S. Commissioner Isaac Platt.

The physician, who waived examination, was lodged in jail in default of bail.

Kelly Miller, Jr., Arrested for Dope

Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., of 2376 Seventh avenue, was held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Isaac Platt last Saturday on the complaint of Federal men who accused the physician with selling 19 tablets of morphine sulphate.

Dr. Miller waived examination before the commissioner and was lodged in jail in default of bail.

In the meantime, Federal authorities will further investigate the case pending action of the Federal grand jury. Miller had nothing to say when he appeared in court.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Hold 4 Who Killed Girl, 7, When Stolen Auto Crashed

JAMAICA—Four white youths, riding in a car alleged to have been stolen from a parking lot outside Jamaica race track last Saturday, ran down and fatally injured seven-year-old Helen Clark, foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph West, 108-13 Union Hall St., Jamaica, L. I.

The child, who was skipping rope with playmates in front of her home, was hurled against a tree after being hit by the car. The impact of the blow was so great, a part of the bumper was driven into her body.

Dangled from Car

Apparently frightened by the incident, Michael Mulqueen, driver of the car, backed up and sped away with the dying child dangling from the front of the automobile.

Screams of horrified neighbors drew the attention of the child's father and a friend, Percy Gooden, who were in the house. They leaped into an automobile and gave chase, which covered several blocks. Numerous motorists joined the chase as the death car zigzagged down the street at breakneck speed, sideswiping car after car as he traveled along.

When their car was finally halted, the youths tried to escape but were caught and held for the police. Meanwhile, the child was rushed to Queens General Hospital where she was pronounced dead.

All the boys, whose ages ranged from 15 to 19 years, were being held without bail.

White Policeman Is Investigated

People's Voice

High-ranking police officials are conducting an investigation into the report that a white policeman attached to the 1942 precinct (152nd street and Amsterdam avenue) acted in a disorderly manner and spread fear into the hearts of about 30 passengers in a bus in the vicinity of 145th street and St. Nicholas avenue April 15.

The incident so incensed the 30 passengers that they appeared at the 30th precinct to protest the actions of the officer, who is said to have brandished his gun and assaulted one of the passengers, Herbert L. Foster, 151 West 142nd street, striking him on the forehead with his pistol, and is reported to have said:

"I have six slugs in this gun and if any of you move, I'll shoot."

The witnesses said the policeman told the terrified passengers he was an FBI agent and told them to show their identification cards. Foster told a PV reporter he attempted to persuade the officer to allow the workers on the bus to go unmolested, but instead he said the officer hit him with the butt of the gun.

When the passengers complained of the treatment at the precinct, the officers were lined up and the accused officer was pointed out. The officer was not suspended but the Fifth Division is investigating the incident, after which a full report will be made to Commissioner Valentine.

Mounted Cop, Gun in Hand, Quelled Mob

People's Voice

The slaying of Wallace Armstrong by Officer Harold Reidman, Tuesday nite at 128 st. and Eighth ave. drew a storm of protest from eyewitness Harlemites, who told PV the patrolman shot a defenseless man unable to fight or protect himself, dazed from the nightstick clubbing inflicted by three policemen. Following is a complete eyewitness account, drawn from statements of a dozen persons, whose names are in PV files.

Wallace arrived home (166 W. 128 st.) from work Tuesday during the day, acted normally altho he had been unbalanced the day and nite before. At 3 p.m., he had shaved and cleaned himself up. Between 7 and 8, his

father had arrived, called police and said he wished to have Wallace sent to Bellevue for observation. Wallace had become unruly that morning at the plant where he and his father worked. The officer left, called a Harlem Hospital ambulance with Officer Reidmer riding. As the ambulance pulled up and Reidman stood outside the house talking to father Lindsay, Wallace came down the steps with dirty clothes under his arm, en route to a laundry.

"That's him," said the father. Reidman stopped Wallace, caught him by the arm, spoke roughly, was answered by a powerful blow in the face when he persisted in handling Wallace roughly.

Reidman, Wallace fought, the officer getting the worse of it. Wallace caught Reidman by the left calf, threw him down in the street as a huge crowd gathered. Reidman used his nightstick freely, dazing Wallace, who drew a knife.

Reidman threatened to shoot, the crowd warned him not to, Wallace walked slowly away, not wishing to continue the fight, bloody and perceptibly in a stupor. Reidman followed closely behind, threatening to shoot, afraid of the crowd which followed despite his continued orders for them to stay away.

Officer Smith met them at Eighth ave., struck Wallace a powerful blow on his knife wrist, began beating him about the head, assisted by Reidman and another officer. A mounted officer swung a threatening gun around in a semi-circle on the crowd, which was angry over the continued beating of Wallace who had ceased trying to resist, was only trying dazedly to escape further beating.

Around the corner the four men surged. The crowd saw that Wallace did not even know what was happening. A moment before he was shot, the demented man was beaten down, staggering, almost to his knees, holding both arms up around his head, seeking vainly to escape the storm of nightstick clubbing around his head, with all three officers raining an incessant storm upon his hapless head.

The crowd grew to mob proportions, windows along Eighth ave., 128 st. opened, occupants shouted curses on the cops, pleading with them not to shoot Wallace. Reidman stepped back with gun in hand, said he'd "like to shoot this fellow," was answered by another cop, "Go ahead and do it."

At this instant Wallace was reeling, staggering, his back to the sidewalk, near to the curb, facing the street, Reidman stood a few steps away, near the center of the street. With deliberation which infuriated the crowd, Reidman fired a shot into Wallace's dazed body, sending him reeling back, staggering, then fired again.

Wallace slumped to the pavement, a bloody inert mass, as a roar of protest went welling up from the crowd. Replying, the police, their numbers augmented by riot calls, now some dozen in all, began shoving the crowd back while mounted cops rode up on the sidewalk among the crowd, seeking to disperse them, threatening to strike or shoot those protesters who were most persistent in their anger.

Police bundled Wallace into the waiting HH ambulance. Bystanders insist Wallace was dead before put into the vehicle. A few thought he breathed faintly. He was pronounced dead upon arrival at Harlem.

Where it is customary not to remove a body until a coroner verifies death as certain, Wallace was instantly removed by police. Where it is customary for a wounded person to be taken first to "emergency" upon arrival at Harlem Hospital, a person inside HH when the ambulance arrived says that Wallace's body was taken immediately to HH morgue.

A protesting crowd shortly after arrived, some entering HH, threatening harm to Reidman.

Police version is that Reidman was forced to shoot. Officials of the W. 123 st. precinct showed PV reporters Reidman's uniform blouse with a six-inch slash in the collar, eyewitnesses agree that at no time did Wallace attempt to use the knife which he held in his hand until slain.

A preliminary hearing was held Tuesday nite at W. 128 st. precinct, with father Lindsay and eyewitnesses testifying. Another hearing was held Wednesday morning at 10 in the district attorney's office, under Assistant District Attorney Sirigina, with more witnesses appearing, also Lindsay.

If sufficient eyewitness testimony warrants, the DA's office will present the case to the grand jury for an indictment against Reidman. The father lives at 798 E. 158 st., Bronx. PV will record names of all eyewitnesses willing to give testimony.

The Times tried to whitewash the story, saying that "Reidman had tried his best to avoid using his pistol." The Daily News gave a distorted version, tacked on a Bronx hold-up case involving three Negroes. The Hearst Journal-American called Wallace a "blade-wielding Negro," said Wallace slashed Reidman's blouse, which eyewitnesses deny. The Post whitewashes with ". . . the Negro flailed at him with the knife." The World-Telegram garbled the story magnificently, making Smith shoot Wallace twice in the chest but upholding the knife slashing version. PM and Albert Deutsch nixed the story. The Sun called Wallace a "knife-wielding Negro."—J.I.C.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

DEMAND COP GO ON TRIAL

Extra Police Sent Here To Quell Possible Trouble After Mass Meeting

MAY 23 1942

Demands that Patrolman Harold Reidman be suspended and a grand jury investigation be held of his fatal shooting of Wallace Armstrong, of 166 West 128th street, last Tuesday night, were voiced by speakers at a protest meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

Handbills of an inflammatory nature caused the Police Department to station extra policemen, detectives and emergency squads in Harlem to quell any trouble which might arise as a result of the meeting. The ballroom itself was surrounded by police and detectives prepared for any eventualities, but no incidents occurred to send them into action.

Councilman Adam C. Powell, jr., presiding at the meeting, told the assemblage that the District Attorney, Police Commissioner and the Mayor had refused to give consideration to his request for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the shooting. When it was announced that the cost of the meeting had been $150 a collection was taken and about $350 contributed to defray the cost of the meeting and to serve as a war chest for future action.

MAY 23 1942

Speakers at the meeting included: Congressman Joseph Gavagan, Democratic leader of the 22nd A. D.; Herbert L. Bruce, Democratic leader of the 21st A. D.; Assemblyman Daniel Burrows, Democratic leader of the 19th A. D.; James Pemberton, Democratic leader of the 17th A. D.; Harold Burton, Republican leader of the 21st A. D. East; Attorney Sarah Pelham Speaks, Raymond Jones, Assemlyman W. T. Andrews, Assembyman Hulan Jack, Odel Clarke and Charles Farrell of the American Labor Party, and the Rev. Benjamin C. Robeson, pastor of Mother A M.E. Zion Church.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

N. A. A. C. P. DISCOVERS VIRGINIA GIRL, THIRTEEN, TRICKED TO NEW YORK IN CHEAP MAID TRAFFIC

MAY 30 1942

Escapes From Housewife's Home and Seeks Attorney's Assistance to Demand Return of Her Clothing

COURT FORCES WHITE WOMAN TO PAY GIRL'S WAY HOME

MAY 30 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What appears to be traffic in cheap household servants between southern cities and New York was uncovered here last week by the N. A. A. C. P. with the discovery that Elizabeth Stokes, 13, of Richmond, Va., had literally to "escape" from the home of a Bronx housewife.

Elizabeth's story, as told to the N. A. A. C. P., and later related in a Bronx magistrate's court, is that she was tricked away from her home in Richmond by a Mrs. Mae Leffert, for whom she sometimes attended the Leffert baby, and shipped to New York by bus to work in the home of Mrs. Henry Leffert in the Bronx, a sister-in-law of the Richmond housewife.

The whole story came to light when the N. A. A. C. P. asked Atty. Florence Lucas, of this city, to recover the clothes of Elizabeth, which the child claimed Mrs. Leffert kept when Elizabeth "escaped" from the Bronx home. Elizabeth told the N. A. A. C. P. that Mrs. Leffert told her that even if she did go back to Richmond, "my sister down there will send me another girl."

MAY 30 1942

Attorney Lucas secured Elizabeth's clothes with a summons and had Mrs. Leffert in the Bronx magistrate's court May 19, where Magistrate Edgar Bromberger, after lecturing Mrs. Leffert, forced her to pay for the child's transportation to Richmond. Elizabeth's statement, made in the office of the N. A. A. C. P., follows.

"My name is Elizabeth Stokes. I live at 3 West Leigh street, Richmond, Virginia, with my mother, Mrs. Maude Stokes. I am 13.

"I had been taking care of a small baby for Mrs. Mae Leffert, on Venerable street, in Richmond and one day she told me she was going to New York on a visit and wanted me to go along and mind the baby. She wrote my mother a note and my mother said it would be all right. She took me down to the bus station and instead of going with me herself she put me on the bus and told me she would be up later and that a man would meet me in New York. I arrived in New York about eleven o'clock on a Saturday morning, I think. (It was established later that Elizabeth arrived on May 2, 1942).

"A man met me at the bus station, named Mr. Henry Leffert, and took me to his home at 1703 Townsend avenue, Bronx. I found out that Hr. Henry Leffert is the brother of Mrs. Mae Leffert's husband in Richmond where I used to mind the baby.

"At the Leffert home I washed dishes, scrubbed floors, washed windows, made up beds and washed clothes with the washing machine, but I didn't iron. I swept the house and dusted.

"Mrs. Leffert in the Bronx told me she would pay me five dollars a week but she only gave me two dollars the whole time I was there, except that she gave me a quarter once to go to the movies and once she gave me a dime to add to my fifteen cents so I could go to the movies. Mrs. Leffert told me she was sending the rest of the money down to Virginia to pay for my bus fare and for my clothes.

"I slept on a folding cot in the front room.

"I had to work so hard and she wouldn't let me out of the house because she was afraid I would meet some other girls and they would ask me why I was not in school. I kept telling her I wanted to go home to my mother in Richmond but she said I would have to furnish the bus fare and anyway I could not go to Richmond unless I wanted to walk. One day she asked me to wash the windows and I got dizzy sitting on the window sill and almost fell out. Then I said I would quit and go home no matter what happened and I left the pail of water in the floor and told her I was going home. She told me to give her the uniform and I did and put on my own clothes and started out with my suitcase but she wouldn't let me take the suit case and wouldn't let me take any of my clothes. She told me her husband had a picture of me and he would call the police and they would put me in reform school. I finally walked out the door and down the street to a laundry where some colored girls are working. One of the girls gave me a nickel and I went back in the house and the woman took the nickel away from me.

"Finally I just walked on away from the house and one of the girls from the laundry took me to an office (later identified as the Legal Aid Society). From there I was taken to the N. A. A. C. P. office where Miss Branche took me to the Harlem Y. W. C. A. to stay."

I-25

15-1942
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Woman Held In New Attack On a Teacher

DEC 1 1942

Pupil's Stepmother Accused of Invading Brooklyn School

While police and educational officials began a drive to end unruliness by pupils and outsiders in the city's schools, another attack by a parent on a teacher was reported today in Brooklyn, the teacher being beaten so badly she was ordered to bed, suffering from possible head and internal injuries and hysteria.

Police arrested Mrs. Alice Thompson, 28, Negro, of 149 Halsey St., in connection with the case, charging felonious assault. Mrs. Thompson allegedly entered the classroom of Mrs. Zelda Meisels, 5-A teacher in P. S. 93, New York Ave. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, and, after upbraiding her for reprimanding her 10-year-old stepson Rudolph, beat the teacher about the head with handbag and fists.

DEC 1 1 1942

Says Boy Was Kicked

Mrs. Thompson told police her stepson had informed her Miss Meisels had kicked him in the back yesterday after he had spilled some chalk. School authorities denied this.

"I went to the school this morning seeking an explanation from the teacher," Mrs. Thompson said, according to police. "I entered the classroom and walked over to the teacher and inquired why she hit my boy. She laughed at me. I got excited and punched her several times with my fist, and slapped her. She fell down. Then I left."

DEC 1 1 1942

Arraigned Tomorrow.

When told she would be arrested, Mrs. Thompson sought to make counter charges against the teacher, but was informed she would have to wait until arraignment in Brooklyn Felony Court tomorrow before doing so.

Dr. Louis L. Shapiro of the Board of Eductaion's medical staff diagnosed Mrs. Meisels' injuries as possible brain concussion, shock and possible internal injuries. Detectives were unable to question her because of her hysterical condition.

DEC 1 1 1942

Board Begins Probe.

Miss Eugenie Chinnock, an assistant school superintendent, drove Mrs. Meisels to her home at 2125 E. 23rd St., Brooklyn.

Meanwhile, from John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, came the announcement today that Mr. Wade has notified all district superintendents in the city school system to forward to him as soon as possible any records of intruders having entered schools or of unruliness on the part of pupils and outsiders in school buildings since Sept. 1.

DEC 1 1 1942

Police Help Asked.

Dr. Wade's request was prompted, he said, by the Teachers Guild's recent action in asking Commissioner Valentine for extra police protection for schools. He added that he wanted to make an over-all checkup of the situation.

The Guild, the Teachers Alliance and several other teachers' organizations are leading the drive for extra police protection. The situation came to a head Oct. 2, when two former students—since sentenced to long prison terms—shot and killed Irwin Goodman, a Brooklyn teacher who had reprimanded them.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Acted for Race In Protesting Abuses, Claim

DEC 26 1942

Jordan to Testify Next; Case Adjourned for Day

By CARL LAWRENCE

With Lester Holness, secretary of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, in the witness chair . . . the four alleged "Harlem Nazis," accused of trying to create disloyalty in the armed forces, began telling their side of the story this week, obviously hoping that the jury would finally decide in favor of a verdict which would keep them from serving long terms in prison.

Holness was called as a witness in his own behalf Tuesday. Donald Crichton, his lawyer, questioned him from early morning until 4 p.m., when Assistant U. S. Attorney John Sonnett took over with the cross-examination, which lasted throughout Wednesday.

Federal Judge Galston later adjourned Wednesday's session until Monday "to give members of the jury and others concerned a chance to do a little Christmas shopping."

Jordan to Testify

When court is resumed, Leonard R. Jordan, president of the alleged subversive organization, is expected to take the stand, with the Rev. Ralph G. Best and James Thornhill following.

On direct examination, Holness denied that the Ethiopian Pacific Movement was anything more than a protest organization, interested chiefly in gaining equal rights for colored Americans.

"I knew Mr. Boulin was investigating us for the FBI," he testified, "but I wasn't bothered, because I knew we were not violating any laws. Like many other organizations, we were mainly concerned with the Negro's economic status and the fight being waged against lynching."

Holness also denied that a soldier, as claimed by most Government witnesses, had attended their meetings.

When the Government finished its case, last Friday, regular proceedings were halted for three hours while seven records were played. The recordings gave in detail the speeches made by the accused men and others during a meeting held at 113 Lenox Ave. on last March 2.

Tells of Recordings

Before the records were played, the Assistant U. S. Attorney passed copies of the speeches around to members of the jury and newspapermen.

Marion Torrens, a white FBI agent, testified later that he obtained the recordings by renting a room above the organization's meeting hall and installing the recording apparatus before the meeting got under way.

Others to testify were Dr. Thomas F. Cathcart, who is now a member of the staff of St. Agnes' Hospital, Raleigh, N. C. The young physician told the jury he accompanied Jordan to the Japan Institute, 630 Fifth Ave., after being told by the defendant: "I'm in right downtown and I want you to see for yourself."

As things turned out, however, Jordan went in to see "the Japanese official alone." Miss Janet Wayne, white receptionist at the Japan Institute, backed up Cathcart's testimony by bringing in her notebook, which indicated that Jordan visited the place at least once and went inside to talk with an official while Cathcart sat outside reading some of the books on the table.

Correa on Job

To Attorney Simon Hilliman's question on why he read the books, the doctor replied: "It was all out of curiosity, sir."

U. S. Attorney Mathias Correa has been on the scene each day of the trial, an indication that the Government is more interested than a lot of people believe.

The frequent mention of Pearl Buck, Dorothy Thompson and other prominent white lecturers caused reports that the defense may call Miss Buck as witness before the trial is over.

Thornhill's lawyer, John Doles, was believed to be considering a plan to call several of Harlem's newspapermen as witnesses after the once powerful Harlem labor union leader has recited his story to the jury.

'Worker' Expose Balks Frameup, Frees 4 Negroes

"Daily Worker" New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

Yesterday, less than a week since the startling exposed of the new infamous Harlem "rape and robbery cases" appeared in the columns of **The Worker,** four of the defendants in that case were freed in Felony Court.

Thus a case which the Daily News and the **World-Telegram** sought to utilize for a smear against Harlem and the Negro people blew up in their faces like a carelessly handled time bomb.

Evidence gathered by the **Daily Worker** and presented by this reporter figured prominently in the case.

With the families of the ten men in the courtroom there was a tense atmosphere when the cases were called after a morning of what spectators called run-of-the-mill cases in Felony Court yesterday. First to be called were, Carrol Hall, 19, Ernest Thompson, 20, William Evans, 20, and Thomas Alonzo, 20.

DETECTIVE NERVOUS

Detective Barts, the arresting officer, was nervous as he read the complaints to the court against the six who were indicted.

George Barrett, called first, was charged with robbery originally by the arresting officer; the Grand Jury acting on the basis of witnesses presented by the District Attorney returned an indictment for rape and assault.

At this point Judge Ringel mildly rebuked the police and the District Attorney's office with this advice: **"I think that the police and District Attorney should get together on these things."**

Thomas Mitchell, originally charged with rape, was now charged with rape and assault.

Edward Griffin, a 16-year-old boy brought to court from a hospital bed, was charged with grand larcency.

Earl Long was charged with sodomy, rape and assault.

John Reid with sodomy and Willie Brown, 17, with rape and assault.

Of the dismissed youth Alonzo was accused of rape in the arresting officer's "short affidavit." Mitchell was charged similarly with robbery. The original charges against the other two was not learned. On the basis of the "No Bill" returned by the Grand Jury their attorneys motioned for dismissal. When there was no opposition by the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the prosecution, Judge Ringel, the sitting Magistrate, dismissed the youths who immediately dashed for the rear door of the room—free.

In the cases of the other six the charges contained in the original "short affidavits" were dismissed and they were rearrested on warrants from Judge John J. Sullivan in Special Sessions.

The routine was over in the Felony Court. The scene changed. Upstairs the case of the six youths was called in General Sessions, Part One, for arraignment and pleading. Judge John J. Sullivan was on the bench and the courtroom was empty except for the court officials and a half-dozen lawyers. The mothers were not allowed inside for fear of commotion.

After the case was called the court addressed the defendants. Solemnly and dolefully droned the court: **"George Barrett, you have been indicted on the charge of rape and assault. Are you guilty or not guilty?"**

Crisply came back the answer, **"Not guilty."**

Again the court droned: **"Thomas Mitchell, you have been indicted on the charge of rape and assault. Are you guilty or not guilty?"** And again the negative answer, **"Not guilty."**

Four times more the two sentence address fell on the ears of the defendants, and as many times came back the answer, **"Not Guilty."** As the court intoned the word "indicted," there was a momentary snap of tenseness in each of the awe-struck youths. That intoned word was like the word of doom, a prophesy of even harder days than their court appearance proves they have already lived. But they were able to vocalize their hopes in the answer: **"Not Guilty."**

George Wandenman, attorney for Barrett and Mitchell stated after the arraignment, **"I know that my clients are innocent and I am going to bat for them with every confidence that they will be freed."**

The other four boys are represented by Vernal J. Williams, prominent Harlem attorney and people's defender. Mr. Williams also represented Carrol Hall, one of the freed boys.

No bail was set in the cases. A trial date will be set some time next week, according to the attorneys.

The mothers of the released boys when seen by this reporter were happy almost to the point of tears. But they showed solidarity with the other mothers who could not take their sons home with them and offered to aid in whatever way they could. Their story and the story of their boys will be the subject of a story in tomorrow's **Worker.**

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FOUR YOUTHS HELD IN A MUGGING CASE

AUG 31 1942

Victim Says He Was Attacked After Request for Cigarette

Four 17-year-old Negroes were held in $2,500 bail each in Brooklyn Weekend Court yesterday on a charge of assualt and robbery growing out of the mugging Saturday night of Joseph Maraniss, middle-aged printer, on Lefferts Place between Classon and Franklin Avenues. AUG 31 1942

Detectives of the Grand Avenue Station rounded up the suspects after the victim, a white man, told of being attacked while he was granting the request of one of the youths for a cigarette. He said two others came behind him, dragged him into the hallway of 163 Lefferts Place and with the others, robbed him of his wallet and $3.

The printer lives at 2851 West Thirty-third Street. The suspects, who will have a hearing in Brooklyn Adolescents Court Wednesday, were booked as: Harold Burrows, 1082 Fulton Street; Jerome Jackson, 414 Franklin Avenue; Joseph Mason, 510 Classon Avenue; and Robert Malone, 135 Lefferts Place.

In Queens, another mugging suspect came before Magistrate Anthony Savarese in Felony Court, and was held in bail of $25,000, with a pronouncement from the bench that the borough would not allow mugging to spread into Queens from Harlem. AUG 31 1942

The prisoner was a Negro more than six feet tall, arrested because he answered the description of an assailant who had robbed Richard Boeller of 95-11 Thirty-second Avenue, Corona, of $14.35 early yesterday at Thirty-second Avenue and 151st Street, Corona. The suspect was booked as William Skinner, 23, of 31-26 105th Street, Corona.

Magistrate Savarese imposed high bail after consultation with Detective Michael Woods, and representatives of District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Five Negroes Held As Mugging Suspects

Five Negroes were held in Brooklyn and Queens jails today after police had rounded them up and accused them of participating in mugging cases.

Four 17-year-olds, Harold Burrows, 1062 Fulton St.; Jerome Jackson, 414 Franklin Ave.; Joseph Mason, 510 Classon Ave., and Robert Malone, 135 Lefferts Pl., all of Brooklyn, were held in $2500 ball each in Brooklyn week end court on a charge of assault and battery against Joseph Maraniss, a printer, of 2851 W. 31st St.

The printer told police he was attacked by the four as he was giving one of them a cigaret in front of 163 Lefferts Pl., Brooklyn.

In Queens, William Skinner, 23, of 31-26 105th St., Corona, was held when he answered the description of a Negro who robbed Richard Boeller of 95-11 32nd Ave., Corona.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Two More Youths Beaten in Harlem

Attacked by three Negroes as they were walking in 114th St. between Fifth and Lenox Aves. early today, Sidney Koplowitb, 21, of 276 S. First St., Brooklyn, and Abraham Atst, 21, a student male nurse at Bellevue Hospital, suffered cuts and bruises and were treated at Sydenham Hospital. Police who investigated said the assailants disappeared after the skirmish.

A Negro identified by police as Emanuel Percy, 40, of 419 W. 129th St., was shot and killed by another unidentified Negro this morning on the sidewalk in front of a bar and grill at 317 Lenox Ave.

Negro Hurls Soldier Out Harlem Window

After having been lured by a Negro to the top floor of a vacant building at 16 W. 113th St., Pvt. Tony Fidouowsef, a military policeman from Fort Dix, was seriously injured early today when he was thrown out of a second floor window to the courtyard 35 feet below as he resisted an attempt by his guide to rob him.

Fidouowsef told detectives who found him in the backyard of the house that after the Negro had taken him up to the fourth floor, he threatened him with a knife. The soldier swung around and they fought down the stairs to the second floor where the Negro forced him against an open window and pushed him out. The soldier is in Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull, injuries of the spine and internal injuries, and may die.

Detectives later arrested Ernest Reed, 17, 313 W. 117th St., a broad-shouldered Negro, on a charge of felonious assault after he had boasted in a restaurant that he had thrown a white soldier out of a window. In the lineup he denied the charge. He is a former inmate of Warwick Reformatory. He was held without bail for a hearing Friday by Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate in Felony Court.

Harlem Negroes Beat, Rob Flier in Midtown

World-Telegram SEP 16 1942 Mirror N.Y.

Muggers branched out early today to the midtown area where four Harlem Negroes beat and robbed an RAF bombardier on Fifth Ave., near 46th St. Two of the thugs, captured by police, explained their presence downtown "because things are too hot in Harlem."

The bombardier, Patrick Murphy, 26, on leave from a Canadian station, was walking to the Soldiers and Sailors Club, 39th St. and Lexington Ave. when the four pounced on him. SEP 16 1942

A scharp blow felled him and as he lay in a daze on the pavement, his pockets being rifled, he heard one Negro say:

"If he gets up knife him."

The bombardier had put up quite a battle, creating a commotion which drew a Navy Shore Patrol to the scene.

On its approach the Negroes fled, but William Moss, 17, of 1199 Boston Rd., the Bronx, was nabbed in E. 45th St. by Patrolman Thomas Murphy of the E. 51st St. station.

The shore patrol, consisting of O. F. Hershey, Earl Fulmer and E. J. Broussard, caught Edward Hammond, 18, of 158 W. 123rd St. Their confederates are being sought. SEP 16 1942

Hammond, a strapping six-footer, and Moss were arraigned in Felony Court on charges of assault and grand larceny. Magistrate William Klapp held each in $7500 bail.

Hammond served a 14-month stretch in Trenton State Prison recently for a jewelry robbery.

Moss was found with $1.18 and an ornamental identification tag taken from the beaten airman.

The Negroes disclosed they had invaded midtown Manhattan because of the police antivice drive in Harlem. SEP 16 1942

"Things are too hot up in Harlem," they said. "There's too many cops in town, too many plainclothesmen and too many of us boys is getting shot."

Bombardier Murphy received numerous lacerations and a possible nose fracture in resisting the thugs.

terday morning of an attack by four men who beat him and stole what funds he had as he was walking down Fifth Avenue near Forty-sixth Street.

The bombardier, Patrick Murphy, put up such a fight that the commotion attracted the attention of a Navy Shore Patrol. Two of the four assailants, who took to flight, were caught, later explaining to the police that "things are getting so hot in Harlem, with so many plainclothesmen, we decided to come down." SEP 17 1942

Magistrate William Klapp in Felony Court held the two prisoners in $7,500 bail each, after describing the assault as "one of the most reprehensible crimes" ever to come to his attention. The men are Edward Hammond, 18, of 158 West 123d Street, and William Moss, 17, of 1199 Boston Road. The police are searching for the other two involved in the "mugging."

Murphy, who is on leave, said he was walking along Fifth Avenue at 4 A. M., on his way to the Soldiers and Sailors Club, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, when one of the four stopped him for a cigarette. The next thing he knew, he said, he was dragged into a hallway, where all four attacked him, with a threat to "knife him" if he offered resistance. SEP 17 1942

The muggers took $1.18 and his identification tag from Murphy.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

4 HARLEM THUGS BEAT R.A.F. MAN IN 5TH AVE.

SEP 17 1942

Two Captured After Mugging, Held in $7,500 Bail

SEP 17 1942

A 26-year-old R. A. F. bombardier, who has bombed Germany and other German-held lands in Europe for the last two years without injury, was a victim early yes-

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ROYAL BOMBARDIER IS ROBBED, BEATEN

SEP 17 1942

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(AP)—Patrick Humphy, 26-year-old bombardier with the Royal Air Force, was beaten and robbed in the heart of New York City early Wednesday and remarked ruefully:

"For two years I flew over Germany and Occupied France where there was plenty of excitement, but I have to be walking down Fifth Avenue to get my brains knocked out."

Murphy was attacked, he told police, by four Negroes who robbed him of $1.18 and his identification tag. SEP 17 1942

Two youths were arrested later and the pockets of one, police said, yielded the $1.18 and identification tag. They were charged with assault and robbery.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Cop Foils Harlemite in Bus Holdup

SEP 19 1942

Angry Passengers Chase, Manhandle Youth, Gets 50 Cents

(See Editorial Page 6)

Travis Taylor, 21, made the mistake of trying a daylight robbery on an Eighth Ave. bus last Sunday afternoon and as a result, he was mobbed and beaten by the passengers—nearly all colored, arrested and held in $1,500 bail for the grand jury. The case of Taylor is another in the series of incidents showing the mounting crime total for Harlem.

Details of the robbery which netted Taylor exactly 50 cents, were related in Felony Court Monday morning before Magistrate Charles Solomon who appeared quite pleased over what he heard concerning Taylor's capture. Quick action by a rookie policeman in civilian attire thwarted serious injury being administered to Taylor by the angry passengers.

Patrolman to Rescue

Taylor, a husky six footer, got on the bus at 132nd street, witnesses said, and placed a switchblade knife against the back of Leon DeLoach, colored driver of the bus, and announced that a stickup was in progress.

At that point, someone yelled, "holdup." Patrolman Hollman Bowman, who became a regular policeman this week after serving his probationary period, moved to the front. He was off duty at the time. Taylor wheeled and saw the officer, also a big fellow, approaching, and picked up a two foot stanchion and hurled it at him. SEP 19 1942

The missile missed its mark and broke a window and then "hell broke loose." Emergency doors opened; a few men leaped through the windows, women screamed. Taylor jumped out of the door and started running through 132nd street toward St. Nicholas avenue with Patrolman Bowman in pursuit. Taylor was believed heading for his home, 320 St. Nicholas avenue. The crowd followed and at 133rd Street and St. Nicholas avenue the would-be stickup man was cornered. SEP 19 1942

Kicked and Beaten

Women used their pocketbooks on his head while the men in the mob that followed, kicked and beat Taylor into submission. To avert serious injury to the culprit, Patrolman Bowman stepped in and urged the crowd to stop the attack. Taylor was then taken to the West 135th Street station where he was booked on a charge of robbery.

'I was hungry," he told police officials. "I needed the money."

The temper of the crowd showed some of Harlem's reaction to the wave of crime and terroism that is sweeping the community and bringing it a bad name. Many women and most of the men were incensed at the boldness of Taylor's attempt to grab ten nickels from a bus driver.

"It makes no difference whether the bus driver was white or colored," one of the women in the crowd told the Star-News. "These young rats are hurting us all by trying to pull that sort of thing. If I had my way, I'd see to it that all of them would be shipped back down South where they came from and I'd be willing to bet that they wouldn't be so bold down there."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

7 NEGROES INJURED IN HARLEM BATTLE

OCT 7 - 1942

Four White Youths Arrested, Accused of Breaking Into Two Tenement Homes

ILL FEELING ON INCREASE

OCT 7 - 1942

Police Attribute Attack to the Resentment Over Muggings and Slaying of Soldier

Accused of injuring seven Negroes, including five women, in a free-for-all battle in a Harlem tenement, which police attributed to growing ill-feeling over mugging attacks and the fatal stabbing of a soldier last Friday, four youths were held yesterday in $1,000 bail each in Felony court on felonious assault charges. OCT 7 - 1942

The four, who are also accused of wrecking an apartment and smashing doors and windows at 519 East 117th Street at 12:30 A. M. yesterday, are Dan Anastasia, 20 years old, of 511 East 117th Street; Sam Posillico, 19, of 513 East 117th Street; Michael Ricucci, 22, of 265 Pleasant Avenue, and Carmine Guanti, 19, of 320 Pleasant Avenue.

Ira Williams, 22, and Herbert Queensborough, 25, both Negroes living at 519 East 117th Street, are in City Hospital from injuries received when they were struck and kicked about the facet and head. Five Negro women were also treated by ambulance surgeons for cuts and bruises they received in the scuffle.

According to detectives of the East 126th Street station, the four youths were among celebrants at a farewell party to two friends scheduled to enter the Army. While the party was in progress in a candy store at 117th Street and Pleasant Avenue about a dozen left and congregated in the street outside. OCT 7 - 1942

Williams, according to the police, passed the group while they were discussing the stabbing of Private Edwin Berkowitz, 22, of Fort Monmouth, N. J., in a Harlem church areaway Friday. Three Puerto Ricans are being held for this crime.

One of the men shouted to Williams: Hey, you; come here."

Williams, instead of complying, ran toward his home.

Another one of the group shouted: "Come on! There's one guy that ain't going to do any mugging."

The men pursuer Williams, who ran into the four-story tenement, rushed to the second floor and into his apartment. He locked the door. Detectives said the men smashed down the door, kicked in a glass partition and began beating Williams.

Meanwhile, on the third floor, a party was being given for Queensborough, who was scheduled to report to the Army today. The invading group, hearing the noise upstairs, broke into Queensborough's apartment, and began a fight. OCT 7 - 1942

Other residents in the building, hearing the disturbance, ventured into the hallways and were set upon by the group. The attackers fled before the police arrived.

Detectives found the prisoners at the candy store. They denied they had participated in the attack.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

'BLACK PHANTOM' CAUGHT IN BRONX

Negro, Masked, Helmeted and Grotesquely Costumed, Seized in Act of Robbery

CARRIED A HOMEMADE GUN

JUN 8 1942

Dramatically Fires It at His Heart, but Bullet Is Weak—Caused Wave of Terrorism

The capture early yesterday morning of a giant Negro, grotesquely costumed as the "Black Phantom," ended a wave of terrorism in the wooded sections of Bronx Park where there has been a series of holdups in the past two weeks.

The "Black Phantom" was in the act of robbing a pair of strollers near the park lake shortly after 1 A. M. when detectives of the Webster Avenue station came on the scene. He attempted suicide twice before they could overpower him.

JUN 8 1942

At the police station the six-foot-four prisoner was identified as Edwin Dennis, alias "Stonewall Jackson—the Black Phantom," 22 years old of 65 West 135th Street. He told the police he was a laborer. He wore a black suit, black mask, a black-painted metal trench helmet and had 3-inch wooden blocks attached to his shoes.

He carried a hammer, a nail-studded club, an imitation pistol and a length of iron pipe fitted to be used as a rifle. A moment before his capture, the detectives said, Dennis threw himself on the ground, slipped a .22 calibre cartridge into one end of the pipe, placed the other end against his heart and shouting, "I always said they'd never take me alive," he tapped the bullet rim with his hammer. The cartridge discharged, but the bullet failed to penetrate his clothing.

As the detectives leaped upon him, Dennis, they said, whipped a small bottle from his pocket and gulped its contents. The "poison," according to the police, had no harmful effect.

The detectives said that Harry Tannenbaum, 25, of 1706 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and Mable Mostofsky, 22, of 985 East 179th Street, had hailed their squad car as they were cruising through the park at 1 A. M. and reported that they had just been help up by an apparition that "was enough to frighten Hitler himself."

The detectives, Edward Doran, William Judge and Arthur Propper, invited the couple to join them in a search. Slightly north of 180th Street, in a thick wood west of the boathouse, they came upon another couple with their arms extended above their heads. Before them stood the "Phantom."

JUN 8 1942

As the detectives ran toward him Dennis tried to shoot himself. The second pair of victims said they were Oscar Bender, 26, of 2081 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, and Dorothy S. Orkowitz, 23, of 2117 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx. They said they had been robbed of 82 cents. The first couple said they had surrendered $9 to the Negro.

After being booked on charges of assault and robbery the prisoner was removed to the Bellevue Hospital prison ward for observation.

Stepin Fetchit's Lucky Coat Fails Him

JUN 13 1942

New York, June 12 (AP)—Lincoln Perry, 40-year-old Negro comedian known to movie and radio fans as "Stepin Fetchit," carried his well-worn, brown tweed "lucky coat" today into special sessions court, but it failed him.

Presiding Justice Nathan D. Perlman and Associate Justice Frank Oliver ruled that he was the father of the 4-year-old son of Miss Winnie Johnson, 23-year-old Negro dancer.

The court issued a temporary order requiring Perry, pending further investigation of his income, to pay $12 a week as maintenance for the child whom Miss Johnson named Donald Martin Perry.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Stepin Fetchit Fights Illigitimacy Charge

Is Father Of Child, 3, Girl Says

JUN 10 1942

With a flexible gesture of his long arms, Lincoln Perry, 40, the Negro comedian who took his stage name from an unsuccessful race horse and became famous as Stepin Fetchit, languidly denied today in Special Sessions that he is father of an illegitimate baby.

Perry brought his special lucky camel's hair coat to court with him despite the heat, clutching it like a rabbit's foot. On the witness stand he slumped down, hooking one long leg over the arm of the chair, and occasionally, at critical moments in the examination, he lapsed into something that was suspiciously like double-talk.

It was a good matinee and four times the justices threatened to clear the courtroom because of the laughter.

Admits $2000 Loan to Her.

Winnie Johnson, 23, also a Negro, a slim figure in blue and white sailor outfit, who was admittedly Fetchit's housekeeper and tutor of his son, is suing for support of a three-year-old child, Donald Martin Perry, whose father, she says, is Fetchit.

He admitted lending her $2000 because she was part of his act—though, he further admitted, she only walked on once in Newark and again in Providence—and he admitted he may have introduced her to Bill Robinson, the famous Negro dancer, as Mrs. Stepin Fetchit. Robinson, an earlier witness, said he had done so.

"But that's not a legal name."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

JUN 11 1942

STEPIN FETCHIT DENIES GUILT IN PATERNITY CASE

JUN 13 1942

New York, June 10 (AP).—Stepin Fetchit, Hollywood's slow motion version of a southern darky, shuffled into special sessions today to defend himself against charges he is the father of a Harlem dancer's 4 year old son.

Described in the paternity proceedings as Lincoln Perry, 40 years old, the comedian's billing in the courtroom drama was only slightly higher than Tap Dancer Bill Robinson, who testified against him.

Robinson told the court JUN 11 1942 Fetchit had introduced as his wife Winnie Johnson, 23 year old Negro dancer, who brought the action.

Fetchit vigorously denied being the father of the child. The court reserved decision until Friday on a defense motion for dismissal of the charges.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Rejects Own Lawyer's Plea Of Guilt, Then Changes Mind

With screaming outbursts, Allan (the Turk) Williams threw Bronx County Court into an uproar today as he denounced his attorneys for attempts to have him plead guilty to lesser charges than first degree murder in the slaying of a star witness in a $2,000,000 government narcotics and prostitution ring inquiry.

An hour after the outburst, during which time he sat in his cell and pondered on the thought of the electric chair which might be at the end of his trial for murder in the first degree, Williams, 33, a Washington Negro, changed his mind and pleaded guilty to a charge of being an accessory after the fact.

As he made this plea in the murder of Eugene Epps, also a Negro, a government witness in a $2,000,000 narcotics and prostitution inquiry, Williams told County Judge Harry Stackell that he had not understood the attempts of his three court-appointed attorneys to enter the plea in his behalf.

Judge Stackell fixed July 2 for sentencing after he had leaned forward and heard Williams mutter:

JUN 19 1942

"This ain't murder, though."

Earlier, Williams' three attorneys, Samuel Segal, Alfred J. Callahan and J. Donald Moore, had asked Judge Stackell to accept the accessory plea.

Williams leaped to his feet and charged to the bench.

"Your Honor, don't believe him," he screamed. "I don't plead guilty to nothing. I didn't murder anyone; I ain't done no killing."

When a second outburst occurred, Judge Stackell set the murder trial for Monday, only to have that fall through when Williams changed his mind.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

'Slave Axis' Lures Girls From South

Victims Shipped by Bus Often Seek Red Lights

By TOMMY WATKINS

Horrors of a bold, vicious "slave market axis" which operates from Baltimore to Brooklyn was uncovered this week when two of its young victims were left stranded without a home or food after working "for nothing" for two weeks. Lured on by the mythical glamour of the "big city," these Southern girls are shipped to Brooklyn where they work like slaves from early morning until late in the night.

The latest to fall victims in this inhuman setup are Beatrice Wilkins, 18, of 1102 North Woodyear Street, Baltimore, and Virginia Poindexter, 24, of 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, also in Baltimore. According to their story, they read an advertisement in a Baltimore newspaper and answered it believing that the ad was for a local job.

"When we went to the place," Miss Wilkins said, "we found that it was the Select Employment Service, 1210 Druid Ave., Baltimore. The man there told us that he had no jobs in Baltimore but that there were some 'fine' jobs in Brooklyn."

No Talk of Pay

After painting a beautiful picture of New York life, the agency finally persuaded the girls to accept the Brooklyn jobs. No mention of the salaries was made. In quick order, the girls were rushed on a bus and sent to Brooklyn.

Miss Poindexter was sent to the home of Mrs. Daniel Small, 2402 65th Street, Brooklyn, while Miss Wilkins was told to report to Mrs. Pauline Pollack who lived at the same address.

Tearfully, the girls told of how they were compelled to get up before 6 A. M. and how they worked until 10 P. M. "They were very stingy with their food and we had to live off little or no food at all."

After working two weeks, Miss Poindexter told a Star-News reporter, Mrs. Small didn't give her any pay. "When I asked her for my money, she said that she was going to send my salary to the Select Employment Service."

Miss Wilkins said her employer did a little better than that, she did give her $2.15.

Left Stranded

Evidently the employers became peeved because the girls asked for money, for they were promptly dismissed. Having no place to go and knowing no one in Brooklyn, the girls were left stranded without food or shelter.

From information gleaned from sources close to the "slave market axis", the Star-News learned that hundred of girls are sent to Brooklyn from the South to work for ridiculously low wages. These girls are given only four hours off a week and then compelled to return to the homes before 10 P. M. on their night off.

One of the chief reasons for the strictness is to keep the girls from being "wised up." Should they become too familiar with the New York domestics, they would never continue to work for the small pay.

Other sources revealed that several of these girls turn to "red light" districts and prostitution when they find it difficult to secure other work.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

D.A. Probes Waterfront 'Accident'

Wife Tells of Trips To Hospital, Police

"I have been told such a collection of lies and confused statements that I hardly know what to think."

The speaker, a slim, brown-skinned woman, fought back tears as she answered the reporter.

She is Edna Laumont, widow of Anthony Laumont, 47-year-old seaman, whose mysterious death after an altercation with a policeman on a Brooklyn waterfront is being probed by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office.

On Saturday, June 28, Mrs. Laumont recounted, a policeman came to the Laumont residence at 360 West 120th Street to tell her that her husband was in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn. Calling the hospital, the woman said, she was told that he was not there. Calling the 68th Street Precinct, Brooklyn, she was told again to contact the hospital, and again was told her husband was there.

Bound Hand and Foot

"Finally, I went to Kings County and asked to see my husband," she related. "They admitted he was there then and let me in to see him. He was in bed, bound hand and foot. I spoke to him. He recognized me and asked to be untied. Then an officer told me and my companion to get out, that we had no business in there!"

They left the ward, Mrs. Laumont stated, and asked to see the doctor. A nurse allegedly told them the doctor couldn't see them, "he was too busy."

"From this remark, I gathered that my husband was not in a serious condition," Mrs. Laumont declared.

Leaving the hospital, the seaman's wife went to the 68th Street Station. There she was told her husband had been watching a crap game while it was raided, and police brought him to the station when he seemed about to have a stroke. Accordingly, he was sent to the hospital.

Black and Blue

"I returned to the hospital Sunday," the widow said. "My husband talked to me for a few minutes, then went off to sleep. There were no marks on his body, but his mouth was bloody. I looked at his tongue. It was black and blue. The few minutes he talked, he seemed only semi-conscious, asking for an aspirin and muttering. He didn't seem to know he was in a hospital prison ward."

She found out that no doctor had looked at her husband since the day before, Mrs. Laumont said. When a physician did come and examine Laumont, he declared an operation might be necessary.

The woman returned home, she said, stopping again at the precinct to try to find out what had actually happened. She was now told that her husband resisted arrest and struck an officer.

Monday morning she called the hospital to learn her husband had died at 8:30 A. M., Mrs. Laumont revealed.

Head Struck Pavement

Official versions of the Laumont affair said that the man was watching a dice game and refused to move on when ordered. Laumont is said by police to have torn a patrolman's tunic in the ensuing struggle. The cop punched him, police records say, toppling him over backward and striking his head on the pavement.

Autopsy revealed Laumont died of a fractured skull and brain concussion.

Funeral services were Saturday, July 4, at the Joudon Funeral Parlor, 47 West 141st Street. Interment was in Frederick Douglass Memorial Park.

A seaman for 25 years, Laumont had just returned from a trip to Greenland on the S. S. Laskin, of the American-Hawaiian Line. The Laumonts had been married for six years. They had no children.

The National Maritime Union is investigating the case and has pledged to get to the bottom of what they believe to be a cold-blooded slaying brought on by unwarranted police brutality. Attorney for Mrs. Laumont is John Stafford, 291 Broadway, connected with the Maritime Union.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Kelly Miller, Jr. Gets Term, Fine In "Dope" Case

Doctor Given Eight Months And $600 Fine

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., son of the late Howard University professor, was sentenced to eight months in federal penitentiary and fined $600 last week after pleaded guilty to dope peddling. He was taken to Lewisburg, Pa., on Friday. The fine must be paid by the time the sentence is completed.

Attorneys for Dr. Miller, arrested in April and held in $5,000 bail when government agents accused him of selling 19 morphine tablets, asked clemency for the doctor because of his past reputation, but Judge Sweeney declared the crime was serious, even though a first offense, and refused to grant provation.

Testimony from government witnesses showed that Dr. Miller made a profit of $270 on drugs he had purchased for $2. Prescription blanks, bearing his signature, were found also in Asbury Park, Philadelphia and Washington, it was declared.

Daily World

Dr. Miller narrowly escaped losing his citizenship, it was observed as a result of the eight-month sentence. Had it been a year, he would have lost his right to vote. Whether he will be disbarred will be determined after he has completed the prison term.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 10, 1942

Page Judge Liebowitz

The services of Judge Samuel Liebowitz, famous Brooklyn lawyer who defended the nine "Scottsboro" Negroes charged with assaulting two white girls in a freight car in 1931, are again in demand. He most likely will lay aside his judicial robe and rush to the defense of one of the "boys" who was acquitted and subsequently became one of Harlem's lesser heroes.

Willie Robinson, youngest of the nine "Scottsboro" defendants, is again in the toils of the law. Alabamians are not surprised to learn that his troubles grew out of molesting another white woman. They are surprised that the arrest was made in Brooklyn, the same city that elevated Sam Liebowitz to the bench after he won national notoriety for his conduct of the "Scottsboro" case.

Willie, it seems, has been working in Brooklyn as a doorman. His attorney says that he had been drinking and "brushed against" his white accuser. She testified that he accosted her in a subway and followed her for a block demanding intimacies. The trial judge convicted Willie and he is being held in jail pending sentencing.

But before the sentence is ever passed Judge Liebowitz will undoubtedly project himself into the case for he has developed a consuming attachment for the Willies of his district. This time, however, Willie's case will not become a cause celebre, because the charges are made in New York and not Alabama. For which we are thankful.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

15- 1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NOV 9 - 1942

ACCUSED OF $25,000 NAVY YARD THEFTS

NOV 9 - 1942

Special Policeman Joseph Vicino, Special Policeman Carmine Puleo, Rocco Cotugno and Special Policeman Roy Smith after being arrested here yesterday. Precision tools, found on them, are seen on the desk.

NOV 9 - 1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

STATE'S WITNESS FAILS TO IDENTIFY SUSPECTS

NOV 14 1942

Attempt to Convict Harlem Boys of Rape And Robbery Marked by Contradictions

NOV 14 1942

In its third week, the trial of four Harlem boys charged with the "rape and robbery" of a young white woman staggered on in the Court of General Sessions, Part 4, with testimony and proceedings becoming more and more confused and contradictory.

Chief witnesses for the State on Monday were Detective Charles Barts and Jerry Gray. Barts, who had been assigned to investigate the case, was cagey about giving information, answering many questions with the reply that the answers were "confidential."

Ignore Star Witness

The four youths William Brown, Stanley Adams, Thomas Mitchell and George Barrett, allegedly attacked Charles Coleman, the young woman's brother, on a Harlem rooftop Sunday morning August 16, after after one of them, according to police, had snatched the Coleman woman's purse and the pair had pursued them up the steps of a Harlem apartment house.

Earlier in the proceedings defense lawyers had disdainfully refused to examine Charles Coleman, star prosecution witness, after he had equivocated on questions defining the crime and failed to identify his attackers.

NOV 14 1942

On Friday Col. Joseph Patterson, publisher of the Daily News, attended the trial for a short time, accompanied by a news reporter and photographer. What the significance of the publisher's visit would be was not indicated. The News sensationally headlined the case when the alleged assaults occurred.

Several former buddies of the four defendants, Rudolph Hicks and Jerry Gray, who belonged to the same club, "The Raven Sociable Club," were being used by the State in an attempt to convict the quartet.

NOV 14 1942

The action was continued as the STAR-NEWS went to press.

HARLEM WOMAN SOUGHT IN KIDNAPING OF ONE MONTH OLD BABY: MOTHER FRANTIC

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Three Harlemites Accused In Separate Assault Cases

DEC 26 1942

Woman Taken to Hospital in Serious Condition After Being Beaten; Alleged Knife User Held

Three Harlemites accused of felonious assault were arraigned in Felony Court, Monday, on three separate assault charges.

Henry W. Johnson, 27, of 880 St. Nicholas Ave. according to Detective William N. Robinson of the W. 152nd St. squad, assaulted Ruby Johnson, of the same address, early Sunday morning at her home.

The charge alleged that he pushed the woman and as a result she fell and injured her head. She was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Hobart Robbins, 41, of 153 Edgecombe Ave. was accused of knifing Cleston Lord, 226 W. 123rd St. on Nov. 15 at 2237 Eighth Ave. Robbins was arrested by Detective Sidney Cusberth of the West 123rd St. Squad.

The most serious of the assaults was inflicted upon Betty Wright, of 237 W. 126th St. who according to police was beaten with the leg of a chair by Henry Carter, 43, of the same address early Monday morning in Carter's apartment. The woman sustained a fracture of the skull and both arms. She was taken to Harlem Hospital in a critical condition. DEC 26 1942

Johnson and Robbins were held under $500 bail each and Carter was held without bail. All were arraigned before Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate.

NEW YORK AGE N.Y.

Woman Claiming To Be A Social Worker Took Baby On Thursday

Nov. 21 1942

While police were admittedly stumped by one of the strangest kidnaping cases on record, a heart broken 15-year-old mother wanders around the streets hoping against hope to catch a glimpse of the woman who last Thursday, November 12, took her one-month old baby and has failed to return him.

The 15-year-old mother, Marjorie Harris, told The New York Age on Tuesday that at the time the woman took her baby, the child was suffering from a bad head cold and had special medicine prescribed by doctors at Harlem Hospital. She fears that the woman may mistakenly administer some other cold remedy and harm the child.

According to the girl-mother, she was at home with her baby, Harold, and her grandmother, Mrs. Mable Hodge at 5 West 135th street, last Wednesday when the woman came to the apartment, said she was a social worker and that she would like to see the child entered in a beautiful child contest. She asked if she might take the baby to a photographer's and have his picture taken for the contest.

Nov. 24 1942

"I told her," the girl-mother reported to The Age, "that may baby was suffering from a head cold and that the doctor had told me that he couldn't be taken out until Monday, November 16th. The lady told me that I should think it over and that she would return next day.

"On Thursday morning I went downtown after nursing the baby. I had told my grandmother that I would be right back and not to let the lady take the baby out, because I was afraid of the cold. When I came back around noon time, no one was in the apartment. Thinking my grandmother had taken the baby to a neighbor's house, I went there, but they weren't there.

Nov. 21 1942

Woman Left $5

"When I got back to the house, my grandmother was standing alone on the stoop. I asked her where the baby was and she told me that the woman had come there and had pleaded so earnestly that she let her take Harold with her to go to a photographer's store on 125th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues, to his his picture taken for the contest. She left $5 with my grandmother, saying that all babies entered in the contest received that for entering.

"My grandmother said the woman promised to return immediately after the picture was taken but when the woman didn't return right away, she went down to 125th street to look for them. There was no photographer's store down there and my grandmother rushed back to the house.

"The woman told my grandmother that her name was Cora Green and that she lived at 236 West 136th street, but when we went to that address, nobody by that name lived there and no one had seen a woman with a young baby go into the house.

"I rushed back to my house and asked from floor to floor in each apartment if anyone had seen the woman and my baby, but no one had. Finally I went down to the police station around 5:30 p. m. and reported my baby missing."

According to the girl-mother, who has since moved to 31 West 134th street, Apt. 4-E, subsequent inquiries among her former neighbors resulted in the information that for the past three weeks a woman, answering the description of "Cora Green" had been inquiring from house to house for a young girl with a new-born baby and had finally been directed to 5 West 135th street.

The young mother, formerly a student at Public School 81, described "Cora Green" as being about 30 years old, brownskin, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, heavy set. When last seen she wore a brown coat with dark fur.

Anyone seeing a woman of that description, wit ha young baby is asked to communicate with The New York Age.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Court Assails 2 Defendants

DEC 26 1942

Judge Liebowitz Stern During Hectic Trial

By TOMMY WATKINS

Three defendants, who formulated a Brooklyn "Ku Klux Klan" of their own, were castigated by County Judge Samuel S. Liebowitz for the merciless beating which they gave a Negro youth who has died since the gruesome episode. Two of the trio were Jewish.

"You two have rendered a great disservice to the people of the Jewish faith." Judge Liebowitz said to William Eisenberg, 34, of 165 Sheffield Ave., and Hyman Roseblum, 37, of 687 Cleveland St., both Brooklyn. DEC 26 1942

William Veitenheimer, 36, also of the Sheffield Ave. address, pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree during the trial. They were remanded for sentence, the date of which was not set.

Early Sept. 10 the trio were accused of having attacked Willie Simmons, 24, of 426 Watkins St., while he was in a garage at Newport and Sackman Sts., where he was employed. Both Veitenheimer and Rosenblum hit the youth with a blackjack, it was charged, while Eisenberg, waiting outside in an automobile, tried to run him down as he attempted to flee from the garage.

Six weeks later Simmons died, but cause of the death was meningitis, and Assistant District Attorney Miles McDonald, in preparing the case, was unable to enlist expert medical testimony, which would place the assault even as the indirect cause of death.

In addressing Eisenberg and Rosenblum, Judge Liebowitz said:

"Your actions are not typical of the Jewish people, save in instances of ex-convicts and thugs such as you.

"This is a court of equal justice for white and black, as are all the courts of the Empire State. We will not tolerate any Ku Klux Klan in Brooklyn. Each one of you will be sent to State prison when sentence is passed."

The District Attorney's office was commended for the preparation of the case.

"I am sorry that the District Attorney could not establish as cause of death the blows rained on this defenseless Negro by these three thugs. I am frank to say that I would have been pleased to preside at their trial and if they were found guilty of murder in the first degree, glad to send them to the electric chair.

DEC 26 1942

15-1942
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

CAPTURES 'MUGGERS'

OCT 11 1942

Patrolman Benjamin Wallace

POLICEMAN SEIZES FIVE AS MUGGERS

OCT 11 1942

Shoots One as He Is About to Dive From a Window in 136th St. Building

USES NIGHTSTICK ALSO

Captor, Known in Harlem as 'the Terror,' Has Received Five Citations

OCT 11 1942

Patrolman Benjamin (Big Ben) Wallace, a towering Negro patrolman with five citations, arrested five Negro mugging suspects early yesterday and shot one of them who was trying to dive out the window of an apartment at 24 West 136th Street.

The policeman, 6 feet 5 inches tall and weighing 280 pounds, explained the capture simply: "I just stood in the doorway and told them to come out." He did not bother to add that his muscular frame filled every inch of the entrance to the apartment, where a woman had told him the suspects were robbing Jack Parker, 28 years old, of 45 Kearney Avenue, Jersey City.

Wallace, a member of the department since 1928, is generally known in Harlem as "Mr. Terror." He has a bland look that does not fool anyone. Early yesterday he broke up the "mugging" party single-handed and rescued Parker, who was on his knees begging, "Please don't cut me up."

The suspects had pulled Parker away from his woman companion and she ran and told Wallace. He listened for a moment outside of the door, heard Parker plead and then when a Negro inside said, "Look and see if the cops are around," he pushed in and ordered: "Hold tight, everybody."

Samuel Lewis, 28 and homeless, dived for a window. Wallace dropped him with two shots in the abdomen and made short work of two others who rushed at him by freely swinging his nightstick. Then he held them at bay until radio patrol crews arrived.

Lewis was taken to Harlem Hospital in a critical condition. In his pockets the police said they found some jewelry and $13.50 in cash that Parker said had been taken from him.

OCT 11 1942

The other prisoners said they were Oscar Josephs, 23, of 26 West 136th Street; Alan Hart, 28, of 24 West 136th Street; Alexander Campbell, 19, of 18 East 132d Street, and Mary Brown, 23, 11½ West 135th Street. They will be arraigned today in Felony Court on charges of robbery.

The police also announced yesterday the arrest of the last two of a gang of four who on Sept. 16 mugged Patrick Murphy, a Royal Canadian Air Force flier, on Forty-seventh Street near Fifth Avenue. The suspects, James Williams and Charles Gibbs, both 19 and living at the Hotel Shaw, 130th Street and Seventh Avenue, admitted the attack in the police line-up. The others of the gang, Edward Hammodn, 18, of 158 West 123d Street, and William Moss, 17, of 1,199 Boston Road, the Bronx, have pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

'Terror Cop', Unaided, Seizes Mugging Gang

OCT 10 1942

Mr. Terror was on the job again today in Harlem. Mr. Terror is Patrolman Benjamin Wallace, the tallest, toughest, straightest-shooting Negro officer in the city.

A mountainous man, six foot five, weighing 280 pounds, with shoulders chunky as an upright piano and fists like basketballs, he has a rather distressed, cherubic face. That doesn't fool anybody in Harlem.

With nightstick or police special, he's Mr. Terror, and he's broken up innumerable brawls, chased muggers and knife wielders, killed his man, and been commended half a dozen times for enthusiastic performance of duty.

Today, single-handed, he raided a mugging party again and rescued a victim who was on his knees begging for his life. He dropped and critically wounded a fleeing suspect, then, with his nightstick, beat off the rush of the other alleged muggers and arrested three men and a woman.

"I just stayed near the door," he explained simply, "so they could not get around behind me."

At 6:50 a. m. Rose May, a Negro, of Jersey City, told him that her escort, Jack Parker, 28, also of Jersey City, had been pulled in off the street by muggers at 24 W. 136th St. Patrolman Wallace listened outside the door of apartment 3 at that address.

"Please don't cut me up," he heard the victim plead.

OCT 10 1942

"Hold Tight."

"Look around and see if the cops are around," another voice said.

Then somebody opened the hall door—and there was Terror, gun in hand.

"I just pushed myself right in," said Patrolman Wallace. "I said: 'Hold tight, everybody.'"

Parker was still on his knees, pleading, "Please, don't cut me."

Samuel Lewis, 28, a homeless Negro, dived for a rear window. Regretfully, Patrolman Wallace dropped him with two shots in the abdomen. A couple of other Negroes rushed him, but he settled that with his nightstick, and held the group at bay till radio cars arrived.

Loot Is Found.

At Harlem Hospital, where Lewis is in a critical condition, a gold ring, gold pocket watch and $13.50 cash were found wrapped in the lining of his coat. Parker said the money and jewelry had stolen from him.

OCT 10 1942

Also in the room, according to police, were Oscar Josephs, 23, of 26 W. 136th St.; Alan Hart, 24, of W. 136th St.; Alexander Campbell, 21, of 18 E. 132nd St., and May Brown, of 11½ W. 135th St., all Negroes. They were charged with robbery and acting in concert.

In another mugging, the attack on Patrick Murphy of the RCAF last month on Fifth Ave., near 47th St., two 19-year-old Negro pinboys were picked up last night, charged with assault and robbery. They were James Williams and Charles Gibbs, both residents of the Hotel Shaw, 130 St. and Seventh Ave. Two others, previously arrested for the same mugging, have pleaded guilty and await sentence.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SHOOTING, STABBING IN HARLEM FATAL

AUG 30 1942

Both Victims of Violence Are Negroes—Two White Men Hurt Fighting Muggers

SIX FACE RAPE CHARGES

AUG 30 1942

Youths Indicted on Thursday Now Awaiting Trial—Four Others Are Cleared

AUG 30 1942

A fatal shooting and a fatal stabbing, the victims being Negroes in both cases, were reported yesterday. Meanwhile, in Harlem, where the shooting occurred, two white men were injured fighting off three would-be muggers, and in Tombs Prison, the six young Negroes accused of raping Ann Coleman, a white woman, on Aug. 16, were awaiting trial after their indictment Thursday. They pleaded not guilty at arraignments Friday. The grand jurors cleared four other suspects, who were released.

From papers in his pocket, the police identified the man shot outside a bar and grill at 317 Lenox Avenue at 5 A. M. yesterday as Manuel Percy, 42 years old, 419 West 129th Street. He had been shot through the heart after a quarrel; his assailant fled after an argument had flared into the shooting.

AUG 30 1942

However, an arrest followed the stabbing at 756 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, of Gertrude Hill of 669½ Quincy Street. Police of the Gates Avenue station arrested Reuben Watford, 27, of 416 Quincy Street, on a charge of homicide. The crime grew out of a fight over a wristwatch, they said. The victim's age was not established.

The scuffle in which three muggers were routed occurred at 12:30 A. M. yesterday while Sidney Koplowitz, 21, of 276 South First Street, Brooklyn, and Abraham Atst, 21, described as a student nurse at Bellevue Hospital, were walking along 114th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. Their assailants attempted to force them into an alleyway, they said later, but fled when the supposed victims started punching.

Koplowitz suffered a broken nose and Atst a cut lip. They were treated at Sydenham Hospital.

Those indicted in the Coleman case and now in the Tombs were Edward Griffin, 16, of 180 West 135th Street, who is supposed to be one of the two youths who lured the victim and her brother, Edward, to the roof of a tenement at 567 Lenox Avenue by snatching her purse; John Reid, 20, of 61 West 133d Street; Earl Long, 16, of 3 West 135th Street; William Brown, 20, of 86 West 134th Street; Thomas Mitchell, 20, of 92 West 134th Street, and George Barrett, 19, of 472 Lenox Avenue.

AUG 30 1942

The four suspects whom the grand jury failed to indict were Ernest Thompson, 23, of 246 West 129th Street; Thomas Alonzo, 16, of 110 West 134th Street; Carroll Hall, 19, of 452 St. Nicholas Avenue, and William Evans, 21, of 79 West 131st Street.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

'Sleeper' Traps Two In Mugging Attempt

OCT 7 - 1942 OCT 7 - 1942

Mugging, like other forms of attack, requires a certain amount of co-ordination. Because they were un-co-ordinated two Negroes appeared in the lineup today charged with attempted grand larceny.

The intended victim, who profited by their lack of teamwork, was William Fahey, 32, of 99 Metropolitan Oval, the Bronx, on his way to work early today at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn when the incident occurred.

Mr. Fahey was seated on the lonely platform of the Westchester Sq. station, his eyes closed, waiting for his train when he heard the two Negroes approach.

Pretended To Be Asleep.

He got a glimpse of them, then pretended to be asleep. An argument started between the two. Their voices rose. Mr. Fahey could make out that the bigger of the two wanted to mug him. The smaller protested that he wanted no part of the project.

OCT 7 - 1942

But the Negroes came closer and finally Mr. Fahey decided it was no time for sleeping but for running. As he headed for the stairway the big one grabbed him and the little one grabbed the big one.

While the two were strictly un-co-ordinated Mr. Farley broke loose and ran to the street. At the nearby Westchester police station he told Detectives Carson Miller and Charles Kroncke what had happened.

OCT 7 - 1942

Two Are Arrested.

The three began a search of the neighborhood and finally came across the smaller of the two in a bar and grill. He said he was Henry Richardson, 35, of 235 W. 115th St. From him they learned his companion was Edward Thomas, 37, of 1441 St. Peter's Ave., the Bronx. Thomas was arrested at that address.

Now entirely co-ordinated in their movements, Thomas and Richardson were moved off to the station house and the lineup and a visit to Bronx Felony Court.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NAVY YARD ROBBED OF $25,000 DRILLS

NOV 8 - 1942

3 Guards, One Ex-Policeman, Said to Have Confessed to Theft of Precision Tools

MUCH OF LOOT RECOVERED

NOV 9 - 1942

Detectives Stumble on Case Accidentally—Friend of One Prisoner Also Is Held

Three guards at the Navy yard in Brooklyn, one of them a dismissed city policeman, who systematically looted a warehouse there of precision tools worth "at least $25,000," were rounded up by detectives of the safe and loft squad yesterday after they had stumbled on the trail of one of them accidentally. A fourth man in whose automobile a part of the loot was recovered also was held.

The men carried out the thefts so skillfully that it was not until Acting Captain Richard E. Fennelly, commander of the squad, notified Navy officials and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the arrests that they knew the high-speed drills and easily concealed tools had vanished from the storehouse. An immediate inventory was ordered to determine the full loss.

Captain Fennelly also told Naval Intelligence officers that he had obtained confessions from the guards and had recovered most of the stolen tools, secreted in odd places in the homes of two of the prisoners.

NOV 9 - 1942

Ruse Traps Suspect

Unable to get any admissions after twelve hours of routine questioning, Captain Fennelly finally trapped one of the two men first arrested by allowing him to overhear a faked telephone call from the Navy Yard purporting to describe him accurately and listing the stolen stock.

The prisoners, booked on charges of grand larceny are Joseph H. Vicino, 42 years old, of 5600 Main Street, Flushing, Queens; Carmine Puleo, 28, of 228 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.; Roy Smith, 42, a Negro, of 445 West 153d Street, and Rocco Cotugno, 23, of 142-41 Franklin Avenue, Flushing.

According to Captain Fennelly, it is probable that they will be prosecuted under the recently enacted Federal statute dealing with sabotage, a broad law designed to cover dishonest government workers as well as enemy agents and saboteurs. Meanwhile they will have a preliminary hearing today in Felony Court.

Captain Fennelly said Detectives John Doyle and Francis T. (Frank) Cassidy were working on another case Saturday "below the deadline" when they spotted Puleo near Maiden Lane and William Street. He was hopping in and out of an automobile driven by Cotugno and going into buildings housing war plants. They trailed him and when he noticed the detectives he ran for the automobile and told his companion to "get away fast."

NOV 9 - 1942

Drills Found in Car

The detectives got into their car and halted the other machine by drawing in front and blocking all traffic on William Street. A quick search of the automobile revealed several packages of drills, each about the size of a tobacco pouch. The men were taken to Police Headquarters where Cotugno, an employe of a bottling works in Long Island City, steadfastly maintained that he was merely driving for his friend, Puleo. He said he knew the tools were in the car but disclaimed any knowledge that they were stolen.

Until 3:30 A. M. yesterday Puleo, who is in the Army Reserve while he attends Signal Corps training school, denied any knowledge of a crime. Finally detectives examining every package they had taken from the car found a Navy imprint on one of them. Then they faked the call to the Navy Yard and Puleo, convinced he was trapped, admitted being involved and named Smith and Vicino.

He said Smith took the tools from the warehouse he was supposed to guard, but not daring to bring them out of the yard would hand them over to Vicino or himself, who were stationed at the outer gate. Vicino, who was dismissed from the Police Department in 1935 after twelve years in the job, secreted them in his home.

Smith Seized at Home

After Puleo had named his fellow conspirators, detectives went to their homes. Smith was arrested as he returned from a tour of duty that ended at 8 A. M. On his person were nine packages of drills.

NOV 9 - 1942

Vicino, too, walked unsuspectingly into the arms of waiting detectives, and a search of his home revealed thousands of packages of tools and drills concealed in the medicine chest of the bathroom, in the piano, hidden in shoes and other places. When Navy officials said there was much more loot detectives started another search. Then Vicino told them all they had to do was to look in a locked woodshed in the cellar. They did and found another $5,000 worth of stolen stock buried under logs and coal.

The thefts had been carried out almost daily since mid Summer, when Smith started work at the Navy Yard, the police said. Like Puleo, the only unmarried prisoner, his friend Cotugno is a student at the Signal Corps training school. Vicino was dropped from the police force after he and another patrolman had been freed of a criminal charge of extortion.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM ROBBERS SCORED

NOV 29 1942

'You Should Be Lashed,' Says Judge in Sentencing Two

Imposing sentences of five to ten years on two youthful Negroes who had robbed and beaten a sailor veteran of Pearl Harbor in a Harlem tenement hallway, General Sessions Judge Owen W. Bohan told the convicts:

"You should be taken out of here and lashed. You are a disgrace to the Negro race. You ought to be caged with tigers at the Zoo."

The robbers, John Robinson of 946 Union Avenue, the Bronx, and Ernest Reed of 313 West 117th Street, both 17 years old, had pleaded guilty to the attack on Charles E. LeBrun, the sailor. They also admitted a later attack on Private Anthony Fidouowsef. Both victims were in hospitals for weeks.

Four Negroes Are Convicted Of Sedition

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

DEC 31 1942

Harlemites Now Face Long Prison Terms

New York, Dec. 30 (AP)—Four Harlem Negroes charged with advocating a pro-Axis attitude on the part of American Negroes were convicted of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition by a federal court jury today.

Mrs. Flossie Hilliard, a Negro teacher who was jury foreman, reported the verdict after the jury had deliberated four and a half hours.

The jury recommended leniency for one of the defendants, the Rev. Ralph Green Best, 62. Other defendants are Leonard Robert Jordan, 42; Lester Eugene Holness, 38, and James Henry Thornhill, 40, all New Yorkers.

DEC 31 1942

Each defendant faces a possible maximum of forty years' imprisonment.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Sedition Trial Now Underway In New York City

Witness Says Organization Helped Race

DEC 2 4 1942

NEW YORK-(CNS)-One purpose of the Ethiopian-Pacific movement, a Harlem organization accused by the government of fostering pro-Japanese sentiment, was "to create a better understading amon g colored people of the world," a defendant in a sedition trial had testified Wednesday.

Lester Eugene Holmes, 39 secretary to Leonard Robert Jordan, head of the movemen, took the stand as the first defense witness Tuesday after Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston denied defense motions to dismiss the government's case.

DEC 24 1942

Holness said the aims of the organization were to "create a better understanding among colored peoples of the world," "to better the economic situation of American Negroes" and "to end discrimination against Negroes."

Government witnesses last week testfied that the four defendants, at meetings of the organizations, urged Negroes to support Japan's war effort and promised that "Japan would set the Negroes free."

On the stand Holness was asked by Defense Counsel Donald Crichton to state the meaning of the word "Pacific" in the organization's title

Holness replied: "It means 'peaceful'. If trouble should arise between the race, we advocate peaceful settlement, if possible by arbitration."

15-1942

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 25, 1942

Negro Leader Denies Pro-Axis Faith

Testimony Shows Harlem Leaders Urged Jap Support

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Leonard Robert Jordan, Negro leader of the Ethiopian-Pacific movement, denied in Federal Court here that he had pro-Axis leanings, and defined his Harlem speeches as "pro-African rather than un-American."

Jordan and three other leaders of the group are on trial on charges of conspiracy to commit sedition.

Testimony submitted by the government last week to show that the four men had urged Harlem leaders to support the Jap war effort and to refuse to fight for the United States.

Testifying in his own defense, Jordan, 42, said race riots in England following the last war created his desire to aid Negroes in their struggle to obtain complete political and economic freedom.

Born in the British West Indies, he said he had served in the British merchant marine during the last war.

Went To Japan

"The slogan of the white British soldiers was 'chase the blacks out of England, they served their purpose and there is no room for them here'," he asserted.

Jordan related that following race riots in 1918, he was advised by a British shipping commissioner to take a berth on a Jap ship, the Singapore Maru. He said he remained in Japan for several weeks before returning to England for his discharge, and taking passage for New York.

Lester Eugene Holness, another defendant, testified earlier that he couldn't recall having heard Jordan refer to Manchukuo as "The Heaven of China."

Holness, first defense witness, identified alleged Jap propaganda magazines as copies which "Jordan had loaned to me," but denied that he had read them.

Other defendants are Rev. Ralph Green Best, said to have been chaplain of the organization, and James Henry Thornhill, alleged to have made pro-Axis speeches at the Harlem meetings.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Faces Prison

HERE'S LEONARD R. JORDAN, leader of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement who went on trial this week for allegedly trying to create mutiny in the armed forces. Jordan and his accused associates are all with prison terms of 30 years each.

DEC 1 7 1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SAYS HARLEM NAZI PLANNED MURDERS

F. B. I. Man Tells Sedition Jury Jordan Had Listed U.S. Negroes for the Headsman's Axe

DEC 1 7 1942

WHEN HE 'TOOK CHARGE'

Agent Testifies Leader's Aim Was to 'Line Up Colored People' for Japanese

Walter White, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell and many others whom Leonard Robert Jordan considered "dumb American Negroes" were marked for decapitation by that British West Indies Negro, according to the testimony of Herbert S. Boulin, Negro agent of the Federal Court yesterday. Jordan is on trial with Lester Holness, James Henry Thornhill and the Rev. Ralph Green Best, all of West Indies origin, on sedition charges.

Mr. Boulin described himself as a veteran private investigator and former member of the "radical squad" of the Department of Justice, who had been called to the F. B. I. last year. In December of 1941, he said, he made friends with Jordan, to the effect that he was accepted as an associate. He swore an oath of loyalty and was warned that if he should betray it he would be beheaded.

Says Jordan Sought $300

DEC 17 1942

Jordan was sufficiently taken with Mr. Boulin to ask him for $300, the witness intimated. In making his request, Jordan explained that his Japanese supporters were prevented by restrictions on their income, Mr. Boulin went on. He said he encouraged Jordan to go on asking for money, but he also put him off with requests for more intimate statements of the purposes of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, of which Jordan was president.

Finally, Mr. Boulin testified, Jordan told him that he had been commissioned by A. Takis to organize Negroes in the Eastern United States. Takis is now in prison as a forger. At another time, Mr. Boulin said, he was informed that the purpose was:

"To line up the colored people for the Japanese, so that when they take over the country the colored people will be all one."

Saw Japan as Unbeatable

DEC 17 1942

"The United States hasn't got the ghost of a chance" of beating Japan, Mr. Boulin said Jordan has told him. He added, the witness said:

"The thing to do now if the Negroes have any sense at all, instead of fooling around with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Randolph movement and all that sort of thing, is to join up with the Japanese."

"I'm going to cut off a lot of colored people's heads when I take charge over here," Jordan told him, Mr. Boulin testified. He specified Mr. White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Mr. Powell and Dr. P. M. H. Savoy, publisher of The Amsterdam News, Harlem newspaper.

At meetings he attended in Jordan's hall at 113 Lenox Avenue, the witness testified, he heard Jordan, Best, Thornhill and Holness denounce Negroes who might fight for the United States. On July 5, he said, Thornhill declared that if the government were "foolish enough to give him a gun" he would shoot his own commanding officer.

Draft Evasion Plot Charged

NEW YORK

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16 (AP)—Federal authorities announced today that twenty-one Negroes had been arrested here in connection with an alleged conspiracy to encourage evasion of service in the armed forces.

The arrests followed secret grand jury indictments charging seventeen of the group with conspiracy to advise and instruct members of the International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom League, Inc., not to serve in expeditionary warfare, and indictments charging three of this group and four others with failure to report for induction.

The indictment alleged that various meetings were held at which speakers advised prospective trainees against serving in expeditionary warfare and advised registrants not to permit themselves to be drafted for overseas service. The true bill also alleged that six letters were sent by the league to draft boards, saying that individuals would not report for induction unless assured they would not serve in expeditionary warfare.

Members of the league, it was charged, claimed their religion did not make them conscientious objectors but taught them not to fight outside their own country. The government said Ethelbert Anselm Broaster, 40 years old, native of British Honduras and an alien, was "general messenger" of the Church League. He was arrested Oct. 26.

DEC 17 1942

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 23, 1942

WITNESS ADMITS BOYCOTT THREAT

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—(AP)—Lester Eugene Holness, one of four Negro leaders of the Ethiopian-Pacific movement charged with sedition, admitted Tuesday that he had said his organization planned to boycott Jewish business and intended to "expose the hypocrisy of the British and American policies."

Holness' remarks were contained in a letter introduced in federal court by Asst. U. S. Atty John M. Sonnett. Under cross-examination, the defendant said he wrote the letter to an organization known as "America for Americans."

The letter also disclosed that the Ethiopian-Pacific movement sought to "establish a better relationship between black and Christian business men," and "to promote a nationalistic feeling among the black people in order to establish ourselves as a free nation in Africa through the aid of another nation."

He denied that "another nation" referred to Japan, saying "we'd gladly take help from the United States or any other nation."

Earlier in the day, Holness, who was the first defense witness, charged that an FBI agent threatened him with "the limit of the law" unless he pleaded guilty to sedition.

He accused Kenneth Routin, the FBI agent, with having told him that "if you were in the South, you'd find yourself hanging from the end of a rope." On motion of the prosecutor, Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston struck the testimony from the record.

The 39-year-old Negro denied the testimony given last week by government witnesses that the four defendants, at meetings of the Ethiopian-Pacific movement, urged Negroes to support Japan's war effort, promising that "Japan would set the Negroes free."

Defense Counsel Donald Crichten maintained that the organization was created to "end discrimination against Negroes, better the Negroes' economic situation, and promote good will among the races."

Others on trial with Holness are Leonard Robert Jordan, alleged head of the organization; the Rev. Ralph Green Best, and James Henry Thornhill.

Four in Harlem Guilty of Sedition

Four Negroes, who attempted unsuccessfully to make a Nazi-Japanese hotbed out of Harlem, were convicted in Federal Court yesterday of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition.

They are Robert D. Jordan, leader of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement; Lester Holness, Ralph Green Best, and James Thornhill.

The jury, which debated the case for nearly five hours, included three Negroes. They heard evidence presented by the Government which showed that Jordan and the other defendants advocated setting up a fantastic empire in Africa under Japanese direction.

Sentence will be imposed by Judge Clarence Galston on Jan. 11.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Rapists Get Sentence

After branding them as "the most vicious element in Harlem" and a disgrace to the decent, churchgoing citizens of that section, General Sessions Judge John J. Sullivan today sentenced one Negro youth to prison and four others to the reformatory for their rape of a white woman on the roof of a tenement at 101 W. 133rd St. on Aug. 16. One of them had pleaded guilty and the others had been found guilty by a jury.

Vernal Williams, Negro defense counsel, told Judge Sullivan that the defendants had received a fair trial and that they would have fared worse in certain parts of the country, where they probably would never have received a trial at all.

Judge Sullivan sentenced William Brown, 20, of 86 W. 134th St., whom he denounced as the ringleader, to form five to 15 years in Sing Sing. He imposed terms in Elmira Reformatory on the four others, but stipulated that on their release they be placed on probation for 20 years.

Those sentenced to the reformatory were Earl Long, 16, 3 W. 135th St.; Stanley Adams, 18, 17 W. 111th St.; Thomas Mitchell, 20, 92 W. 134th St., and George Barrett, 19, 482 Lenox Ave. Long, who pleaded guilty of assault in the second degree, will be given special consideration at the reformatory.

The five youths were accused of having attacked Miss Anna Coleman, 23, of 202 W. 108th St., a model.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

2 Sentenced to Die In Mugging Death Of U. S. Soldier

New York, Dec. 21 (AP).—Convicted of the mugging death of a soldier in a Harlem church areaway last October, two men were sentenced to death today and a third sent to prison for life.

The death sentences were imposed by Judge James G. Wallace in General Sessions Court on Benitez de Jesus and William Diaz, both 18. They were convicted December 10 of the murder of Pvt. Edwin Berkowitz, 22, of Hackensack, N. J. American Romano, 19, received the life sentence.

Mugging is a form of attack used to render a victim helpless. He is seized from behind, the attacker placing his arm around the throat to choke the victim and keep him from crying aloud. Accomplices usually beat the victim senseless while he is thus held.

City Council's Hearing Backs Need for Action

Admission by the City Council that it is powerless to finance any of the proposed programs for prevention or cure of juvenile delinquency in the city threw the matter into the lap of the Board of Estimate Friday afternoon when the Council held a public hearing on the problem. The question of whether there is a dangerous increase in delinquency, what are its causes and who must bear responsibility for its prevention or cure brought out a capacity attendance.

The hearing was held on a resolution sponsored jointly by Councilmen Louis P. Goldberg, Meyer Goldberg, Isaacs, Ninfo and Powell, pointing out the threat of the increase of delinquency on family and community life.

Although the original resolution was limited to a proposal for "the establishment of an adequate and effective agency in the Police Department to deal intelligently with the child problem," the sponors declared at the hearing that "public response to our resolution now convinces us of the broader scope of the problem affecting all social service agencies, particularly the school system, and the restoration of its wide community recreation program, both day and night."

MANY SPEAKERS

Representatives from the city's civic, social, educational and political organizations presented opinions and proposals at the hearing. Among the Negro speakers were Assemblymen Hulan E. Jack and William T. Andrews in their legislative capacities, and representatives of the NAACP, the Consolidated Tenants' League and Women, Inc.

Replying to the Council's admission of its limitations in the matter of appropriation of money for proposed cures and preventatives, many of the speakers offered to arouse public opinion in support of such action and thus bring pressure on the Board of Estimate, which has the power to allocate funds for educational and correctional agencies.

Assemblyman Andrews also threatened to seek a mandate from the state legislature if such measures seemed necessary.

Amendment of the City Charter was also suggested.

Pointing out that curtailment of relief and increased taxes have produced a surplus of available funds, the Council indicated belief that this surplus might well be used meet the emergency.

PROBE NEEDED

Considerable stress was laid o the neeed of investigation of th delinquency problem and its cau se This investigation, it was genera agreed, should be conducted by t Council in conjunction with soci agencies and should remain free any political implications.

Reduction of the educatior budget for the city by some $1- 000,000 in the last five years w placed at the bottom of the prese situation. This slashing of the bu get, it was cited:

- had prevented replacemer in the city's teaching staff whi has been reduced by 1000 recent thru draft, death and retirements,
- had curtailed other chi agencies and facilities such psychiatric workers, dental a health care as well as school su plies.

Specific results of the teach shortage, it was pointed out, cluded overcrowded classes with consequent breakdown of discipli and laxity in handling of truants.

The substitute teacher situat was also introduced as an add contributing factor to the probl when it was disclosed that so teachers have remained on the p bation list as long as 12 years, ea ing an uncertain living on a day day teaching arrangement.

SUBSTITUTES SCARCE

Assemblyman Fred G. Mo (D.-Bklyn), criticized the practi of extending the four-year peri during which a substitute teach awaiting appointment may rema on the list. Declaring that this prac- tice was unfair to the substitute and a violation of the state civil service law, Morritt insisted that a substitute should remain on probation a year at most, should then either be appointed or dropped. The schools, he argued, can't get substitute teachers where they are badly needed now because many of them are accepting defense work or other jobs with a little more security.

Other points reached at the hearing included agrement that

- delinquency has increased,
- it is an old problem made acute by excitement of war by inability of mothers to give sufficient attention to the home because of work and by the situation involving young girls and servicemen;
- race or color has nothing to do with delinquency but underprivileged areas do show its presence

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
APR 1 1942

Life or Death For Shaw; Up To Governor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Governor Broughton has before him the case of life or death for Charlie Shaw, 28-year old colored man. It is said to be one of the toughest cases that has come before the executive recently.

APR 11 1942

Shaw sentenced to die following his conviction on a charge of rape upon a white woman, appealed to the State Supreme Court. On March 18, the State's highest tribunal rejected his appeal.

The woman, Mrs. Jeanne Sawyer, 33 years old, of Currituck, charged that on the night of June 15, Shaw hoisted a ladder against the window ledge of her second-floor bedroom, entered the house and attacked her.

At the trial she testified she had been living alone since her husband had been committed to the State Hospital for the Insane on February 15, 1941. APR 11 1942

Dr. Julian W. Ashby, superintendent of the hospital, said Mrs. Sawyer was admitted to the institution on June 17, two days after alleged assault, and that she had been a patient there since, except for the period of Shaw's trial when she appeared as a prosecuting witness.

Attorneys for the defense are basing their clemency plea on the question of Mrs. Sawyer's mental competence.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
MAY 20 1942

Marine Is Held In Negro's Death

KINSTON, N. C. (ANP) — Pvt. Wolf George Marvin, 24, of the first Marine division, a native of Wilkes county, Georgia, is being held without bail in the fatal stabbing of Solomon David, local Negro in Kinston on Saturday night.

David died in Parrot Memorial Hospital Sunday morning, seven hours after he had been wounded in the heart. Corp. R. P. Ludgate, military policeman who investigated the slaying, said the marine cut David after a bottle, allegedly thrown by the latter, barely missed Marvin. He quoted Marvin as saying David grabbed him before the bottle came into play.

WRITES LETTER TO NEWSPAPER; JAILED

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. May 21—For expressing sentiments alleged to be disrespectful to the United States, a man identified as Leander Derr, of Monroe, is being held in jail here without charge but for "investigation" after local police traced Derr through a letter sent to a white newspaper.

The "letter," published in the newspaper, this week, protested the action of Union County, S. C. "ignocrats" in taking steps to bar the Negro from voting in that state. Its contents is supposed to arouse anger in Monroe and its writer, after being questioned by the FBI, has been "put away for safe keeping."

BARRED FROM VOTING

The "letter" which appeared in the white newspaper was as follows: "Today this country is spending untold thousands in dollars and lives (many of them Negro) to insure the survival of democratic principles and ideals. Yet (it seems incredible), Union County, S. C. "ignocrats" have taken steps to bar the Negro from voting in the state.

"That action poses the question for the 'nth' time: What is the Negro fighting for? We are called to fight for the U. S. A., but what is our stake? Are we fighting to make it safe for the white man to take away our right to vote—to discriminate against us, to "keep the n——r in his place?" We could get that from Hitler without fighting.

"Does the resolution of Union County have the approval of the people of the country? If the answer is no, let them be removed from their political jobs and denounced. If yes, well, as Patrick Henry would say it: I do not know what opinion others might have, but as for me, to hell with the U. S. A."—Leander Derr, Box 311 Monroe.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Policeman Shoots Sergeant on Duty

BIRMINGHAM, — (ANP) — Sgt. George M. Smith, 26, stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C., and the son of Mrs. Maggi Green, Birmingham, was shot (on duty) through "no fault of his own" by a civilian policeman in the town of Kershwa, N. C., his mother learned in a letter to her dated July 27.

Sgt. Smith, it is said, went to the jail to see about getting one of the men placed in his charge being released, which angered the civilian policeman. Whereupon the city officer attempted to hit him over the head, trying to back him into a cell. Failing, the officer the account adds, attempted to shoot the sergeant who knocked the gun off its aim, the bullet hitting him in the left leg.

Second Lt. Harold E. Cunningham, Company "D" 208th Quartermaster battalion, Dilworth, N. C., wrote Mrs. Green that "Sgt. Smith was shot through no fault of his own, as he was on duty at the time of the shooting. He has proven to be one of the best non-commissioned officers of this organization and is well liked by every member of his company."

The letter added, "I am sure that every measure is being taken to bring this city policeman to trial by the federal district court, Columbia, S. C."

The case, the letter said, is being investigated by military police and Sgt. Smith is now in the station hospital at Fort Bragg and "is able to be on his feet again." The injury of the soldier was described as "not serious enough to warrant a visit by (Mrs. Green) you."

Sgt. Smith, his mother said, has been in the army about one year and three months. She said he attended school at Talladega college.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 10, 1942

Magazines Are Collected For Negro Prison Camp

Four hundred magazines have been donated for distribution among Negroes in two prison camps in this county, Boyd Finlayson, chairman of this project for the Mecklenburg Interdenominational Council of Christian Young People, reported yesterday afternoon at a monthly meeting of the council at Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian church.

Attention also was called to a large number of scrap books, made by Sunday school groups, given to Negro missions.

Mrs. Charles A. Hunter, president of the council, presided over the meeting, at which words of welcome were spoken by Jacqueline Ackermann, who also led the devotional service. Gordon Ellis appeared as vocal soloist.

As their project next month, the council agreed, the girls will contribute milk in some instances, and baby clothing in others, for Crittenton Industrial home. Boys will donate old clothing to be presented to Charlotte Rescue mission. These projects were outlined by Miss Janet Robinson, and Charles A. Hunter.

Historical sketches concerning five denominations were presented by Mae Duckworth of First Baptist church, Mary Jane Dandridge of First Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Louise Ellerbee of St. Peter's Episcopal church, John Vickers of Myers Park Methodist church, and Mary Jane Love of First Presbyterian church. All five, it was shown believe in one God, have the same basic faith, and believe in Jesus Christ.

Jacqueline Ackermann, president of Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian church young people, was elected the Presbyterian representative on the board, official governing body of the council.

Favorite songs of the denominations represented at the meeting were sung, by denominations. Decision to meet next at Parkwood Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, on September 20, was reached.

Mrs. E. B. Hardin, president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union, invited members of the council to attend a meeting of the union October 13.

The P. M. Daily
DEC 14 1942

Civil Liberties Group Asks Stay for Negro

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have appealed to Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina to stay the execution of William Wellman, Negro convicted of rape, for at least 60 days.

The organizations told Gov. Broughton, in a letter, that they had obtained new evidence to prove that Wellman was working in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 11, 1941, when a 67-year-old white woman was attacked at Statesville, N. C. The conviction of Wellman, sentenced to die Dec. 18, was based upon identification by the victim and another woman.

DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY
RESEARCH LIBRARY
DEFI 77

15-1942
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

White Girl Saved From Police By Negro Boy Friend, Who Throws Himself in Front of Car!

Despite bullet wounds in his left arm and left side, Ralph Mason, alas Fred Jackson, 23 years old, Negro, 916 West Court street, helped his pretty white girl friend escape from police in his automobile yesterday morning by throwing himself in front of a police vehicle, police reported.

Patrolmen Harry Cochran and Joseph Hock reported that Mason remained in front of their cruiser long enough to permit the girl's escape.

The officers said Mason was shot when he and William Harvey, 26, Negro, 717 West Ninth street, broke a panel in a door at 703 Barr street, where they had gone in a search for Harvey's wife. A woman's screams attracted Eland Johnson, 44, Negro, 702 Barr street, who told police he shot Mason when the latter attacked him.—Enquirer.

THEY SAY THAT:

"AFTER HIS BLONDE GIRL FRIEND'S ESCAPE, MASON FOUGHT POLICE SEVERAL TIMES WHEN THEY TRIED TO TAKE HIM TO GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT. AT THE HOSPITAL HE FOUGHT PHYSICIANS AND ATTENDANTS UNTIL EXTRA POLICE WERE CALLED TO SUBDUE HIM.

Mason's automobile later was found at Court and Baymiller streets, but police were unable to find the girl, who was said to be 20 years old and a resident of Dayton, Ohio.

Mason and Harvey were ordered held for investigation. Johnson was not held.

OHIO
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Roustabout Says He Started Fire

Negro Tells Police Circus Fire Was 'His'

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—(U.P.)—A negro circus roustabout, fired for laziness, has confessed to setting the disastrous fire in which 39 animals of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Baily circus were lost in Cleveland Tuesday, County Detective Chief Charles Leith reported today.

Lamadris Ford, the roustabout, started the fire in revenge, Leith said. The loss was estimated at $200,000.

The animals, including elephants, giraffes, camels, lions and tigers, either were burned to death or shot to remove them from their suffering.

Ford told officers that another Pittsburgh negro, whom he identified as Jeff Johnson, 29, also was discharged by the circus for laziness and aided him in firing the tent, Leith said. Leith added that Ford had waived extradition and that Cleveland detectives were en route here now to return him to that city.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Outraging Public Decency

The Black Dispatch likes at election time to bring to the attention of the voters those questions vitally affecting their civil rights and point out how elected officials in the various sub-divisions of government have squared with these rights.

The discussion this week surrounds the question of honest indictment. No Negro can have a fair trial if he has been dishonestly indicted. There ought be integrity in any information filed against a defendant when he comes before the bar of justice.

In this connection the county attorney's office has during the incumbency of Lewis Morris been charging every Negro apprehended in lascivious or lewd association with white women under a statutory provision: "Outraging Public Decency." Not only in Oklahoma county but all over Oklahoma, Negroes have been prosecuted in courts under this statute and this is still the policy and rule in spite of the fact that Justice Thomas Doyle, of the Criminal Court of Appeals, positively ruled against it in the case of Ruby Rachel, a white woman, arrested sometime ago in the company of Frank Vinson, a Negro, in an apartment on East Fourth street, Oklahoma City.

The Black Dispatch holds no brief for lewd conduct either for white men and Negro women or Negro men and white women, but we do insist that sworn officers of the law should be guided by such interpretations of the statutes as handed down by our highest judicial authority. It is far more criminal for sworn officers of the law to permit prejudice to creep into the administration of justice, than any act that can be committed by two individuals of any race.

And in this connection it should be pointed out that almost weekly our police court in Oklahoma City offers evidence that white men are lewdly abiding with dissolute Negro women. Almost every Monday morning some white man is in court alleging some Negro woman robbed him. No effort is made to ascertain the surrounding facts, other than the charge of robbery, and certainly none of the whites who very obviously has been in illicit relationship with Negro women are charged with "outraging public decency."

During the ten years that the oil fields have been gushing on the east side of the city, and in the Negro area, it has been unsafe for Negro girls to recreate and walk about in the evening because of white men who rove the area in cars attempting to force Negro women into their automobiles. One young girl, who is a teacher in the city schools, had to run breathlessly for several blocks sometime ago to get away from a determined white man who pursued her. None of these white molesters of Negro women has been apprehended and charged with "outraging public decency." When sexual relation is sought through force and violence we believe such an act does outrage public decency.

For the benefit of those who seemingly do not read the criminal statutes of Oklahoma or the decision of our highest courts, we are going to publish here paragraphs five and six of the Doyle opinion, and as you read it keep in mind that the court was deciding an appeal from the Oklahoma county court, wherein a Negro man had been caught with a white woman, and charged with improper sex relationship.

OPINION

5. Oklahoma has no statute making voluntary sexual intercourse between a man and woman, both being unmarried, an offense; it would be merely a meretricious transaction. If openly committed it would be a violation of Penal Code, Sec. 1769 supra.

6. The commission of lewd and lascivious acts by a man and a woman where the acts are charged were done in private, does not come within the provision of Penal Code Sec. 1769, supra, commonly known as the statute against outraging public decency.

What we have said here is directed more to the integrity of our courts than it is to the infraction of laws by citizens. If this is a democracy certainly in the administration of justice our courts will be no respectors of persons or races. If a white man commits a misdemeanor the same act when committed by a black man should not be classified as a felony. The Black Dispatch is fighting first for honest indictment and later a fair trial. Certainly our courts should not mix morality with prejudice. This is a government of laws and not a government of men. There is no place in decency, or America for unwritten laws.

In our court of virtue decency is just as much outraged when a white man immorally consorts with a Negro woman as when a Negro man improperly consorts with a white woman.

15-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Threatens F. D., Laborer Jailed

MAY 2 - 1942

PHILADELPHIA

Threatening letters to President Roosevelt landed "The Spider" in jail under $5,000 bail, Saturday, to await action of the Federal grand jury.

Secret service agents wove their own web about the Spider, who was identified as Willie Cromartie, 23, an unemployed laborer, and seized in a rooming house in the 1200 block of Olive Street.

At a hearing before U.S. Commissioner Norman J. Griffin, the accused admitted writing three letters to the President during January and February demanding that he crack down on discriminating labor unions.

In Moorish Cult

"I'm sick and tired of being kicked around this way," Cromartie, a member of the Moorish sect, wrote the President, "and so mad that if necessary I'll come down to Washington and kill you. The Spider gets everywhere."

The fez-wearing Cromartie told Griffin that he was drunk when he wrote the letters but the commissioner discounted this, pointing out that they were too cleverly written to have been the work of a drunk or illiterate person.

MAY 2 - 1942

Complaints Fit His Case

Recitation in the letters of his experiences ultimately proved Cromartie's undoing. In the missives, similar copies of which he also sent Governor James, the man said he had lost a job in a tin factory in a layoff caused by priorities. A railroad turned him down, he added, because he wasn't a member of a union.

Secret Service agents caught up with him by checking the employment records of the tin factory, the railroad and coupling this with postmarks of the letters.

Opposed to Union

"Its about time you stopped worrying about other people's wars and paid attention to what's going on at home," Cromartie told the President. In another letter he asked Mr. Roosevelt to "get rid of those damned unions so fellows like me can get a job."

All of the letter were marked with a drawing of a spider beside the signature.

PENNSYLVANIA

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

2 White Youths Torture Darby Boy; Burn Face

MAY 30 1942

Two white youths tortured a seven-year-old Darby boy by burning his face severely with matches Friday, in a cruel prank.

The victim was Wilford Harris.

According to the child's story he was waiting at 10th and Ridge avenue for his cousin to come out of school, when the two youths approached him and without provocation seized his hands and pinned them behind his back.

MAY 30 1942

Held Matches to Face

The smaller of the them lit several matches and held them to Wilford's face. Screaming with pain and anguish the boy was rescued by several passersby who hurried on the scene. His assailants escaped down 10th St. The boy, suffering severe burns, ran home and an older sister took him to Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital for treatment. He was released and put under the care of the family physician.

One of the boys in the assault was identified by Wilford when seen playing in a playground. He was Walter Hershey. He was given a hearing at the Darby Police station before Magistrate Lindell, and later released in the custody of his brother with the case to be continued Thursday evening, at 9 p. m.

Georgia Accused Of Holding Hostages

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 – Raymond Pace Alexander, Negro lawyer, charged yesterday that authorities of Elberton, Ga., were holding six persons as "hostages" for the return of a 17-year-old Negro youth accused of slashing a white man with a penknife.

"PM Daily"

Thomas Maddox, who said he feared he would be lynched if he was returned to Georgia, was granted a stay of extradition by Judge Clare G. Fenerty, sponsor of an anti-lynching bill in 1935 when he was in Congress.

New York, N.Y.

Alexander charged that Maddox's mother, two sisters, a brother and two brothers-in-law were being held by Elberton authorities. He said his client used his penknife in self-defense after being struck with a jack handle.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sensational Shop Girl Murder Case Is Again Revived

DEC 19 1942 DEC 19 1942

The Commonwealth asked that 70-year-old Ellsworth Woolyard be sentenced to the electric chair in connection with the murder of a shopgirl and an aged woman, but Woolyard was adjudged not guilty by a jury in Common Pleas Court following a plea by his attorney, Robert N. C. Nix, last Wednesday.

It was an all-white jury that favored Woolyard in the face of stern opposition from the assistant District Attorney. But when Attorney Nix demurred to the evidence of the Commonwealth, Judge McNellie directed a "not guilty" verdict.

Woolyard figured in the double slaying last year of Josephine Cobb and Mrs. Melinda Green.

Miss Cobb was strangled to death in a cleaning and dyers establishment on South street near 19th, and Mrs. Green was chocked to death in her home in the 2000 block of Cathaeinr street.

DEC 19 1942

Sentenced to the electric chair in both cases is Herbert "Babyface" Greene, who confessed both murders. It was he who implicated Woolyard.

——A Colored Judge——

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Northern States Refuse To Send Men South For Trial

DEC 12 1942

DEC 12 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10—Two men are free this week because the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania doubted that fair and impartial justice would be extended to them in Southern courts. David Williams and Thomas Mattox, wanted in South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, for allegedly committing crimes against white men, will not be extradited.

Williams, the Carolina sharecropper whose case attracted considerable attention last summer when it was charged that he abandoned his farm after receiving an advance of several hundred dollars, is walking the streets of Elizabeth, N. J., a free man.

He was released by Acting Prosecutor John E. Barger, following the receipt of a letter by Governor Edison from Governor R. M. Jeffries of South Carolina. In the letter Mr. Jeffries withdrew his request for extradition.

DOUBT EXPRESSED THAT MAN'S LIFE WILL BE SAFE

The prosecuting authorities of the state of Georgia, in the other case, have created a most serious doubt that the life of Thomas Mattox will be properly safeguarded and that there will be a regular and orderly administration of justice, according to a formal opinion handed down by Judge Clare Gerald Fenerty in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia. He therefore set the youth free last week and refused extradition to the southern state.

15-1942

POLICE BRUTALITIES

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

ARMY NURSE DRAGGED OFF BUS IN ALA.

SEP 25 1942

Manhandled In Seat Dispute

Leaders Appeal To Washington

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 23—Negro leaders of this town started action this week to stop the rising threat of sabotaging thru race hate that ignorant acts of white Southerners are spreading. The group appealed to President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Atty. General Biddle and asked all citizens to send messages to these three concerning the manhandling of a Negro nurse member of the Medical Corp at the Tuskegee Flying Field Station Hospital.

DRAGGED OFF BUS

The nurse, Lt. Nora Green, was beaten and jailed by a bus driver and policemen. It was reported that she was shopping here September 12 for something to wear as she is going to foreign duty soon with the 99th pursuit squadron. During her 40-mile trip from the reservation to the city a misunderstanding arose over a bus seat. She was ordered off and words followed and she was assaulted by the bus driver, who was joined by a white officer who joined with him to forcibly eject her. She became hysterical and more officers came up and all proceeded to quiet her down with brute force and then locked her up.

KEPT IN SECLUSION

After being confined in jail for a time a group of nurse friends who heard of her plight bailed her out. She was then confined in her quarters in Tuskegee with black eyes and bruises and kept under close official surveillence. No one from the outside was allowed to see her and no information could be obtained from officials. White commanding officers turned away all inquiries or complaints with promises that they would take care of it. SEP 25 1942

The letter sent to Washington read in part as follows:

"Lieutenant (Nora) Green, Negro Nurse from Tuskegee Army Flying School brutally beaten at bus depot and jailed in Montgomery by policemen. Urge immediate steps by your office to prevent recurrence of unwarranted humiliation and injury to Negroes.

"Apparently a hush-hush attitude has been taken by the commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School in an effort to discourage any investigation or inquiry of the brutal and shameful assault upon this young woman. However, the news of the beating has become widespread and strength is given to the authenticity of the report on the very basis that no one at the Flying School is allowed to speak of the incident."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

ARMY NURSE DRAGGED OFF BUSS IN DIXIE

OCT 2 - 1942

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

ARMY NURSE SLUGGED BY DIXIE COPS

OCT 3 - 1942

Arrested In Tiff Over Bus Ride

By ANP Staff Writer

OCT 3 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP) Here in the capital of Alabama, under the shadow of the building which now houses the state government but which in civil war days sheltered Jefferson Davis and the rebel confederacy, one of the foulest deeds of this war time period took place last Thursday. A Negro woman, who holds the rank of an officer in the United States army, was assaulted and brutally beaten and robbed by white policemen after an altercation with a bus driver who was driving a public conveyance.

Lt. Green, a colored nurse from the hospital unit attached to the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the aviation squadron from Tuskegee which shortly is expected to be transferred to active duty abroad, volunteered for foreign service with the unit. Thursday she came to Montgomery to purchase clothing and accessories which she felt were necessary for the trip which she would be called upon to make, notice of which might come at any time. OCT 3 - 1942

In getting on the bus in Montgomery she got on a bus that was otherwise occupied only by whites. The bus driver asked her to get off. She asked to be permitted to remain because she feared being late to work. This was denied and apparently she refused to get off, at which time a policeman was called. She was roughly taken off the bus, thrown into a police patrol car where there were four officers present and pretty roughly beaten which includes blackening both eyes and breaking her nose. At the station house she was booked for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It was reported police took $100 from her and put a pint of liquor in her handbag after first emptying some of the contents in the bag. Lt. Green is known as a person who does not drink. She was then placed in jail and released at 3:00 a. m. when it was found she was a nurse at the Tuskegee Army Air Base. She was in civilian clothes. She is thought to have been taken to Tuskegee institute by a member of the Loveless Undertaking firm here. OCT 3 - 1942

Montgomery police, never especially decent, have grown worse and worse under the reign of Governor Dixon, the present intolerant governor of this state who recently defied President Roosevelt's fair employment practices order. Dixon, a small bore imitation of his uncle, Thomas R. Dixon, author of "The Leopard's Spots", the book which extolled the Ku Klux Klan and which D. W. Griffith made into the hateful picture known as "The Klansman," seeks nomination as United States senator to supplant Senator Lister Hill, one of the Alabama aristocrats who has proven himself a real liberal. His spirit has spread among the lowly and ignorant from whom Montgomery police is principally recruited.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Man Loses Eye In Encounter With Police; Woman Paralytic Says Officer Struck Her

OCT 10 1942

NORFOLK — One resident of South Norfolk will lose the sight of one eye, and another, a woman, who has been a paralytic for several years, is recovering in her home from the effects of treatment she said she received late Saturday night, September 26, when an officer of the South Norfolk Police Department sought to place her under arrest.

Henry Louis Heath of 1738 Liberty street, a crane operator for the E. H. Barnes Company, must soon undergo an operation for the removal of his left eye as a result of treatment he said he received when he spoke to the officer involved in the incident.

OCT 10 1942

Mr. Heath, who was interviewed in his home by a Journal and Guide representative Wednesday, said he was struck in the eye with a blackjack after being shoved into an automobile which the officer hailed to take him to the South Norfolk police station.

The victim said further that he was taken to the police station about midnight Saturday, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and held until eleven o'clock Sunday morning before being allowed the privilege of bail. The officers in charge, Mr. Heath said, refused to let him use the telephone, or to call a doctor to attend his eye, which he says he requested them to do.

OCT 10 1942

Upon his release he consulted Dr. Edward R. Archer who immediately sent him to Dr. F. W. James, an eye specialist. Dr. James' examination revealed that the eye was so badly injured that it would have to be removed, Mr. Heath said. In South Norfolk Trial Justice Court Monday morning Mr. Heath was found guilty of the charges and fined five dollars and costs. He said he knew of no reason why he should have been placed under arrest, since he had said nothing to the officer designed to make him angry, nor had he broken any law as far as he knew.

Mr. Heath's arrest apparently was the outgrowth of another incident involving Mrs. Annie Simons, a paralytic, of 1905 Ohio street. Mrs. Simons said she was stopped by an officer Saturday at midnight at the corner of Monroe and Liberty streets, while returning from the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Mary Overton, on Liberty street.

OCT 10 1942

PLACED UNDER ARREST

Mrs. Simons exhibited a bruised chin which she said she received wnen she was slapped by the officer and fell to the ground and subsequently shoved into a ditch. She said the officer told her she was under arrest in spite of her repeated declarations that she was only on her way home. A neighbor whom she identified as Mrs. Mary Brickhouse who lives at the corner of Monroe and Ohio streets, called out the window to the officer telling him that the woman was a paralytic and requesting the officer to let her go home, Mrs. Simons said.

Meanwhile, four colored men had appeared on the scene and had likewise told the officer that Mrs. Simons was crippled. She was then released and told to go home and was assisted by two of the men. These men were later identified as Moses Jarvis and Wallace Jones, both of the 1800 block of Liberty street. The names of the other two men on the scene were given as, Obie Riddick and George Linwood.

OFFICER DENIES STORY

OCT 10 1942

Meanwhile, a police officer of the South Norfolk police Department who told a Journal and Guide representative late Wednesday afternoon that he was the policeman involved in the incident, denied emphatically that the circumstances were as related by Mrs. Simons and Mr. Heath.

He said that he was attacked by a group of colored men while he was trying to assist Mrs. Simons to her feet. He described her as having fallen down in the street after having lost a shoe, and said "cars were whizzing past her in all directions." The officer denied that he was trying to place the crippled woman under arrest as she had stated, but was simply trying to help her to her feet and offered to call a police patrol wagon to take her home.

OCT 10 19

The officer said that the group of men atacked him without provocation and "I had to place a couple of them under arrest." He said that he had known Mrs. Simons for some time and "the whole thing would not have happened if I had known at first who she was."

GRAND JURY LOOKS INTO BRUTALITY POLICE CHARGES

The Houston Defender

OCT 10 1942

ST. L[illegible] Mo.—St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week presented to Circuit Judge Harry F. Russell affidavits charging nine cases of police brutality towards Negroes picked up for various reasons including suspicion, traffic charges, and peace disturbances.

Houston, Texas

Judge Russel, who says he has

Information "Reliable"

been reliably informed of over 20 cases of police brutality in the past year, has announced that he will order the September grand jury to investigate the "horrible situation" involving allegations of physical injury suh as broken noses and broken eardrums from police mistreatment.

Statements on the nine instances of brutality [illegible] Negroes, as well as the case of Edward Melendes, a white writer, who died under mysterious circumstances, in the holdover at police headquarters, July 27, were turned over to Judge Russell by the St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee and the NAACP.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

POLICE VICTIM WHO LOST EYE DRAWS $12 FINE

Att'y Walden In Plea For Fair Ruling

Nov. 14, 1942

Roy Drayton, who lost an eye following a police beating in City Jail, Friday, was fined $12 on a drunk and disorderly conduct charge he denied and given a six-month probationary sentence for resisting an officer and fighting in jail.

City Recorder W. D. Callaway alluded the "light" fine and sentence to the fact that Drayton had lost his eye, having taken the entire testimony of arresting officers and a man whom Drayton had called police to arrest because of a reported disturbance of peace and threats in Drayton's 38 Boulevard, N. E., home.

Radio Patrolmen Nash and Beatty testified that they answered a call to the Boulevard address and found Drayton and Porter Hill engaged in a tussle. They said both were drunk and they took them down to headquarters on the charge.

DRAYTON TESTIFIES

Drayton testified that on Friday night, October 23, he and his wife decided to walk up the street from their home for the purpose of getting sandwiches. On the way they met Porter Hill, who, drinking heavily, began to make unbecoming statements, saying to Mrs. Willie Mae Drayton that she was too good to her husband, Drayton said. Drayton testified that he pushed the man away and Porter threatened to go home and get his gun and shoot him. Porter did go away and returned with an iron pipe, and started cursing and threatening Drayton's wife and other women in the house, Drayton said. When the policemen who had been summoned by Drayton's wife came to the scene they found him holding Hill with the iron pipe, according to testimony. Drayton said he submitted to the arrest without resistance and was on the elevator inside City Jail when a 200-pound officer started beating his head against the iron bars when he heard some one curse and interpreted it as being Drayton.

Thrown inside the "bull pen" Drayton said he commented that he had been put in jail on a "hummer." The big officer then came over and had two colored prisoners drag him out and stomped, kicked and blackjacked Drayton until he was almost senseless, the victim testified. Treated at Grady Hospital, Drayton's left eye was removed, his face bandaged and he was kept there for six days and then returned to jail and put in solitary confinement, it was stated.

Officer W. L. Owens, the large officer described by Drayton as his assailant in city jail, testified that Drayton was highly drunk and disorderly and that he kept shouting that he wasn't going to abide by white police rule and that a "n - - - - r day is coming." He said he had to handle unruly drunks, white and colored, roughly or be hurt himself. Judge Callaway "admitted" with Officer Owens that "drunk prisoners" do get mighty rough.

Porter Hill, the other man arrested as "drunk and disorderly," along with Drayton, and whom the latter said was the cause of all the trouble, was given a probationary sentence last Saturday at the time when Drayton's cases wre rechecked to this week. He testified that everything Drayton, Drayton's wife and other witnesses said at the trial was untrue.

In an argument made brief after his comment to Judge Callaway that the case was so outrageous that he feared he would say "too much" during an argument, Attorney A. T. Walden pleaded with the Recorder to be fair in his ruling. At first Judge Callaway said the fine would be $12 in both cases, then at the pleading of Attorney Walden said he would reduce one of the fines to $5 and later removed the fine altogether, substituting the six-month probationary sentence. He would not reduce or do away with the drunk and disorderly fine, however.

Defense Counsel Walden said he hoped to start damage action against Officer Owens in Drayton's loss of his eye. He was informed later that Owens is to leave for service in the Navy, probably today. In that case, damage action may be held up.

15 - 1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

West Nashville Man Is Beaten Up By Local Cop

SEP 18 1942

SEP 18 1942

Edward Bradley, Assaulted Friday Night, Was Innocent Of Any Crime, Witnesses State

15

Police terrorism, such as prevails in Memphis, and which it is predicted will be the rule in Nashville if the local, political clique aligned with the Memphis machine grabs control of Nashville, was carried out with a vengeance on Friday night of last week, on a well known, industrious working man of West Nashville, who got beaten up for no cause whatever, according to the story given to the Nashville Globe this week, by creditable witnesses to the affair.

The victim of the beating was Edward Bradley, for twenty-five years a worker at the Davidson County Chemical Company and a member of the First Baptist church, West Nashville, since childhood. Bradley lives at 4013 Indiana avenue.

SEP 18 1942

The statement given to the Globe advises that Bradley was in the West Nashville cafeteria, located at 516 40th avenue, north about 11:15 Friday night when two policemen entered the place. Bradley was looking on at a girl who was playing a pinball machine, and it is reported one of the policemen walked up to him and began slugging Bradley with his fists, knocking on his hat. After recovering his hat, Bradley is reported to have hurriedly left the place and started for his home. One of the policemen followed him, the report states, and began beating him with a blackjack, inflicting such painful injuries as to require hospital treatment.

After Bradley got to his home, his wife, Mrs. Johnnie May Bradley, called up police headquarters, the report states, asking for an inspector to come and investigate. Some person at headquarters is reported to have stated that he would send the police back to "finish the job" and very shortly, it is stated, both of the officers who were at the cafe appeared at Bradley's home. They are reported, however, to have been prevented from going into Bradley's bedroom, Mrs. Bradley refusing to give them permission to do so, for fear they would attack her husband again.

SEP 18 1942

Not content with the rebuff given by police headquarters when the same policemen who were accused of beating up her husband were sent to "investigate," Mrs. Bradley later visited an attorney and he advised her to take the complaint to Police Chief John Griffin. Chief Griffin, it is stated, sent an inspector to the cafeteria where the officer had beaten up Bradley, and the inspector, it is stated, was able to get the testimony of some fifteen witnesses who saw the affair, all of whom, it is stated, told how it happened, contending that Bradley was doing nothing to cause the officer to assault him.

It is not known what the police inspector intends to do with the evidence he secured. It is reported however, that efforts have been made to reach Mayor Thomas L. Cummings and request him to have the policemen who beat up Bradley cited before the Civil Service Board.

SEP 18 1942

Inquiry at the Mayor's office disclosed that he was out of the city when an effort was made to see him. The Mayor's secretary, however, says he took down the statement made about the affair and would turn it over to the Mayor when he returns. The mayor's secretary said that those reporting the affair "could not give the name of the policemen" but he would not concede that the fact the man beaten up could not "name" the attacking policeman" would keep the affair from being properly presented to the Civil Service Board.

It appeared that the disposition of the affair rests with Police Chief John Griffin and Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, either of whom, it is believed, could take the report on the affair as made by the police inspector and "make a case" for the Civil Service Board.

Police Brutality
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

New Orleans Cop Who Slew Negro, Freed

12-5-42

NEW ORLEANS—A customary whitewashing was dealt here in the criminal district court of Judge Platt last week when an all-white southern jury deliberated only fifteen minutes to acquit David Marks, New Orleans 'Negro murdering cop who shot and killed Clarence Joseph Thompson, 36, early on the morning of Aug. 17 of last year.

Witnesses testified that Marks had shot Thompson while he had his hands in the air after the cop had come from his dwelling suspecting a burglary.

Marks was indicted by the grand jury on April 1, 1942, after he previously had been exonerated by the district attorney's office. He was suspended following the indictment. During his seventeen years as a policeman he has beaten, shot and killed several Negroes.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Alabama Cops Beat And Kick Woman

DEC 25 1942

Fairfield, Ala.—Miss Mildred McAdory, 27-year-old youth leader, was beaten, held in jail over night and fined $10 here recently because she would not tell who moved a jim-crow sign on a local bus.

Miss McAdory, whose home is in Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and a staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Conference. She had spent the day here arranging a tin-can-collection drive for the center.

Space Cut Down

According to Miss McAdory, the movable board sign had been placed in a position behind the permanent line separating the colored and white sections of the bus, thereby preventing several colored passengers from occupying seats normally available.

Someone removed the board sign, she said, and placed it on a seat which was later taken by two men, one of whom placed the sign on the floor. They refused to move at the driver's order, reminding him that they were already behind the permanent line of separation.

Four Arrested

The driver then summoned a policeman, who ordered the two men in the disputed seat, Miss McAdory, who was in the seat beside her, into a squad car.

When she insisted that she knew nothing about the sign shifting, Miss McAdory said, the policeman allowed her to remain on the bus but changed his mind and arrested her at the driver's insistence when she told the latter that she planned to report his rude treatment of innocent passengers.

DEC 25 1942

Kicked by Officer

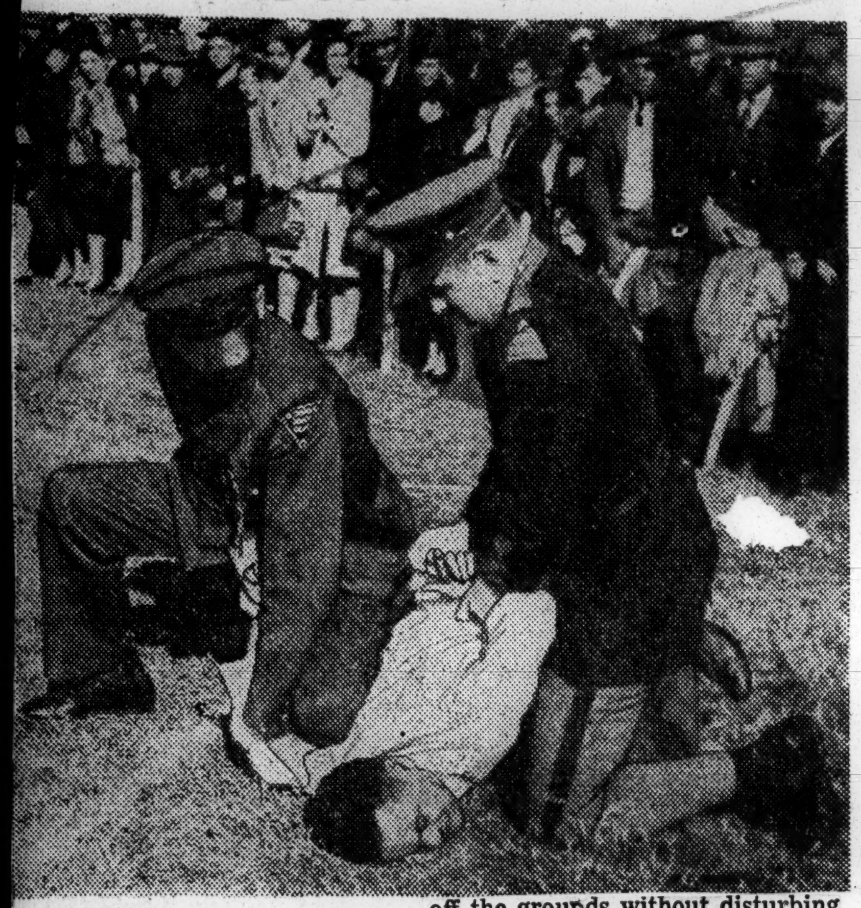
The officer, whose name was given as Dean, allegedly kicked Miss McAdory as she entered the squad car and again at the police station, where he also slapped her and hit her with his fist and with a blackjack.

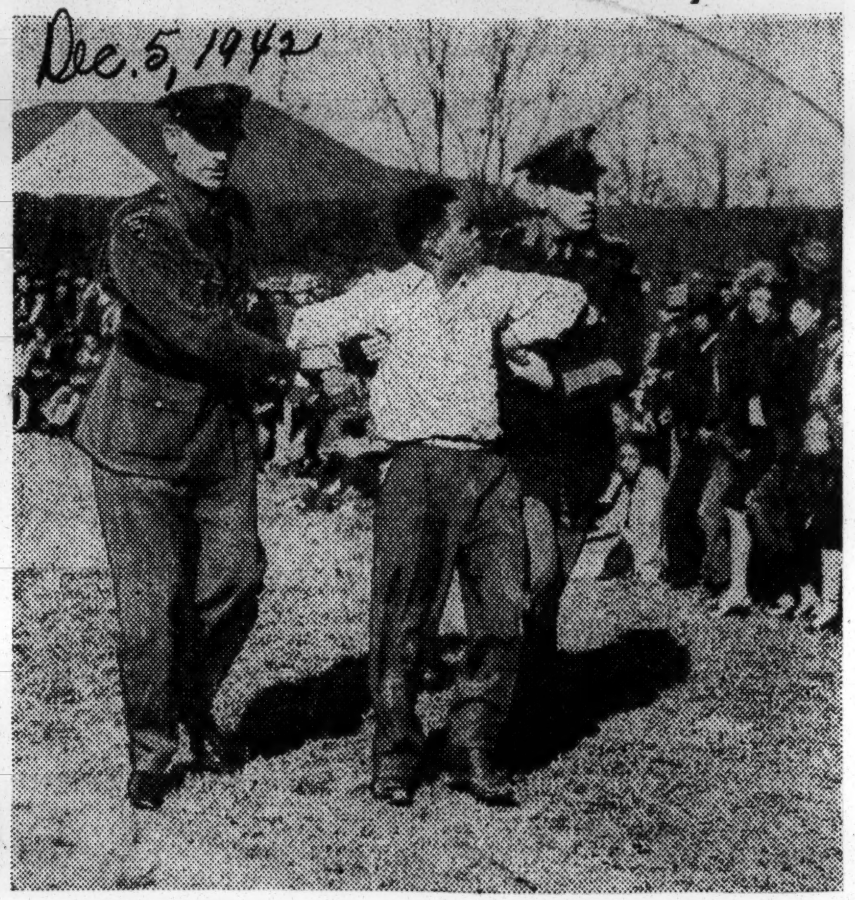
She was not permitted to call friends or a lawyer, she said, and after spending the night in a roach-infested cell was fined on a charge of interfering with an officer, supported by allegedly false testimony from the officer and the driver.

Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

A Good Lesson for Hitler in Police Brutality

Dec. 5, 1942





The biggest show at the Morgan-Virginia State game at Petersburg, Va., on Thanksgiving Day was put on by these Virginia State police, who are expert in the Hitler method of police brutality. Before thousands of on-lookers they arrested this spectator for fighting. In picture No. 1 they twisted his arms. When he protested, he was slapped in the face, thrown to the ground. Photo No. 2, his arms twisted further, police stuck their knees in his ribs and in general gave him a good going over for the benefit of the crowd.

Spectators wrung their hands. The crowd menaced the police, and what the South calls a "race riot" was imminent.

Handcuffs were put on this spectator and he was hustled off the grounds.

The man was drunk and there was no need for any brutality at all. All the police at this game were white—white county police, white State police and white military police. Here is another argument for colored cops. Colored policemen would have put the man off the grounds without disturbing the spectators or putting on a show on the football field where thousands of persons could witness what was going on.

Spectators are to be commended for their restraint in not interrupting the game to chuck these policemen out of the stadium.

15-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Young Girl Youth Leader Beaten And Kicked by Alabama Cops

DEC 19 1942

FAIRFIELD, Ala. — For the "crome" of refusing to tell an irate bus driver which one of the Negro passengers had removed the "Colored - White" board-standard of jim-crow in Southern transportation—27-year-old Mildred McAdory was arrested, brutally beaten and held in jail over night incommunicado.

Miss McAdory, a native of Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. She had spent the day in Fairfield making preparations for a "Tin-can collection," a project undertaken by the Fairfield Negro Youth as a part of the Victory Scrap Drive.

DEC 19 1942

Recounting her experience, a story of brutality and violence against Negroes on the part of bus operators and police, Miss McAdory said:

. . . . . "Across the top of this bus there was a black line indicating 'white' in front, 'colored' behind. However, the driver placed another jim-crow board behind this seat in the colored section. Originally there was no screen on these buses. I sat behind the board. A Negro couple sat in front of the board. The driver turned around and said to them, 'You'll have to get behand that board.' (There were several empty seats in the white section and no seats in the colored section.) The couple asked for their fare back. 'I can't give you your fare back,' the driver answered. They got off the bus.

"Some person moved the board and placed it on the seat, and two men sat in the seat on the board. Later one of the men put the board on the floor. The driver came back to the man and said, 'You'll have to get behind that board.' One man answered, 'There's the line up there.' The driver then got off the bus and called the police, who arrived in a few minutes. The policeman came back to the colored section and asked what was wrong. The driver said some one had moved the board. 'The company told me to keep 'em behind it, them's my orders, keep 'em behind it.'

"The policeman shouted at the two men, 'Get up from there.' The men moved, 'Who moved the board?' he asked the driver. The driver said, 'It's between these four',' pointing to the two men who sat in the seat and the man seated beside me. We two were behind the board.

DEC 19 19

"The policeman said, 'Get out there and get in that car." We all started. I asked, 'What am I charged with?' He asked, 'Don't you know anything about it?' I answered, 'No.' 'Well, come back here and sit down before I slap you down,' he said. I replied, 'You have no reason to do that.' He answered, 'I'll knock hell out of you with the board.' I sat down. He got another man who was standing and they went on to the police car. A Negro man said, 'Let's get off the bus.' I said, 'Yes, let's do.' The driver said, 'Yes, get on off.' I answered, 'I'm going to report you to the company for being rude to passengers, calling the police on innocent people and having them threatened.' 'Call em,' he said, 'That won't do you no good.' When I got off the bus, he was standing outside the bus and called to the policeman, 'Hey, take her on too.' The policeman said, 'Come on girl. Get in that car.' When I stepped on the running board, he kicked me. I sat down without a word.

"When we got to the jail, he said, 'Get outta that car, you 'boys' take off your hats. Inside the men were questioned. The men said they did not know who moved the board. One of the men said he took it out of the seat and put in on the floor. Then the policeman, an Officer Dean, asked me, 'What do you know about it, girl?' I answered, 'I don't know anything about it.' 'She's a Goddam liar, put her damn a— in jail. Get on over there.' The desk sergeant took my bag and packages. When I turned my back, the policeman named Dean kicked me, when I turned he slapped my face and struck me on the shoulder with his fist. He then reached for his gun, for an instant he seemed to come out of his madness, then pulled his blackjack and struck me on my hip with it. I shouted, 'what is wrong with you?' Only then did he come to himself and asked me in a dazed weak voice, 'What's wrong with you? Get on up them stairs.'

"I was locked in a cell with five other girls. In my purse they found my name on some cards and papers. The man came upstairs and called, 'Mildred, how old are you?' 'Twenty-seven,' I answered. 'Will you call a number for me?' I asked. 'Not now,' he said, 'I will when I finish.' He never came back. I was later told my bond would be arranged for and that I'd be out in a short while. No one came near the cell after that.

"Then I turned my attention to the cell. The floor was crawling with roaches, literally thousands of them. One mattress was as hard and dirty as the floor I read Sunday's funnies and everything in the magazine section about three times. At nine o'clock, the lights were turned out I climebd upon one of the bunks in hopes that the roaches would not come up there and sat with my back to the wall

. . . "At 8:30 a.m., the warden came for those who had not had a trial. We all went down. Some one had called Attorney Shores for me.

DEC 19 1942

'On the witness stand the policeman and bus driver gave a made-up testimony. I was charged with interfering with an officer. One of the other men was charged with moving the board. The bus driver testified under oath that I said, 'Where I came from they didn't treat Negroes this way, and that I was tired of it.' How he lied! I was born and reared in Birmingham, Alabama, and have only been out of Birmingham on short vacations. I was fined ten dollars

DEC 19 1942

"This thing that happened to me is a symbol of what can happen to any Negro; to you, your wife, sister, mother or daughter. The buses over a period of time have been a sore spot to all Negro citizens. With transportation getting worse, these things will happen more often unless we stop them now. I am carrying the case of the brutal treatment by the arresting o cer to the civil service board.

"If the people will use this cident to correct the situati the hardship and misery I s fered will be avenged. Let unite now in a mass effort to e the intolerable treatment w have been the victims of c street cars and busses and at t hands of the police."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

TEXAS MAN SEVERELY BEATEN BY POLICE IN TRAFFIC ARREST; IS FORCED TO FIGHT ANOTHER MAN

Pullman Porter Forced to Attack Another Negro by Officers in Police Station; Offense Was Minor

FEB 7 - 1942

HOUSTON, Texas.—The Negro population of Houston was shocked early this week when A. K. Butler, well known citizen here and dining car service employee, appeared on the streets with his face and head swollen almost beyond recognition, charging the police had beaten him.

FEB 7 - 1942

Butler said that he was arrested by a Houston police patrolman early Monday morning at Polk and Dowling Streets, when he failed to stop on a blinking red light signal.

After questioning him, taking his license number and when he gave his name as A. K. Butler, he said the officer apparently became angered and told him his name should be more; that "niggers do not have initials."

Butler charged the officer beat him with a billet, knocked and kicked him and then shortly called another officer, asking that he come to assist him with a drunkard. Butler said the officers threatened to take him to bayou and kill him when they were enroute to the police station.

FEB 7 1942

The most shocking part of Butler's statements were where he related how the officers stopped the elevator between two floors and forced him to jump on James Scull, young Negro on the same elevator; that when he hesitated to fight the boy, one of the officers remarked, "You don't want to hit that nigger. You better hit him. If you don't, I'll knock your g— d— head off;"

Butler said when he finished his fight with the strange lad, the arresting officer then took him to the night clerk and had him booked for running a red flash light and driving while intoxicated. He was released on a $400 bail.

The Butler case, as well as other incidents of increasing police brutality toward Negro citizens in this city has caused Negro leadership much concern and to petition Police Chief Ray Ashworth to stop such treatment.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

POLICEMEN CLEARED OF BRUTALITY CHARGE

FEB 21 1942

'Unfounded,' Seabrook Says Of Negro's Accusations

WOMAN EXHIBITS WOUNDS

Cook Tells Court That Officers Blackjacked Her 'Unmercifully' — Kinkle Fines Her Total Of $22

Accusations by Bessie Isom, 32, negro cook, that Officers Slaughter and Lawrence beat her "unmercifully" with blackjacks when they arrested her Thursday in the rear of 1454 Washington, were declared "unfounded" by Chief Seabrook yesterday after an investigation at request of the negro's employer, John S. Bronson, head of the Priority Division of the War Production Board office here.

Chief Seabrook said his investigation showed that the officers were not guilty of any brutality, that they "did only what they should have done."

Fined $20 In Court

In City Court yesterday Judge Kinkle fined Bessie Isom a total of $22 on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest after hearing conflicting versions of an encounter which began when the negro took exception to the officers' treatment of her 15-year-old son, Sylvester, who they were questioning about a bicycle.

The negro testified that the officers beat her because she asked them why they were whipping her boy, whom they had arrested for investigation. She said Officer Lawrence grabbed her when she tried to telephone Mr. Bronson, struck her on the neck and then hit her several times on the head with a blackjack. She said Officer Slaughter came into the house after that and that both officers struck her. Sher charged she was beaten again at Barksdale Station. She denied resisting arrest. Three negro witnesses said they saw the officers attack her.

FEB 21

The negro exhibited a badly bruised eyes and a head wound. She was treated at John Gaston Hosiptal after her arrest.

Officer Slaughter admitted he struck her with his fist, but said he did so after she had attacked Officer Lawrence. He said no blackjack was used. He said the negro struck her head against a stove in her house.

Denies Mistreatment

Officer Lawrence denied mistreatment. He said they were questioning the boy about a bicycle he was dismantling when Bessie Isom ran out to the car.

He said that he told her she was under arrest when she kept interfering, and that she ran back into the house, saying she was going to call the police commissioner and ge their jobs. He said she attacked him when he went in after her and that he called Officer Slaughter for help.

FEB 21 1942

The boy was released yesterday, after investigation apparently showed the bicycle was not stolen.

Judge Kinkle told her that "there is no doubt in my mind that your son was a bicycle thief and that you had it coming to you for interfering with the officers who put yoour son under arrest."

Mr. Bronson said he did not know the facts of the case, but that he thought the investigated warranted, from the story the negro employe told.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

W. D. LYONS CASE SET FOR TRIAL MARCH 4 IN APPEAL COURT

FEB 14 1942

Stanley Belden Arrives From California and Thurgood Marshall Coming From New York

SENSATIONAL TORTURE TESTIMONY TO BE RETOLD

FEB 14 1942

FEB 14 1942

Presiding Judge Bert D. Barefoot, Criminal Court of Appeals, Friday informed Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, N. A. A. C. P., that the case of W. D. Lyons vs. State of Oklahoma had been set down for oral argument in his court March 4.

Lyons, Negro boy is charged with murder, and comdemned to life imprisonment, following conviction in Choctaw County, has been in the state penitentiary for more than one year awaiting the March hearing on appeal. The case is being handled by Stanley Belden, formerly of Cushing, Okla. and Thurgood Marshall, New York, representing the N. A. A. C. P. Belden arrived from Fresno, California this week.

New Year's eve 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rogers, a farm couple living near Fort Towson, were discovered shot and burned in their cabin home. The flimsey structure was burned to the ground.

A white man, named Houston Lambert was arrested shortly after the commission of the crime and later signed a written confession. Lambert was arrested following a statement made to officers by an aged relative, Mrs. Pruda May Wortz, who said that on the night of the murder Lambert returned home with the hair singed on his head and blood on his clothing. The witness said Lambert was also burned on his arm. She said one shoe was off and shirt was torn.

During the course of the testimony taken regarding Lambert it developed that a convict from one of the road-gangs working in the neigborhood was with Lambert that night.

FEB 14 1942

Shortly following the state investigators entered the case from Oklahoma City. Lambert was released, despite his confession, and that the confession later obtained Lambert were placed in Lyons lap that same day at the state penitentiary was secured through duress. Lyons stoutly and without wavering declared on the stand that he was beaten clubbed at both places. It proven that while in the jail Hugo, bones alleged to be of the murdered Mr.

W. D. LYONS

a Negro named Van Bissel arrested. Bissell was later released and W. D. Lyons was jailed charged with the crime.

It is charged by attorneys defending Lyons that he was clubbed and inhumanly treated for many hours by state investigators and highway patrolmen until a confession was extorted, and Judge Childers, in whose court the trial was held throughout one confession when testimony introduced was so conclusive that force and violence had been used upon the defendant.

FEB 14 1942

Judge Childers, however, held that the defendant did not prove

real murders of the Mr. and Rogers had not been apprehended. Even the father of the Slain Mrs. Rogers, loaned his assistance to Lyons, and has since the trial become the president of the Fort Towson Branch of the N. A. C. P., the only white man in Oklahoma to hold a similar position in the N. A. A. C. P.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Police Carelessness

FEB 2 1 1942

Far too frequently of late reports have come into the office of the Amsterdam Star-News of rough treatment of innocent persons by the police. There was no justifiable excuse, for instance, for the apparent manhandling by them of the newsboy who was trying to sell his papers in the subway. We realize that firmness is necessary always even in the handling of the youth of today. Brutality is necessary never and cannot be condoned. The police should get tough and stay tough against the vulgar toughs upon New York streets and the vicious criminals of the underworld. But in this tense situation in the world and especially in Harlem, discretion and calm judgment are absolute essentials upon the part of the police.

Either the police in this district are too largely rookies or officers who have been sent to Harlem for discipline for violation of police regulations elsewhere. We have a justified appreciation of the top commands of Harlem precincts. They must be given the proper tools to work with. Attention, Commissioner Valentine.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 2, 1942

Negro Group Protests

Police Treatment of 15-Year-Old Evokes a Statement

To the Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

During the last few months, the city of Chattanooga has witnessed a form of brutality which has not been known here for more than a quarter of a century. Not only has this become common on our street cars and busses, but is being practiced by some policemen who are supposed to protect our citizens.

We believe it is high time that the thinking public of our city make a vigorous protest against the alarming disregard for law and order. We mention one instance here of such form of brutaliay. During the past week according to press releases and investigation, one Jessie Hunter, fifteen-year-old Negro boy, was seyerely beaten by Police Officer Seitz who allegedly dragged him from the street into a poolroom. As a reward for his brutal kicking and beating of this defenseless child, he (the officer) was given a cigar by one of the occupants of this poolroom, with the assertion "You have done a good job." We, the local branch of the National Association for the Advoncement of Colored People, seriously protest against these acts of brutality, and hereby call upon the public-spirited citizens, and those in authority who have heretofore enjoyed such fine relationship between the races, to help put an end to such acts of violence in our city.

DR. P. A. STEPHENS, President.
L. D. COLLINS, Chairman.
Chattanooga Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Black Jack Blow Blinds Man In Jail

Brutal Prison Guard Blamed In Assault

MAR 7 - 1942

RALEIGH, N. C.—The inhuman treatment often accorded Negro convicts serving sentences in southern prisons is graphically described in the following story of "Fats" Veasley, a former convict who lost his eyesight as the result of a blow on the head administered by a Raleigh prison guard.

"Fats" Veasley is doomed to be totally blind for the rest of his life—just because a prison guard lost his temper, the story which is given to the public by a white newspaper man relates, wielded a ruthless blackjack and threw "Fats" unconscious in solitary confinement for 72 hours without medical treatment.

Continuing, the story gives the following pathetic portrayal of this man's present plight:

"Now, Fats is a helpless burden on the community, unable to make a living for himself—and as a consequence, lives in a filthy hovel where he eats and sleeps as best he can off a $12-a-month allowance from the State of North Carolina.

MAR 7 1942

"Late in January, 1941, Fats was hailed into Raleigh's City Court on a charge of vagrancy. Judge Paul C. West sentenced him to 30 days on the roads, and Fats was sent to the prison camp at Goldsboro.

"Samuel Veasley always was a Negro boy who appeared very boisterous at times, but there isn't a court record to show a bad background for him. Fats doesn't claim to have been a model fellow.

HE WONDERS WHY

But, now at 22, he wonders why he had to lose his sight—at least, lose it the way he did.

At the Goldsboro camp, Fats was shoveling some dirt along with the other prisoners. A fellow right behind him kept "picking at" Fats, throwing shovel fulls of dirt on him. Finally, Fats called a guard.

"How about making him stop throwing dirt. Fats lost his temper, used a profane term, and repeated his assertion that the man was throwing dirt on him.

"The guard was Captain J. R. Hooks, then superintendent of the prison camp. Hooks also lost his temper, hit Fats with a blackjack, and ordered him to solitary confinement for 72 hours, without wondering about whether he had injured the Negro.

"Immediately, Fats eyesight was impaired, not totally at first. Day by day, it became worse, until, finally, he was brought back to Raleigh for treatment—treatment which helped him none.

RECEIVED FREEDOM

"Fats was freed shortly after that, and, with his eyes getting worse by the day, he found it hard to get a job. As a last resort, he got a job shelling peas at the City Market here. Welfare officers heard of that, had Fats picked up for investigation.

"But there was no place to keep Fats. So, he was locked in the Wake County jail for "a couple of days until a place can be found for him." Fats stayed a little longer than that—40 days longer, to be exact.

MAR 7 - 1942

WENT BLIND

"During that time he went blind—and he's never seen since.

But, now that Fats is blind, the State of North Carolina has lost interest in him. Now, he lives alone in his filthy little room. He gets the 12 bucks a month from the State; the State Blind Commission furnishes him with leather to make belts which sell for a dollar each. Fats makes 50 cents apiece on them. At best he makes $16 a month.

"But, even priorities because of the war haye hit Fats. His leather supply has been cut off, and he is forced to make out on the $12 alone. At least, he hasn't made any belts for about a month now.

NO ONE-MAN STORY

"This is not just a story from one man. Attending physicians have sworn to it, W. R. Johnson of the State Welfare Department has checked upon every angle, and he is ready to defy anybody to disprove it.

MAR 7 - 1942

"One thing, however, has been changed, 'Captain Hooks is not in charge of the Goldsboro camp now — he's been promoted, and now has a "traveling" job with the State Prison Department. He works out of Raleigh.'

"But Fats doesn't travel. He continues to live in the filthy little room, and to wonder why he is blind. He might ask Mr. Hooks."

Weekly Review

POLICE BRUTALITY

Birmingham, Ala.

MAR 13 1942

Bessemer, Ala.—If the action of members in local unions affiliated with the International Union, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, will determine the issue, the Dies Committee might just as well fold up. During the past two weeks, nearly all of the 15 odd local unions in the Bessemer area have gone on record opposing any further funds for the Dies Committee, and have wired Congressman Patrick accordingly. At its last session, the Red Ore Council unanimously voted to notify Congress that CIO ore miners want no more laborbaiting out of the Texas poll-tax congressman, Martin Dies. This action followed notice that the international executive board, meeting in Denver, had taken similar action.

At its last regular session, the Red Ore Council, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, meeting in Bessemer, went on record condemning the recent case of Bessemer police brutality against a Negro army draftee, a member of Raimund Local No. 121. The motion which was passed unanimously, called for an immediate investigation, and action against the officer responsible.

MAR 1 3 1942

The Council's position followed action in several of the red ore locals condemning the Hitler-like brutality of the policeman who made a vicious attack upon the Negro draftee in the Bessemer City Hall with a pick handle. Alton Lawrence, international representative, earlier in the week, had wired

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Acts Against Brutality In Bridgetown, N. J.

MAR 1 0 1942

BRIDGETON, N. J. —(SNS) — Investigation and possible prosecution of patrolman Otis Husted, charged with the fatal shooting of 23-year-old Hilton Lewis of Atlantic City, will be undertaken by the Jersey state conference of NAACP branches, according to Dr. D. W. Anthony, president of the state conference, who has appointed Attorneys William A. Dart of Atlantic City and Robert Queen of Trenton to complete investigation.

Early in February, nearly 500 indignant Negro citizens of this community jammed city council chambers to demand the dismissal of Husted. Commissioner of Public Safety Mervin Beach told the delegation that Husted was not suspended because "my investigation does not warrant laying him off." He said the matter had been turned over to Prosecutor Thomas G. Tuso. Tuso said the case will be referred to the grand jury in April for indictment.

MAR 1 0 1942

Lewis was shot on the night of January 29, according to reports, after he was supposed to have evaded arrest by Husted who accosted him while he was sitting in a car. Husted shot him twice, once in the leg, and once in the thigh. But the coroner ascribed his death to "shock." The leg wounds were negligible.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Birmingham Youth Leade Beaten By Alabama Poli

FEB 1 9 1942

FAIRFIELD, Ala., Dec. 17—Because she did not tell an irate bus driver which colored passenger removed a jim-crow sign, Miss Mildred McAdory, 27, was brutally beaten, arrest, held overnight incommunicado, and, on her own statement, was later fined $10.

A native of Birmingham, the young woman is director of Fairfield Youth Center and is a staff member of the Southern Youth Congress.

15-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Alleged 'Mugger' Freed On Bail; Arrests Cop...

DEC 19 1942

By NELL DODSON

Unexpected drama marked the end of the Felony Court trial Tuesday of James McCullom, 22-year-old alleged "mugger" of Detective Thomas Coleman, white, when shortly before the boy was released under $1,000 bail pending trial by Grand Jury, he walked the length of the courtroom to where Coleman was sitting, placed a hand on his shoulder and announced quietly: *"I hereby arrest you for felonious assault."*

McCullom's action, as far as can be determined, is the first of its kind ever to take place in an American court, and raised a technicality that judge, prosecuting attorney, and McCullom's lawyers, Harrison Jackson and Sarah Pelham Speakes, disagreed upon before finally deciding to hold in abeyance to check its legality—the question of whether or not a person in police custody can exercise the right of an ordinary civilian to arrest. McCullom, acting on advice of counsel, had crossed the courtroom and tapped a startled Coleman on the shoulder before anyone present realized what had happened.

The $1,000 bail is comparatively low for a "mugging" charge, and may indicate that presiding Judge Ramsgate in agreeing to it, did not consider the prosecution's evidence against the youth as airtight. The case, in which McCullom is alleged to have attempted to rob Coleman of $95 on the night of November 16, and was shot during a scuffle with the detective, is being handled without legal fees, by attorneys Jackson and Speakes, both of whom had frequent verbal clashes with the prosecution.

COUNSEL CAUTIONED

At one interval, Judge Ramsgate cautioned the peppry and attractive Mrs. Speakes on her court behavior, which the magistrate termed "over-enthusiastic." Mrs. Speakes retorted: "I'm not over-enthusiastic. I'm indignant!" Other fireworks occurred when prosecuting attorney Seriano, during an examination of Sydenham hospital records on the admission of Coleman the night of the "crime," charged Jackson with inferring the District Attorney's office had tampered in some way with the records.

DEC 19 1942

Coleman testified McCullom, with two other men, attempted to rob him as he was headed towards the 125th st station of the Eighth avenue subway, and that some "unknown" person hit him on the head with a blunt instrument, making it necessary for him to be confined to Sydenham for a period of time. McCullom, a tall-clean-cut looking youth, did not take the witness stand, but has stated in an affidavit that Coleman, apparently intoxicated, tried to arrest him without cause.

DEC 19 1942

'UNKNOWN FACTOR'

The "unknown" factor bobbed up frequently during the trial. Coleman, on the stand, said that two other men were with McCullom, but the mysterious "two" were never satisfactorily accounted for during the entire hearing. Patrolman Clements, the arresting officer, testified that when his attention was attracted by shots, he was accompanied by another officer, but his companion made no attempt to pursue the two men whom Clements stated fled from the scene. Instead, Clements testified, the other policeman "went to a telephone and called for assistance." At no time did any witness, either for the prosecution or defense, testify that McCullom tried to run or escape. His wounds were not serious enough to keep him from such an attempt, because according to Clement's own testimony, McCullom walked to Sydenham hospital.

Cyril Thompson, Negro restaurant worker, 326 St. Nicholas ave, a witness for the prosecution, stated three policemen "came running from 125th st" but that the only other man present at the scene besides McCullom and Coleman, was merely "standing still and watching." Later testimony brought out the fact that this must have been Theodore Bradshur, parking lot attendant, who had watched the scuffle between the two men from over the lot fence, and who went around the fence for a better view.

Bradshur, an ace witness for the defense, stated definitely that he saw no one at the scene but McCullom and Coleman. Gloria Samuels, 303 West 122 st, clerical defense worker and staudent at Rhodes Secretarial school, another convincing witness for McCullom testified she saw McCullom and Coleman scuffling, and also saw "another man standing by the parking lot fence." (Bradshur.) Both Miss Samuels and Bradshur, under examination left the inference that Coleman was intoxicated, but Sydenham hospital records, which had been subpoened at Jackson's request, did not show traces of alcoholism, and the admitting physician denied the detective was under the influence of liquor. His original admission record and one of the x-ray photographs of Coleman's wound were not with the records displayed in court.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

LEADER OF YOUTH ACCUSE POLICE OF JAILING AND SLUGGING HER.

DEC 26 1942

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—For the "crime" of refusing to tell an irate bus driver which one of the Negro passengers had removed the "Colored-White" board-standard of jim-crow in Southern transportation—27-year-old Mildred McAdory was arrested, brutally beaten and held in jail over night incommunicado.

Miss McAdory, a native of Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. She had spent the day in Fairfield making preparations for a "Tin-can collection," a project undertaken by the Fairfield Negro youth as a part of the Victory Scrap Drive.

Recounting her experience, a story of brutality and violence against Negroes on the part of bus operators and police, Miss McAdory said:

DEC 26 1942

"Across the top of this bus there was a black line indicating 'white' in front, 'colored' behind. However, the driver had placed another jim-crow board behind this seat in the colored section. Originally there was no screen in these buses. I sat behind the board. A Negro couple sat in front of the board. The driver turned around and said to them, 'You'll have to get behind that board.' (There were several empty seats in the white section and no seats in the colored section). The couple asked for their fare back. 'I can't give you your fare back,' the driver answered. They got off the bus.

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"Some person moved the board and placed it on the seat, and two men sat in the seat on the board, Later one of the men put the board on the floor. The driver came back to the man and said, "You'll have to get behind that board.' One man answered, 'There's the line up there.' The driver then got off the bus and called the police who arrived in a few minutes. The policeman came back to the colored section and asked what was wrong. The driver said someone had moved the board. 'The company told me to keep 'em behind it, them's my orders, keep 'em behind it.'

"The policeman shouted at the two men 'Get up from there.' The men moved. 'Who moved the board?' he asked the driver. The driver said, 'It's between these four,' pointing to the two men who sat in the seat, the man seated beside me and me. We two were behind the board.

"The policeman said, 'Get out there and get in that car." We all started. I asked, 'What am I charged with?' He asked, 'Don't you know anything about it?' I answered 'No.' 'Well come back here and sit down before I slap you down,' he said. I replied, 'You have no reason to do that. He answered, 'I'll knock hell out of you with the board.' I sat down. He got another man who was standing and they went on to the police car. A Negro man said, 'Let's get off the bus.' I said, 'Yes, let's do.' The driver said, 'Yes, get on off.' I auswered, 'I'm going to report you to the company for being rude to passengers, calling the police on innocent people and having them threatened. 'Call 'em,' he said, 'that won't do you no good.' When I got off the bus, he was standing outside the bus and called to the policeman, 'Hey, take her on too.' The policeman said, 'Come on girl. Get in that car.' When I stepped on the running board, he kicked me. I sat down without a word.

"When we got to the jail, he said, 'Get outta that car, you boys take off your hats.' Lnside the men were questioned. The men said they did not know who moved the board. One of the men said he took it out of the seat and put it on the floor. Then the policeman, an Officer Dean, asked me, 'What do you know about it, girl.' I answered, 'I don't know anything about it.' 'She's a Goddam liar, put her damn a-- in jail. Get on over there.' The desk sergeant took my bag and packages. When I turned my back, the policeman named Dean kicked me. When I turned he slapped my face an struck me on the shoulder with his fist. He then reached for his gun, for an instant seemed to come out of his madness, then pulled his blackjack and struck me on my hip with it. I shouted, 'What is wrong with you?' Only then did he come to himself and asked in a dazed, weak voice, 'What's wrong with you? Get on up them stairs.'

DEC 26 1942

"I was locked in a cell with five other girls. In my purse they found my name on some cards and papers. The man came upstairs and called, 'Mildred, how old are you?' 'Twenty-seven,' I answered. 'Will you call a number for me?' I asked. 'Not now,' he said, 'I will when I finish.' He never came back. I was later told my bond would be arranged for and that I'd be out in a short while. No one came near the cell after that.

"Then I turned my attention to the cell. The floor was crawling with roaches, literally thousands of them. One mattress was as hard and dirty as the floor. I read Sunday's funnies and everything in the magazine section about three times. At nine o'clock the lights were turned out. I climbed upon one of the bunks in hopes that the roaches would not come up there, and sat with my back to the wall.

"At 8:30 a. m. the warden came for those who had not had a trial. We all went down. Someone had called Attorney Shores for me.

"On the witness stand the policeman and bus driver gave a made-up testimony. I was charged with interfering with an officer. One of the other men was charged with moving the board. The bus driver testified under oath that I said, 'Where I come from they idn't treat Negroes this way," and that "I was tired of it.' How he lied! I was born and reared in Birmingham, Alabama, and have only been out of Birmingham on short vacations. I was fined ten dollars.

"This thing that happened to me is the symbol of what can happen to any Negro; to you, your wife, sister, mother or daughter. The buses over a period of time have been a sore spot to all Negro citizens. With transportation getting worse, these things will happen more often unless we stop them now. I am carrying the case of the brutal treatment by ths arresting officer to the civil service board.

DEC 26 1942

"If the people will use this incident to correct the situation, the hardship and misery I suffered will be avenged. Let us unite now in a mass effort to end the intolerable treatment we have been the victims of on street cars and buses and at the hands of the police."

18q(2)-1942

Protest Attack by Cops on Negro Youth

Daily Worker

By Eugene Gordon

Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine have been handed evidence charging officers of the 100th precinct station, Rockaway Beach, with actions undermining the morale of Negro citizens who want to get on with the job of destroying Hitler.

Angered men and women demand immediate action against Rockaway Beach policemen who beat a man so badly he had to be put on the operating table, and then continued beating him while the doctor took stitches in his head.

Walter Watson is a Negro. He is 21 and lives at 87-11 Boulevard Park Beach, Rockaway Beach.

START ATTACK

On Friday evening, Oct. 9, two detectives from the 100th precinct station entered Adam Wright's restaurant, 208 Beach 84th St., Rockaway Beach, shouting about alleged dancing, loud talking and other "boisterous noise" late at night.

Adam Wright protested there hadn't been any such goings on. The detectives sneered. Finally, however, they swaggered back to their car, Wright following and trying to learn who had complained. Some of Wright's customers trailed him and the police.

A crowd surrounded the police car. The detectives sat glaring for a moment, then one of them—Anthony Schirello—jumped out and, waving his arms, shouted at the bystanders to move on.

The crowd fell apart and scattered. One young fellow, however, didn't move fast enough. Schirello ordered him to get into the car.

"But I haven't done anything" Walter Watson objected.

"Get in that car!" the officer punched him and shoved him in.

At the Rockaway police station they whipped him about his head, splitting his scalp. But when he broke away and ran the several blocks to his home they didn't follow immediately.

Mrs. Jessie Moses, his landlady, and Paul Commodore, a tenant, shocked at Watson's bleeding head and face and his torn and bloody shirt, walked him to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, Beach 85th St., where he was placed on the emergency operating table.

A few minutes later four uniformed policemen and the original two detectives entered and started beating Watson on the operating table. The doctor begged the policemen to let the patient alone so he could be "fixed up."

When Watson was placed on his feet the officers told him to go with them to the station house. He pulled away, crying that they only wanted to beat him again.

They told Mrs. Moses to go along as witness. She went. She too was kicked and beaten, at the station house, when she protested at the policemen and detectives again beating the youth.

They booked him, later, in Brooklyn night court, charing "disorderly conduct" and "assault!" He was tossed into the Long Island City Jail.

Vastor Johnson, Jr., president of the Rockaway Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has written the Mayor and Commissioner Valentine that "the beating of Walter Watson has aroused widespread indignation among the people of the Rockaways," impairing their war morale, and that . . . "the officers responsible must be brought to justice and properly dealt with."

Indictments Are Returned

NOV. 20, 1942

Perhaps the most sensational Grand Jury investigation in the annals of St. Louis, which has extended over a period of months and required the discharge of one jury and impanelling of another, saw the indictment of three city detectives Tuesday night of manslaughter in the death of Edward Melendes, July 27, after alleged unmerciful blackjacking while under arrest. The prisoners are Detective Rino Minino, Walter Bauer and Edward Rung.

Judge Harry Russell stated that he was prejudice only to crime, when Atty. Sullivan, representative of the detectves accused him of being prejudiced to the detective after cancelling $5000 bonds allowed them by Acting Circuit Atty. Morris. He said he wanted the three to get bonds in his court. NOV. 20, 1942

Presentation of more than 56 other cases of police brutality was scheduled to start Thursday with the case of Benjamin Bruce, 25, 1915 Goode, whose ear drum was supposed to have been broken while he was in custody of police, being first on the docket.

The NAACP, which turned over dozens of reports of police manhandlings of persons in their custody for presentation to the grand jury, expressed praise for the courageous judge and grand jury which is standing up for justice and the welfare of the citizens whom they represent.

Argus

St. Louis, Missour:

GRAND JURY GOES AHEAD IN 'CLEANUP'

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

YOUTH LEADER JAILED, BEATEN IN ALABAMA

DEC 15 1942

FAIRFIELD, Ala. — (SNS)— For the "crime" of refusing to tell an irate bus driver which one of the Negro passengers had removed the "Colored-White" board-standard of jim-crow in Sothern transportation, 27-year-old Mildred McAdory was reported arrested, brutally beaten and held in jail over night incommunicado.

Miss McAdory, a native of Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. She had spent the day in Fairfield making preparations for youth as part of the Victory Scrap a "tin-can collection," a project undertaken by the Fairfield Negro Drive.

Recounting her experience, a story of brutality and violence against Negroes on the part of bus operators and police, Miss McAdory said:

"Across the top of this bus there was a black line indicating "white" in front, "colored" behind. However, the driver had placed another jim-crow board behind this seat in the colored section. Originially there was no screen on these buses. I sat behind the board. A Negro couple sat in front of the board. The driver turned around and said to them, 'You'll have to get behind that board." (There were several empty seats in the white section and no seats in the colored section). The couple asked for their fare back 'I can't give you your fare back', the driver answered. They got off the bus.

DEC 15 1942

BOARD MOVED

"Some person moved the board and placed it on the seat, and two men sat in the seat on the board Later one of the men put the board on the floor. The driver came back to the man said, 'You'll have to get behind that board.' One man answered, 'There's the line up there.' The driver then got off the bus and called the police who arrived in a few minutes. The policeman came back to the colored section and asked what was wrong. The driver said some one had moved the board. 'The company told me to keep 'em behind it, them's my orders, keep 'em behind it.'

"The policeman shouted at the two men 'Get up from there.' The men moved. 'Who moved the board?' he asked the driver. The driver said, 'It's between these four,' pointing to the two men who sat in the seat, the man seated beside me and me. We two were behind the board.

"The policeman said, 'Get out there and get in that car.' We all started. I asked 'What am I charged with?' He asked, 'Don't you know anything about it?' I answered, 'No.' 'Well come back here and sit down before I slap you down' he said. I replied, 'You have no reason to do that.' He answered 'I'll knock hell out of you with the board.' I sat down. He got another man who was standing and they went on to the police car. A Negro man said, 'Let's get on off.' I said 'Yes, let's do.' The driver said 'Yes, get on off.' I answered 'I am going to report you to the company for being rude to passengers, calling the police on innocent people and having them threatened.' 'Call em,' he said, "That won't do you no good.' When I got off the bus, he was standing outside the bus and called to the policeman 'Hey take her on too.' The policeman said, 'Come on girl. Get in that car' When I stepped on the running board, he kicked me. I sat down without a word.

"When we got to the jail, he said, 'Get outta that car, you 'boys' take off your hats. Inside the men were questioned. The men said they did not know who moved the board. One of the men said he took it out of the seat and put it on the floor. Then the policeman, an Officer Dean, asked me, 'What do you know about it girl.' I answered, 'I don't know anything about it.' 'She's a liar, put her in jail. Get on over there.' The desk sergeant took by bag and packages. When I turned my back, the policeman kicked me, when I turned he slapped my face and struck me on the shoulder with his fist. He then reached for his gun, for an instant seemed to come out of his madness, then pulled his blackjack and struck me on my hip with it. I shouted, 'what is wrong with you?' Only then did he come to himself and asked in a dazed weak voice, 'What's wrong with you?' Get on up them stairs.'

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15-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Officer Slugs Two Who Refuse Jim Crow Seats

SEP 25 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SEP 25 1942

OKLAHOMA CITY, (ANP)—Two colored men, who rode into Oklahoma City from San Francisco on the Santa Fe railway, said Tuesday they would file suits in federal court for damages as a result of being manhandled Monday 7:45 a. m., by a reputed officer t Texaco, Texas, who allegedly orced them to move from their eats into jim crow accommodaions.

SEP 25 1942

Those reporting the encounter were Fred Wright, assistant county probation officer here, and Bishop Bigham, Columbus, Ohio, hotel waiter.

They alleged the officer boarded the train and slugged them with a stick in ordering them into a jim crow car. The officer acted, they said, on complaint from the train conductor who had asked them to move without avail.

The two men were inter-state passers, passing through one state another, and were not subject jim crow laws existing in st ough which they passed.

he men said the conductor i ned them before they reached xaco that he had wired ahead r the sheriff who would board the train to order them out of their seats.

SEP 25 1942

When they reached Texaco, they said, a young white man armed with a hickory stick, boarded the train and started abusing them with the club. Wright exhibited a deep gash above his right eye.

They alleged the man did not appear to be the sheriff, wore no uniform or badge to identify him as such and offered no credentials although he got on th train and attacked them at the behest of the conductor.

Such an incident as they they reported is in violation of the re- An intra-state pasengers is one traveling within a given state and subject to the laws of that state.

The high court handed down its epochal decision in this matter in the case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who sued for damages after being ousted from a Pullman berth in Arkansas and forced to take a seat in the inferior jim crow coach.

Much interest is attached to the case of the two men, Wright and Bigham, because the incident they reported is first one known to have occurred since the Mitchell decision was rendered.

SEP 25 1942

Under the Mitchell decision a man coming from Chicago into Oklahoma City is legally entitled to the same seat which he is assigned in Chicago and is not bound to respect jim crow laws in states through which he passes in reaching Oklahoma City.

POLICE BRUTALITY
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. Cop Beats, Jails Woman Bus Rider

DEC 19 1942

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—Miss Mildred McAdory, 27-year-old youth leader, was beaten, held in jail over night and fined $10 here recently because she would not tell who moved a jim-crow sign on a local bus.

Miss McAdory, whose home is in Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and a staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Conference. She had spent the day here arranging a tin-can-collection drive for the center.

Space Cut Down

According to Miss McAdory, the movable board sign had been placed in a position behind the permanent line separating the colored and white sections of the bus, thereby preventing several colored passengers from occupying seats normally available.

Someone removed the board sign, she said, and placed it on a seat which was later taken by two men, one of whom placed the sign on the floor. They refused to move at the driver's order, reminding him that they were already behind the permanent line of separation.

DEC 19 19

Four Arrested

The driver then summoned a policeman, who ordered the two men in the disputed seat, Miss McAdory, who was in the seat behind them, and a man sitting beside her, into a squad car.

When she insisted that she knew nothing about the sign shifting, Miss McAdory said, the policeman allowed her to remain on the bus, but changed his mind and arrested her at the driver's insistence when she told the latter that she planned to report his rude treatment of innocent passengers.

DEC 19 1942

Kicked By Officer

The officer, whose name was given as Dean, allegedly kicked Miss McAdory as she entered the squad car and again at the police station, where he also slapped her and hit her with his fist and with a blackjack.

She was not permitted to call friends or a lawyer, she said, and after spending the night in a roach-infested cell was fined on a charge of interfering with an officer, supported by allegedly false testimony from the officer and the driver.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Draftee Is Brutally Beaten By Officers

Youth Snatched Off Bus, Beaten In Nearby Woods

OCT 11 1942

NAACP Planning To File Suits Against Attackers

OCT 11 1942

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES, JR.

An Atlantan on 14-day furlough from the Army, experienced extremely brutal treatment by south Georgia policemen at the result of crowded bus conditions, he informed the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP Saturday.

The brutality victim was Prince A. Williams, of 281 Forrest Avenue, N.E., an employe at a local insulating company.

The NAACP plans to institute damage suits against the officers involved, it was stated. Consideration of the case may come Tuesday night at the regular meeting of the Atlanta branch.

According to Williams, he left on a Greyhound Bus going to Davisboro, Ga., to see his mother before entering the Army. He experienced no trouble going down to Davisboro.

SAT TO REAR

OCT 11 1942

Tuesday, October 6, Williams said he caught the morning bus to Atlanta from Davisboro and sat on the third seat from the rear—the second short, double seat. There were seven colored and three white passengers on the bus besides Williams, he said.

Between Davisboro and Sandersville, Williams said the bus driver told him to move on the back seat. There were already five Negroes on the back seat and one Negro each on the two double seats next to the back seat and Williams asked the driver why he wanted them so crowded when there were plenty of seats. The driver told Williams he would put him off the bus if he did not move back, he said, and Williams moved one seat back with one of the Negroes on the first double (short) seat.

OCT 11 1942

SUMMONS POLICEMAN

When the bus reached Sandersville, about fifteen minutes later, Williams' seat-mate got off and left him alone on a double seat, the Atlantan states. The driver got off and summoned a city policeman, known as Officer Halloway, who told Williams to move on the back seat before he beat his brains out, he said. The officer allegedly grabbed Williams in the and slung him on the back seat. and slung him on the back seat When Williams showed Halloway his 14-day furlough paper, the officer is said to have replied that he didn't care anything about that he had a good mind to beat him to death. Williams asked the officer if he could read, and said, "If you lose your job you will know what caused it," the former stated.

The bus trip was resumed after the officer left, Williams remaining in the right corner of the back seat. About six miles out of Sandersville, near Tennille, Ga., the bus was stopped by the Sandersville officer Halloway along with High Sheriff A. W. Smith and Deputy Sheriff "Big Boy." Halloway got on the bus, caught hold of Williams and told him to get off, the account continued. Williams said he reached for his luggage but Halloway told him to get on off and he would get the box for him. When Williams asked the officer what was the trouble, the latter told him to come on out of the bus and he would find out, then told the bus driver to go on, it was stated.

THROW HIM IN CAR

OCT 11 1942

As soon as the bus had gone, two of the officers threw Williams into the back of their car with the other officer who put his feet on Williams to hold him, the Atlantan being handcuffed by one wrist. One of the officers on the front seat reached over the back of the front seat and began beating Williams with his blackjack, the blows landing on his head and the side of his face, and continued to beat him at intervals until they got to some woods off the highway back in the direction of Tennille, Williams stated.

The Atlantan said he was later told to get out of the car and when he told the officer that he could not move because the other officer was holding him with his feet, the one who had been beating him snatched him out of the car by the handcuff on one arm and put his other hand in the handcuff. Then two of the officers beat him up with blackjacks while the other stood looking on, Williams declared, stating that he thinks it was the high sheriff who looked on as the beating took place.

OCT 11 1942

BEATEN WITH LIMB

"Who put all that hell in you? It must be Mrs. Roosevelt." Williams quoted Officer Halloway as saying as he beat him. Halloway is then said to have asked Williams why he had asked him if he could read, to which Williams replied that it was because he wanted him to understand. When he said that Halloway knocked him down again, Smith put his foot on Williams' neck and Halloway got a tree limb, about three inches around, and beat him all over the back and side, the Atlantan stated. He was allowed to lie on the ground while the officers read his furlough papers. After this was completed, the officers kicked Williams into the car, one of them supposedly getting his hat, and the assault continued on the way to the jail in Sandersville where he was kicked inside, the Atlantan states.

OCT 11 1942

Williams said a doctor dressed his head Tuesday and Thursday. When the doctor entered his cell Tuesday, the high sheriff, Smith, commented: "Pretty good job, ain't it, Doc?" Williams stated. The doctor is said to have replied, "Yes, this one is all right."

Friday, October 9, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, the sheriff entered Williams' jail cell and asked him when he had to be at camp, the Atlantan stated. The reply was 7 a. m., Saturday, October 10. The sheriff asked Williams if he let him out could he get there in time, the answer being 'No, Sir." Smith then asked Williams if he let him out could he get out of town, to which the Atlantan answered, "Yes, Sir." it was stated. Williams was released.

MONEY IS MISSING

OCT 11 1942

When Williams asked about his new $5.95 hat, the sheriff said he had not seen it. At the courthouse, attaches returned Williams' pocketbook, minus $5 he had in it, the Atlantan said. His driver's license, social security card and furlough paper also were returned.

Williams said the bus agent at Sandersville had the next bus bring him to Macon, that the original bus driver had collected his ticket when they left Sandersville but that he retained the part of his return ticket from Macon to Atlanta. Williams arrived in Atlanta around 3:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

OCT 11 1942

The Atlantan disclosed that during the beating, Officer Halloway snatched him below the belt and he had elimination of blood for two days. While in jail, the sheriff refused to let him notify his wife or his draft board, or to receive any mail or message.

Williams is the husband of Mrs. Daisy Mae Williams and the father of a four year old daughter, Willie Pearl Williams.

15-1942

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

POLICE BRUTALITY OCT 23 1942

We are pleased to note the interest which Judge Harry Russell is taking in the matter of the brutal treatment enforced upon citizens who perchance fall into the custody of the law enforcement officials of St. Louis. Judge Russell's position in these cases is logical, sound and within his legal rights as a judge of the people. He reasons that it is the function of the police to arrest law violators and present to the proper court such evidence as they may have to establish the guilt or innocence of the defendent. But in no case, have the police the right to beat, bruise, slap, kick, curse, maim or manhandle anyone in their custody, whether on the street, in the patrol wagon, in a cell or in some isolated spot in a police station.

OCT 23 1942

There is no doubt but that the St. Louis police (some of them) are guilty of this practice so much so that evidently they believe they have the divine right to impose corporal punishment upon the victim to satisfy their brutal instincts and their lust for blood.

We the colored people are particularly interested in the present investigation. The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has pledged its moral, as well as financial support in an all out investigation because the Negroes are easy victims of the police and few of such officials have any restraint with their black jacks, pistol butts and bullets when a Negro is in their custody. Such persons have no place on the police force and it is the duty of the Board of Police Commissioners to remove such persons from the law enforcement body just as quickly as the evidence of their unfitness can be established

OCT 23 1942

We are with you, Judge Russell, as are all civic and socia organizations which believe in justice and fair play.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

ASK U.S. PROBE OF BRUTALITY BY GA. POLICE

OCT 24 1942

Say State Highway Patrol Had Orders To Harass Negro Travelers

OCT 24 1942

NEW YORK—Information that members of the Georgia state highway patrol have been instructed to "stop and search every Negro we saw on the highway after 9 o'clock at night, use our blackjacks on them, jerk them out of cars and search the cars. Run them off the highways," was transmitted by the N.A.A.C.P. Friday, Sept. 11, to Wendell Berge, assistant U. S. Attorney General, asking an immediate investigation of the state high way patrol.

These instructions are attributed to Commissioner John Goodwin of Georgia State Highway Patrol commission, and are quoted in an affidavit signed by a district commander of the Georgia Highway patrol who was resigning.

The district commander also stated: "He said we should tell all troopers to do this to all Negroes."

OCT 24 1942

Goodwin's instructions are a clear violation of the civil rights statutes, the N.A.A.C.P. told Berge adding that it is a type of terrorism which also would hinder the war effort in hindering Negroes in going to their jobs in Georgia factories.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

Youth Beaten In Hospital By LI Police

OCT 24 1942

ARVERNE—The sentencing of Walter Watson, 20-year-old, following three brutal beatings by police officers and detectives, had church people in closed committee meetings here Sunday afternoon in spite of special features scheduled for the day.

Watson was beaten up by Detectives Shirello and Gaines at the police station, beaten again by police while on the table at Rockaway Beach hospital when the nurse was trying to treat wounds sustained from the first beating, and beaten a third time at the police station, then locked up and charged with assault and battery.

OCT 24 1942

The graveness of the situation forced Rev. Solomon Freeman, pastor of Bethel AME church and chairman of the Rockaway Victory Committee Against Discrimination in War Industries, and his coworkers, to turn attention from war industries to police brutality. The committee held a mass meeting Friday night at Mt. Carmel Baptist church, Rockaway, which received the support of both white and Negro citizens. Chairman Rusch, of the Rockaway Russian War Relief committee, Benjamin Davis jr, candidate for Representative-at-Large, State Senator Seymour Halpern, Rev. T. F. Owen, pastor First Baptist Church, Rockaway, and many others promised to support the committee until it has accomplished its purpose.

OCT 24 1942

At the mass meeting it was revealed that the officers went to a Negro restaurant and asked if dancing was going on inside. Since they could find no trouble they turned upon the boys standing outside. Watson happened to be grabbed because he didn't move away fast enough.

Sunday the committee was checking affidavits of persons who witnessed various incidents in the chain of events. The committee, thru cooperation and support of influential citizens and co-workers, have vowed to continue to fight until the guilty are punished.

WAB

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

Southern Youth Leade Beaten, Jailed by Cop

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—For the "crime" of refusing to tell an irate bus-driver which one of the Negro passengers had removed the "colored-white" board—standard jim-crow sign in Southern transportation—27-year-old Mildred McAdory was arrested, brutally beaten and held incommunicado in jail over night here last week.

Miss McAdory, a native of Birmingham, is director of the Fairfield Youth Center and staff member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. She had spent the day in Fairfield making preparations for a *Tin-Can Collection*, a project undertaken by Fairfield Negro youth as a part of the Victory Scrap Drive.

McADORY'S STORY DEC 19 1942

Recounting her experience, Miss McAdory said that when a Negro couple sat in the white section beyond the sign, the driver ordered the two to take seats back of the sign, in the Negro part of the bus. Since, Miss McAdory said, there were no seats in the Negro section but several in the white part, the couple asked that their fare be returned.

About that time some passenger merely moved the sign farther toward the front, so that the couple would be sitting back of it, as Southern custom requires. When the driver, seeing what had happened, ordered them farther back, someone yelled, "There's the sign up there," indicating that the couple was already back of it.

The driver then got off the bus and called a policeman. Failing to get any information as who had moved the sign, the policeman took four of the passengers, including Miss McAdory, to jail. Miss McAdory charges that she was kicked by the officer, placed in a roach-infested cell with five other girls, and held incommunicado till the next day.

◄ MILDRED McADORY

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Defense Worker Forced Off N.C. Bus

OCT 3 - 1942

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Herbert McRae, defense worker and former star baseball player at A. and T. College, was ejected from a bus in Monroe, N.C., by two white policemen recently and forced to walk six miles before being picked up by a colored truck driver.

The incident occurred at the bus station in Monroe—after McRae had refused to give up his seat in the last seat of the bus so that several whites could sit down.

OCT 3 - 1942

"Don't Come Back"

Police Officer Hinson and Montgomery who reportedly ejected McRae are said to have forced him off the bus even without his belongings, telling him to start walking and "as long as you live, don't you eyer come back to Monroe again!"

Two other colored men on the bus were told to move into a double seat while McRae was asked to stand up in the aisle.

Mr. McRae filed a suit on September 26 against the Queen City Coach Company and the police officers at Monroe asking $3,000 damages.

OCT 3 - 1942

Law Cited

According to the Jim Crow law of this State, for inter-State travel, colored passengers begin filling from the last seat in the rear, and whites from the front seat, with provisions that the two races may sit together in the same seat if all other seats are filled, except the one vacant spot.

The case will be regarded as a test of the law, inasmuch as numerous bus incidents in which soldiers en route to and from army camps have been forced to stand so whites might sit down.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

POLICE BRUTALITY INDICTMENTS

A new method of fighting police brutality has come to the fore with the indictment of three detectives of the St. Louis Police Department for the part they played in connection with the death of Edward Melendes, a Mexican, while he was in the custody of the police.

Nov. 20, 1942

Evidence adduced at the hearing showed that the body of the victim had several bruises and also gave evidence of manhandling, which is said to have been the cause of his death.

Of course, credit for this advanced step in protecting the life and limb of citizens must go to Judge Harry F. Russell, a member of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District. Judge Russell has fearlessly investigated cases of police brutality and through his courage succeeded in securing indictments despite many strong influences brought to bear to obstruct the course of justice in these matters. An indictment, of course, does not always mean a conviction. And because of the attitude of the Circuit Attorney's office, which may be regarded as prejudicial to the state's case, we have some misgivings as to the final outcome of these indictments against these members of the police force.

Nov. 20, 1942

We, the colored people are particularly interested in the outcome of these indictments because when it comes to police brutality, we are the ones who suffer most at the hands of a prejudiced police department. Therefore, we hail with delight any movement which will put a stop to such brutality and congratulate Judge Russell for the courageous way in which he handled these cases up to this time.

RANDOLPH PROTESTS POLICE CONDUCT AT TAX BILL LOBBY

"The Chicago Bee" Dec. 6, 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Protesting the conduct of Capitol building police in the wing of the Senate building Monday, November 23 as, "outrageous and shocking," A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington movement, this week prepared an affidavit for action against them for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chicago Ill

Randolph's protest followed the "pure hoodlum" tactics of the police in their relation with Negro citizens who had gathered there to protest in a lawful and orderly manner, the mockery of democracy which was being staged in the Senate by suffocating the anti-poll tax bill to death.

The NAACP, in a telegram to Randolph from Walter White, secretary, urged him to make an affidavit against the Capitol building police force. It was learned also that charges against them had been filed with the captain of police and an immediate investigation demanded.

Manhandle Delegation.

The policemen not only used abusive language and yelled at Negro citizens ordering them out of the Capitol building but physically pushed them around and manhandled some of them so as to warrant a charge of brutal assault.

The action of the police became so outrageous and shocking that Randolph publicly denounced them, telling them that the Negro citizens were not going to stand to be pushed around.

While Mr. Randolph was condemning the ruthless attitude of the police, one of the officers was approaching him from behind apparently intent upon striking him on the head with a blackjack and was seen to have his hand on his revolver as though he intended to draw it for use against Mr. Randolph.

Protests to Police Captain.

When the pushing of the Negroes ceased for a while Mr. Randolph informed the policeman that he was going promptly to present their conduct to the captain of the police force of the Capitol building.

He was accompanied by Al Hamilton of the Washington Call Bureau; B. F. McLaurin, international field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Morris Milgram, national secretary of the Workers' Defense league; Ernest Johnson, staff reporter for the Associated Negro Press, and Pauli Murray, law student of Howard university.

Dec. 6, 1942

The names of those in the committee making the protest with Mr. Randolph were filed with the captain of the police and the demand made that an immediate investigation be instituted to stop similar attacks.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

NAACP, Army Probe Attack On Soldier In Restaurant

Dec. 5, 1942

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3—(ANP)—The local branch NAACP and other civic organizations were investigating this week the slugging of an army lieutenant in a downtown restaurant by a city policeman.

The soldier, Second Lieut. Warren Cornelius, 28, attached to the 356th Infantry at Camp Atterbury, near here, was arrested and beaten recently by Policeman James Burford in the Fendrich lunchroom at Terminal station.

Witnesses charge that the officer struck the soldier and threatened to kill him when he and a companion, Second Lieut. Jerrry Davis, 26, refused to leave the restaurant after being told by an attendant that they could not eat there at that time of day.

Burford said he received a report that there was trouble in the restaurant, but when he approached, Cornelius began swearing and said he was a soldier and if arrested would have him handled.

15-1942

POLICE BRUTALITY

Coast Minister Lauds Hayes' Beating In Pro-Hitler Talk

Would Have Hit Singer In Jaw; Ridicules NAACP

By HA[illegible] LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP) —While certain leaders trusted to be on the watch for such attacks were preparing to picket movie studios and while state and federal authorities were absent instead of listening in, a seditious orgy of dangerous race-baiting took place last Sunday in downtown Los Angeles.

The meeting was at spacious Embassy auditorium in the heart of the city on Grand Avenue.

While an ANP reporter, whose presence was unknown to the speaker sat through it all taking notes, the Rev. Dr. Joe Jaffers, white, pastor of a church in a west-side restricted district, thundered out an hour long verbal blast against Negro fellow-citizens of America.

Close to 1,000 whites filled the downstairs space and the balcony cheering him to the echo.

"I wish I could have helped beat Roland Hayes."

Among Jaffer's phrases were:

"Some of our rotten law makers in Washington tried to send all our fine white boys away to war from the south, and leave the n——rs there supposedly to carry on war production.

"Truly enough they are good laborers if you drive them, but if they had left these n——rs among our white women instead of sending them to the army, by God ,you would have seen one of the damndest revolutions by the white southerners that ever happened.

"I am from the south myself, born in England but have lived in the South ever since I was nine years old; have preached in all 14 of the southern states, and I know those states will never give in to the doctrine of social equality planned by a lot of smart n——rs and foolish Yankees."

During his "sermon" Jaffers kept a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier and one of the local Negro papers on the altar, frequently commenting on anti-prejudice articles featured on the front pages.

Holding up one with a bannerline about the brutal assault on the famous singer, Roland Hayes, he said:

Hayes "Smart Alec"

"Now this is a smart-alec n——r, who because he traveled a lot among white folks, thought he was good as them. But they showed him down in Rome, Ga., that he can't talk back to white gentlemen."

Baring his scrawny arm and clenching his fist he continued, "Yes and I wish I had been there too, so I could have given him a smash on the jaw.—That's the way we do n——rs down there.

"You've got to [illegible] he n——r in his place! Down there we hire them; feed them; give them things, and treat them like they should be treated. But eat and socialize with them? By God, no!

"A lot of states, including this one, are all wrong about the n——r. Take laws permitting intermarriage between white and black races; just imagine a black n——r standing up before the altar, with one of our fine white women. The very idea is disgusting."

Ridicules NAACP

Speaking of the NAACP he drew laughter from his audience as he ridiculed the organization: "They have some kind of a society supposed to be for their advancement. Advancement where? Yes, the National Association for the Advancement of N——rs.

"It shouldn't be allowed to exist. They even had a convention here a week or so ago. It should they have 'em in all the other states. This one here should have been stopped, and all the others should be stopped."

The ANP reporter for obvious reasons does not want his name published as yet for he believes evidence may be uncovered that justify charges of subversive activities.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Cops Demoted For Brutality

Negro Victory Is Won As Marcantonio Gets Raiders Penalized

A signal victory was won by Negroes against police brutality with the demotion of three Harlem detectives who had been assailed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio for the alleged mistreatment of 35 prisoners arrested during a raid.

The demotions were ordered by Acting Commissioner of Police Louis S. Costuma after Marcantonio had protested the raid by police of the Apollo Social Club, 414 East 116th Street. The legislator sent his protest to Mayor LaGuardia.

Voiced in Court

The congressman charged that the detectives, finding 35 persons playing cards and shooting dice at the club, unnecessarily fired several shots and abused a 15-year-old, Washington Irving High School girl. The protest was voiced when Marcantonio appeared in Night Court before Magistrate Anna Kross, as attorney for the Harlemites.

Detectives demoted were Harold W. Reagan, Joseph H. Brady, Jr., and Marvin A. Slicklen, all of the Sixth Detective Division.

The Star-News learned that Mayor LaGuardia had acted immediately after receiving Marcantonio's report.

Had Been Drinking

The detectives had testified that they raided the Apollo Club because of an anonymous telephone tip reporting a disturbance. Slicklen was forced to admit that he had drank "a few beers" while on duty. It was he whom the congressman accused of slapping the girl.

Interviewed by a Star-News reporter on Sunday, Marcantonio stated that he was not satisfied with the demotions. He announced that he would ask for the dismissals from the police force of Slicklen and Brady. The congressman said that he had learned that Reagan had not actively participated in the raid.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
July 18 ,1942

Group Asks Probe Of Hayes Arrest

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday authorized a telegram to Attorney General Biddle urging that he "act vigorously and promptly" in an investigation of the arrest at Rome, Ga., of Roland Hayes, Negro tenor.

Referring to press reports of Hayes' charges that he was beaten by policemen after an altercation with a store clerk, the telegram recalled Biddle's statement in a message of greeting to the association, now in its thirty-third annual convention here, that:

"There still exist instances of injustices perpetrated under color of law, but that an example is being made of every person or group found responsible for these lawless acts."

Frank D. Reeves, administrative assistant in the association's Washington Bureau, charged in an address that widespread discrimination is being practiced against Negro service men. He asserted that in many instances Negro soldiers moving by rail are unable to obtain food because of local restrictions against the serving of Negroes in restaurants.

He asserted the association was opposed to establishment of a single Government bureau to handle all affairs relating to Negroes.

"We do not want to be treated as a ward of the Goverment," he said. "We do not want to be set apart. We want to be integrated with the rest of the populace, and be treated exactly as others are treated."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Hugh Gloster, Of Morehouse Staff, Victim In Miss.

By L. O. SWINGLER
(Managing Editor of The Memphis World)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Bodily thrown from a Frisco passenger train, the Sunnyland, by two Tupelo, Miss., police officers last Saturday evening following complaints of the conductor that he had been "sassed," Prof. Hugh M. Gloster, Professor of English at Morehouse College, Atlanta, and for many years a faculty member of LeMoyne College, was viciously beaten, his life threatened, and fined $10.00 while en route to Memphis to visit his mother, and friends.

He didn't reach Memphis until Sunday night. Taken immediately to Jane Terrell Memorial hospital by friends, it was disclosed that Mr. Gloster, who is one of the outstanding educators of the country had suffered head and body bruises as the result of the unmerciful beating by the officers. His eyes were discolored from the attacks, his head badly bruised, and the examination showed injuries of the nose, face, right arm, legs, and right side.

The Tupelo officers, although Mr. Gloster was in the custody of the police for more than twelve hours, never offered any medical treatment for his injuries.

CONDUCTOR RESPONSIBLE

Mr. Glosters' experiences, reports of which have been shocking to a wide circle of friends in Memphis and Atlanta, grew out of a simple request he made of the train conductor for more accommodations to take care of the excessive number of colored passengers riding the Frisco between Amory, Miss., and Tupelo.

Mr. Gloster, coming from Atlanta, changed his train to the Frisco at Birmingham, around 10:1. Saturday night. By the time the train reached Amory, Miss., at 3:00 Sunday morning, the one coach for Negroes was over-crowded, and passengers stood congested in the aisle.

There were only two white passengers in the next coach, and Mr. Gloster asked the conductor if these passengers couldn't be moved to the white section. During the course of the dispute between the conductor and Mr. Gloster, neither man, used profanity but the trainman showed evidence of disturbance over the insistent request Mr. Gloster made for better riding conditions for colored passengers.

CALLS POLICE

"I thought everything was settled until the train was a few miles out of Tupelo," Mr. Gloster stated. "When we were nearing Tupelo, the conductor came into the colored coach and took my ticket check from the window shade. I asked him why he was moving it in view of the fact that I was over a hundred miles from Memphis and the train had several other stops to make. He said (the conductor) that he merely wanted to make some corrections in his report," Mr. Gloster asserted.

When the train reached Tupelo, the conductor got off and called the police. Mr. Gloster said that he had no idea of this until some of the passengers told him that policemen were coming into the colored section.

"When the policemen, three of them, reached the colored coach, they asked, 'Where is the nigger?' " Prof. Gloster stated. "The conductor, pointing me out, said, 'There he is.' "

The prominent educator was then seized by the three officers, and the conductor, and pitched off the train. Afterwards, right in front of the door of the colored coach, Mr. Gloster was severely assailed for about five minutes. They took him to the squad car, and all the way to the police station, they beat their victim, cursed him, and asked if he had forgotten that he was a 'nigger.' One wanted to know whether he knew he was in Mississippi. Another suggested that he be taken out to the lake and beaten some more.

SPENDS NIGHT IN FILTHY JAIL

Mr. Gloster had to spend the rest of the night in a filthy jail cell where there were two other prisoners. The place was foul-smelling with blood, mercurochrome and body waste.

"Roaches crawled over me all night," Mr. Gloster stated, "and there was nothing but a dirty, smelly matress on the bunk."

He was also searched at the jail. When one of the policemen opened his bag, he remarked that he should beat the "h.. out of me for having such a good bag," Mr. Gloster said.

They didn't take his money, about $42.00 in cash, but rambled all through his personal effects.

"As soon as I was brought to the office from the train, I asked for permission to get in touch with my people," Mr. Gloster said. "This request was refused by the officers, one of whom said they were going to put me in the chain gang."

DENIES REQUEST

"After sunrise the two day-officers came on duty and individually visited the cells. I asked the first if I might get in touch with my people, and he replied that I would have to wait until the chief came. When the second officer came by my cell, I asked him if I might call my relatives, and he said, 'So you're the nigger that sassed the conductor this morning. Don't you know you're in Mississippi? Have you ever been here before? If I'd been one of the arresting officer, I'd have beat your G.... D.... brains out.' "

Mr. Gloster, later in the day (Sunday) was approached by a Frisco railroad agent, and asked to sign papers confessing that he was wrong and that he regretted recommending better riding accommodations to the conductor. The agent tried to impress upon Mr. Gloster that he had committed a grave wrong for which he could be kept in jail or put in the chain gang for disturbing the peace and trying to break the Jim Crow law.

SIGNS STATEMENT

"So under duress, and because I didn't know of any way to reach my people and didn't want to be further exposed to beating, I set down in my own handwriting a letter which he dictated and signed," Mr. Gloster continued.

"I never would have done this if I had not been under pressure or if I could have been sure that my people knew of my condition."

Mr. Gloster said that all along the agent was more interested in absolving his railroad line of any blame than he was anything else. He said that the agent even tore off the letterhead of the Frisco stationery before he gave him the paper to write the statement.

TAKEN TO AMORY

When given a choice of remaining in jail at Tupelo until the Amory Chief of Police sent for him or going back to Amory with the agent in order to stand trail, Mr. Gloster said that he told the Tupelo, Miss., Chief of Police that he preferred going to Amory, which was given jurisdiction over the case because it originated there.

In the meantime Mr. Gloster's brother-in-law, W. C. McFarlin, and Mrs. McFarlin, of Atlanta, had arrived on the scene. They accompanied Mr. Gloster and the agent back to Amory, and instead of taking the educator to jail, as intimated in Tupelo, the agent directed him to the Frisco office near the station.

Realizing that he had some cash money on him, the Frisco agent took Mr. Gloster in the Chief of Police's car to the home of the mayor. The Mayor fined the Atlantan $10 and then told me the "case was a closed book," Mr Gloster stated.

ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY

Mr. Gloster, during his teaching career in Memphis at LeMoyne, was active in community work. He served as General Chairman of the Boy Scout fund campaign in 1938, worked in the Red Cross drives, headed as president the local graduate chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, served as assistant editor of the Sphinx Magazine, is founder of the Association of Teachers of Language of Negro College, serving as its first president.

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POLICE BRUTALITY

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

White Cop Thrown Off Police Force For Hitting Woman With Night Stick

SEP 19 1942

A white policeman was discharged from the force last Thursday after the Civil Service Commission found him guilty of striking a woman with his night-stick while intoxicated on duty. The officer, Patrolman Thomas W. Shevlin, was ordered dismissed by the commission over his protests that he merely had "conducted" the woman from a crowded street corner while quite sober.

The Commissioners, sitting in City Hall, accepted the version of Mrs. Edna Hammond, of 2023 Webster st., who testified that Shevlin struck her on the back at 15th and Bainbridge streets in a drunken mood at 1.30 a. m. on August 19.

Her complaint was partially supported by the findings of Dr. Charles J. Barnett, a police surgeon, who pronounced Shevlin "unfit for duty" shortly after the incident occurred.

Protest Brings Arrest

Mrs. Hammond said she had been waiting for her husband, Irving, when Shevlin struck her. When Hammond appeared and learned what had happened, it was testified, he sought Shevlin and immediately was arrested by him as disorderly.

Shevlin, whose beat was on South street from Broad to 15th, took Hammond to the 20th and Fitzwater sts police station. Instead of slating the prisoner, the house sergeant released him and detained Shevlin for examination by Dr. Barnett.

Policeman Suspended

The policeman then was suspended and charged with drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Called before the Civil Service Commission, Shevlin declared that the incident occurred at 15th and South streets—a block from the corner where Mrs. Hammond placed it—when he was asked by a cafe owner to disperse a boisterous crowd from the sidewalk.

Shevlin admitted taking "a couple drinks" on the previous afternoon, but insisted he reported for duty in a sober condition at midnight and remained that way.

SEP 19 1942.

Cited 16 Times

Before acting, Thaddeus M. Daly, Jr., president of the commission, and Commissioners Henry J. Trainer and T. Henry Walnut, Jr., examined the police bureau's records on Shevlin.

They said Shevlin had been cited 16 times for drinking and other irregularities during seven years on the force. He joined the bureau April 11, 1929, resigned October 21, 1931, and was reinstated August 11, 1937.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

'Brave' Cops Beat Youth In Hospital; Kick Woman

Dec 5 1942

Widespread indignation has been aroused among residents of Rockaway Beach by the brutal beating of Walter Watson, 21-year-old Negro youth, by officers of the 100th precinct station on the night of October 9.

Watson, who lives at 87-11 Boulevard, was in a group of bystanders gathered at the entrance of a restaurant at 208 Beach 84 st, the evening of the beating. He, along with several other persons, had been attracted by the entrance of detectives into the place apparently for the purpose of checking reports of loud talking and noise emanating from the restaurant. As the detectives returned to the squad car parked outside, one of them ordered the bystanders to move on.

BEATEN AT STATION

When Watson apparently didn't move fast enough, the detective demanded that he get in the car. The boy protested he hadn't done anything, and didn't see any reason why he should get into the automobile. According to eye witnesses, the detective immediately struck Watson several times, forcing him into the car. He was taken to the 100th precinct station and given enough of a "going over" to open a large cut in his scalp.

The lad ran from the station to his home several blocks away. His landlady, Mrs. Jessie Moses, and a tenant, Paul Commodore, took him to the Rockaway Beach hospital, where he was placed in the emergency room to await a doctor.

BEATEN ON TABLE

Dec. 5, 1942

Four uniformed officers and the two detectives who had been in the squad car came into the room and were using more physical brutality when the doctor arrived and persuaded them to let him dress Watson's wounds. While he was putting three stitches in the lad's scalp, one of the officers struck the patient. The doctor told them: "Come on, boys, not in here. Outside until I finish with him!"

Watson refused to accompany the policemen back to the station after his wounds were dressed, so in token of "good faith," one of the officers extended his hand, saying: "You have my word that you will not be beaten any more." As further token that their word was their bond, they let Mrs. Moses accompany Watson to the precinct station.

Dec. 5, 1942

AGAIN BEATEN AT STATION

On arrival, the officers started beating the boy again, and when Mrs. Moses protested and tried to protect him, she was brutally kicked by one of the uniformed men. Watson was beaten with nightsticks and the butt of a pistol until he was unconscious, and Mrs. Moses was forced to leave.

Booked in night court on charges of "disorderly conduct and assault," he was taken to the Long Island City jail where he was treated for further injuries. Watson was tried in Magistrate's Court, Oct. 15, appearing with his head swathed in bandages. Altho not represented by counsel, the case was tried, and the boy received a suspended sentence.

Facts in the case, with sworn statements by eye witnesses have been filed with David Gold[illegible] of the Parole Commission.

BRUTALITY OF POLICE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

AUG 22 1942

Willing To Discuss All Incidents When He Gets Report

AUG 22 1942

By LARRY CHISM

An investigation into charges of police brutality towards Negroes which has aroused considerable comment among the Negro citizenry was promised this week by the new police commissioner, John Witherspoon, during an exclusive interview with this Chronicle reporter.

Will Discuss Police Brutality

"I have asked for a complete statement concerning the incidents mentioned in a letter I received, and as soon as I get the report, I am willing to sit down and discuss the incidents," Witherspoon stated.

He said that he had recently received a communication from a Negro organization (possibly the N.A.A.C.P.) and that as a result he had asked for the report from the police department relative to several incidents mentioned in the letter from the Negro organization.

During the interview this reporter asked the commissioner several questions regarding police brutality towards the Negroes and Negro prisoners.

Makes Statements To Press

The questions and the commissioners answers follow:

"Have you received any complaints relative to police brutality towards Negroes?

"Yes, I had a letter from a Negro organization."

(The name of the organization was not disclosed. However, it is believed to have been the N.A.A.C.P.).

Wants Police Department Respected

"Are police officers ever given instructions concerning the treatment of persons they are in the act of arresting?"

"In all my talks with the officers I have told them to conduct themselves as gentlemen. I want this department to be respected."

Only Necessary Force Permitted

"Does any article in the police manual govern the actions of police officers while he is making an arrest?"

"Yes. The officer is instructed to use only enough force as is necessary to make the arrest."

"Have you ever issued an order to police officers concerning the treatment of prisoners?"

"No."

Inspectors Responsible For Men

"Is a police precinct inspector responsible for the actions of officers under his command?"

"Yes. Each precinct is like a community. And the inspector is in charge of the conduct of the men under him."

The commissioner then explained the breakdown of authority within the precinct as that of lieutenants, next sergeants and then patrolman. All of whom were under the supervision of the precinct inspector.

Explains Promotion System

"What is your attitude towards the promotion of Negro officers?"

"I am a strong believer in the present merit system and am not whether the officer is white or colored makes no diferfence to me. I have made no promotions at all."

He then explained that promotions were made after candidates were given an examination, possibly once a year. The names of the men are then put on a list and promotions are then made from this list.

No Limit To Number of Officers By Dept.

"I'm going to make the promomotions from this list. And I want every man to feel that he will be promoted according to his merit and not because of someone he might know in the department.

"Frank Eaman had the merit system and I feel that it is a good one. And all promotions are made according to the merits of the man."

"Is the department willing to accept more Negroes as police officers?"

"Yes. We are accepting applications and anyone is eligible to become an officer if they pass the qualifications."

Asked if there was department rule concerning the number of Negroes to be accepted as police officers, he stated:

"No. There is no limit to the number. We will accept anyone who has the necessary qualifications. Whether they're white or colored makes no difference to the department."

Answered Letter Concerning Police Brutality

Copy of a letter written by the commissioner to Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the N.A.A.C.P. follows:

July 22, 1942

Dr. James J. McClendon
443 East Warren avenue
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

In a recent wire you requested a complete investigation of the shooting of Arthur Drake. Please be advised that this matter has been completely investigated by this department, as well as the Prosecuting Attorney's office.

It appears that two officers were dispatched to a disturbance and Arthur Drake, who was standing across the street, was pointed out to them by a Mrs. Emma Smith. Mrs. Smith stated to the officer to be careful; that he was a bad man and had a gun. One of the officers chased Arthur Drake and after being ordered a number of times to halt by the officers, a warning shot was fired, and when he continued to run, a shot was fired at him which took effect. The conclusion of the report to me in this matter by two detectives in this department is as follows:

"After a careful review of the statements and interviewing some witnesses, we believe that Patrolman John Martin was acting in line of duty when he fired the shot which resulted in the death of Arthur Drake. This opinion is also concurred in by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney John A. Ricca, who reviewed the statements and issued

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP, Army Launch Soldier Attack Probe

INDIANAPOLIS—(ANP)—The local Branch NAACP and other civic organizations were investigating this week the slugging of an army lieutenant in a downtown restaurant by a city policeman.

The soldier, Second Lt. Warren Cornelius, 28 attached to the 356th Infantry at Camp Atterbury near here, was arrested and beaten last Sunday morning by Policeman James Burford in the Fendrich lunchroom at Terminal station.

Witnesses charge that the officer struck the soldier and threatened to kill him when he and a companion, Second Lt. Jerry Davis, 26, refused to leave the restaurant after being told by an attendant that they could no eat there at that time of day.

Burford said he received a report that there was trouble in the restaurant but when he approached Cornelius began swearing and said he was a soldier and if arrested would have him handled.

OFFICER CLAIMS ATTACK

"I told Cornelius to leave peacefully or else," said the policeman. "As we got to the Illinois side between two doors he grabbed my right arm and I took my club in my left hand and struck him on the head."

Kay Lucey, 22 (white) waitress in the cafe said he called police when Cornelius refused to leave after demanding service this was a free country.

Several white persons present were said to have resented the treatment of the soldier especially when Burford called a white MP to assist him in the arrest. The MP told the policeman he could do nothing to Cornelius because he was an officer and was guilty of no offense but the helped Burford place Cornelius in the patrol wagon.

The Lucey woman said that Cornelius shouted he would be glad if the Japs made an invasion of this country and that he would be willing to lead the attack Several Red Caps on duty at the station denied the soldier made ths remark.

Cornelius was charged with disorderly conduct and after spending the night in jail was turned over to military authorities. Lt. Colonel attached to the camp questioned local citizens during his investigation here about discrimination practiced against Negro soldiers.

Nov. 30, 1942

RESTRICTED TO QUARTERS

Meanwhile Cornelius is "restricted" to his quarters at camp until the probe has been completed. Lt. Col. Horne said he had a good record and was well liked at the camp.

Fendrick, proprietor of the restaurant, denied that he discriminates against Negroes and expressed surprise over the disturbance. He pointed out that more than half his employes were colored, some making as much as $50 per week.

Nov. 30, 1942

Local citizens are asking that reports of the investigation be sent Congressman Louis Ludlow, William Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

Pythians Membership Drive Net Big Increase

Weekly Review, Birmingham, Ala.

Pythians Making Fine Showing, Lodges Coming Back

Applications are coming in from every part of the State now for special dispensations for the making of members in the Order of Knghts of Pythias of Alabama.

SEP 19 1942

The Grand Chancellor is being invited to attend rallies on the the part of the Pythian members, and last Saturday night he was in Brookside, Alabama, where he organized with the Deputy Grand Chancellor, a committee to reinstate Golden Link Lodge. The Pythians own a very fine piece of property at Brookside, and have an excellent place, a branch of the order.

Since the Grand Lodge closed in Birmingham last June, four lodges have been reinstated and large ncreases have been made by some of the lodges over the state.

SEP 19 1942

There, is now going on in Mobile, a definite movement to revive the interest in the membership of the City of Mobile and in Mobile County.

conference with some of the leading members from Mobile who were n Birmingham last Monday, gave rise to the feeling that substantial progress will be made in the Gulf City and Mobile County at an early date.

Tuesday night, September 1st Myrtle Lodge No. 222, in joint session with Napoleon Lodge No 28 and Naomi Lodge No. 127, initiated 9 young men in the rank of Knight and reinstated two.

At the Pythian Council meeting Sunday, September 13, another initiation is scheduled, and the interest is running high for the Order in this State.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DIDN'T DOFF HAT TO WHITE WOMEN; BEATEN

SEP 12 1942

Man Assaulted By Cops When Haled In Court To Answer Charge

MEMPHIS.—(ANP) — Lewis H. Twiff, 32, who allegedly refused to remove his hat at the United States Employment office here last Tuesday and subsequently was beaten by Patrolman Frank Stott and Grover Jimerson at a hearing at city court was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct and fined $10 Wednesday after the officers were freed by Acting Judge Hugh Stanton.

Stott and Jimerson who denied they had struck Twiff, testified that he submitted to arrest without protests. Twiff, assistant secretary of the Union Protective Assurance company, is said to have refused to remove his hat at the employment office, leaving the premises when told to do so.

He is said to have called by telephone to determine why he had to remove his hat, and to have received the information that "all Negroes were required to remove their hats because of the presence of white women employees in the office."

Grover McCormick, counsel for Twiff, asked to have the fine of $10 raised to $15 so the case could be appealed. This motion was denied, but the attorney was told he could carry the case further by means of certiorari.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Memphis Cops Beat Negro Because He Refused To Pull Off His Hat

SEP 11 1942

SEP 11 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Testifying in City Court that he was slapped, beaten, kicked and made to jump up and down on his straw hat, by two patrolmen, Lwis H. Twigg, 32, of 892 Polk Street, was fined $10.00 on a charge of disorderly conduct by Judge Stanton last week.

Patrolmen Frank Scott and Grover Jimerson were summoned to appear before acting Judge Hugh Stanton in connection with charges that they abused and mistreated Twigg who is assistant secretary of the Union Protective Assurance Company here.

SEP 11 1942

Twigg said, "One of the officers held me while the other slapped me, beat me in the stomach and one of them kicked me." Even after they got me at police headquarters they started beating me again. I asked the turnkey not to let them beat me any more."

Explaining to Judge Stanton, Twigg said he went to the employment bureau with the idea of enrolling in welding so he could enter a defense plant. He said he was told to remove his hat in such a manner that he just turned and walked out.

Required To Remove Hats

John J. Guinozzo, manager of the employment office, testified that Twigg entered the Negro employment office with his hat on. He said that because of young white women employed in the office, Negroes were always required to move their hats out of respect. He stated further that when Twigg was told to remove his hat instead of doing so he turned and walked out of the office. He said Twigg then called him by telephone and wanted to know why he was required to remove his hat. Guinozzo said he then asked Twigg to return to his office and let him discuss the matter with him. When Twigg returned Guinozzo said he explained to him that they handled 180.000 Negroes a year through the employment center and that all were required to remove their hats in the presence of the white women employes. After leaving the office Twigg said he was arrested at Beale and Hernando and placed under arrest by Officers Stott and Jimerson who took him back to the employment office, where he was slapped, beaten, kicked and otherwise mistreated.

Judge Orders Examination

SEP 11 1942

Stating that he felt Twigg 'was clearly in the wrong,' Judge Stanton fined him $10.00 on a charge of disorderly conduct, and instructed Twigg's attorney, Grover McCormick, to have Twigg examined by Dr. Neuman Taylor, jail physician, for bruises and other marks of violence.

After the examination, Dr. Taylor told Judge Stanton that there was a bruise several inches in length on Twigg's left leg but that he found no other bruises about his body. After hearing the doctor's report Judge Stanton instructed the City Court Clerk to summon officers Stott and Jimerson into court. At the time of the charges of abuse were made the two officers neither admitted nor denied the charges.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

IN BUS ROW

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

Lt. Norma Greene of Elkins, W. Va., stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying school, was arrested and jailed over a "misunderstanding" at the Montgomery (Ala.) bus station and charged with disorderly conduct. She was not in uniform at the time of arrest and was later freed when her identity was established. Miss Greene was on a shopping trip preparatory to leaving for a foreign station. Unconfirmed reports state she was severely beaten by two policemen. (See Story Page 4).

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Two Men Slugged On Train

SEP 21 1942

Will File Federal Suits

SEP 21 1942

By ALBERT WHITE

OKLAHOMA CITY—(A N P)—Two colored men, who rode into Oklahoma City from San Francisco on the Santa Fe railway, said Tuesday they would file suits in federal court for damages as a result of being manhandled Monday at 7:45 a. m. by a reputed officer at Texaco, Texas, who allegedly forced them to move from their seats into jim crow accommodations.

Those reporting the encounter were Fred Wright, assistant county probation officer here, and Bishop Bigham, Columbus, O., hotel waiter.

SEP 21 1942

They alleged the officer boarded the train and slugged them with a stick in ordering them into a jim crow car. The officer acted, they said, on complaint from the train conductor who had asked them to move without avail.

The two men were inter-state passengers, passing through one state into another, and were not subject to jim crow laws existing in states through which they passed.

The men said the conductor informed them before they reached Texaco that he had wired ahead for the sheriff who would board the train to order them out of their seats.

SEP 21 1942

When they reached Texaco, they said, a young white man armed with a hickory stick boarded the train and started abusing them with the club. Wright exhibited a deep gash above his right eye.

They alleged the man did not appear to be the sheriff, wore no uniform or badge to identify him as such and offered no credentials, although he got on the train and attacked them at the behest of the conductor.

SEP 21 1942

Such an incident as that they reported is in violation of the recent decision of the United States Supreme court which ruled that inter-state passengers were not obligated to surrender their seats. An intra-state passenger is one traveling within a given state and subject to the laws of that state.

The high court handed down its epochal decision in this matter in the case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who sued for damages after being ousted from a pullman berth in Arkansas and forced to take a seat in the inferior jim crow coach.

Much interest is attached to the case of the two men, Wright and Bigham, because the incident they reported is the first one known to have occurred since the Mitchell decision was rendered.

SEP 21 1942

Under the Mitchell decision a man coming from Chicago into Oklahoma City is legally entitled to the same seat which he is assigned in Chicago and is not bound to respect jim crow laws in states through which he passes in reaching Oklahoma City.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

65 Charges of Police Abuses Are Made

OCT 16 1942

Fighting Circuit Judge Harry Russell Wednesday announced that he will conduct a personal investigation of police brutality charges, now numbering more than 65, after the grand jury had failed to return a true bill in the mysterious death of Edward Melendes while in the hands of of police. The judge stated that he will carry the inquiry to a conclusion and present his findings to Gov. Donnell. He declared that the amount of information in hand should require almost two months to present.

President Sidney R. Redmond of the St. Louis NAACP branch announced that the branch had offered $3,000 to enable expense of continuing the probe, but Judge Russell declined stating that he had requested funds from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The money will be used to hire trained investigators for the cases, most of which involves Negroes.

OCT 16 1942

The NAACP has asked Judge Russell to discharge the present grand jury due to its failure to hear Negro witnesses. Attys. David Grant and Robert Witherspoon of the branch are at present serving volunteering in aiding with the probe after appoint ment with two other lawyers by Judge Russell.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Army Nurse Jailed After Montgomery Bus Dispute

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24.—An Army nurse attached to the Station hospital of the Tuskegee Flying school, was arrested and held in jail for several hours last Saturday in an incident involving the boarding of a bus. According to officials at the War Department in Washington, the nurse was not in uniform and did not identify herself at the time of the incident.

Second Lieutenant Norma Greene, of Elkins, W. Va. . . . the nurse . . . was on a shopping trip in Montgomery and attempted to board an express bus to return to her post. Bus attendants refused to allow her to board the bus, claiming she was a local passenger and must await the local bus. She is said to have insisted on boarding the bus and a policeman was called.

CHARGES DROPPED

SEP 26 1942

According to military authorities who investigated the affair, the incident arose "through misunderstanding on both sides." The charges against Lieutenant Greene have been dropped and "no further action is contemplated."

Unconfirmed reports from the Tuskegee Base stated that Lieutenant Greene was badly beaten shortly after her arrest and that she is now confined to the base hospital suffering with a broken nose, blackened eyes and multiple bruises of the head and legs. This has been emphatically denied by Army authorities and Montgomery Police Chief Ralph King.

POLICE VERSION

SEP 26 1942

Chief King told a Courier reporter that Miss Greene was arrested at the bus station when she refused to get off the express bus. The arrest was made by Police Officers Ulm and J. A. Coleman. Both officers denied the army nurse was mistreated in any way.

SEP 26 1942

Desk Sergeant Jackson stated Miss Greene was dressed in civilian clothes and gave no identification when she was booked. She was held in jail for four and a half hours until $100 cash bond was furnished by Bondsman J. A. Barry. Jackson stated that the first indication police had of Miss Greene's real identity was when she signed the bond using her army title.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Beat Cordele Boy, Access $10 'Fine'

DEC 31 1942

CORDELE, Ga.—(Special to SNS)—Jean Brown, 17, of Cordele, Ga., is today in position to compare the rough house tactics of Cordele policemen with those of Hitler's best storm troops.

Sunday morning, December 27, he decided to give some of the boys in the neighborhood a little recreation. Six or seven of the boys, aged 10 to 15, got on his ford car and he began riding them around the block; no rowdism, just a little fun made possible by an automobile.

Rounding one of the corners, however, he saw the long arm of the law bearing down on him in the form of two big Cordele policemen, in a police car bearing the license number 113.

The policemen forced Jean over on the side walk, jumped out, scattered the other boys and began questioning him.

Shortly thereafter, one of the policemen grabbed Jean by the collar and began slapping him vigorously with the palm and back of his hand. It was not vicious though, just a little mussing up to show Jean who the law was.

But the other policemean must have thought that Jean didn't understand for he reached into his hip pocket, pulled out a blackjack and gave Jean a series of good, sound thumps on the skull to impress him with the dignity of the law. The blows were heard 100 feet away. Jean fell to the ground.

Jean is a slight-built chap and each policeman must have weighed at least twice as much as he did. When slapped and hit with a blackjack he was making no attempt to get away, but rather cowering before the policemen who had him backed up against the rear fender of the car.

Then the policemen made Jean climb into the car while they took him ostensibly to police headquarters. Later it was learned that he had had to pay $10, although one may wonder who accessed him $10, since Police Court was hardly in session at twelve o'clock Sunday morning.

DEC 31 1942

Presumably the policemen picked Jean up for joy riding and wasting a whole pint of gas.

Jean was not brutally beaten. The policeman's blackjack didn't draw any blood, and he was able to go around the rest of the day without any noticeable bad effect. It was only a little incident which folk generally pay little attention to as another commonplace happening.

DEC 31 1942

But Jean, today, can compare Cordele with the Gestapo.

15 - 1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3-Week "Hush-Up" of Shooting of Soldier in Texas Broken

AUG 29 1942

AUG 29 1942

EL PASO, Tex., (ANP). — A white special officer here, after three weeks of attempted "hush-up," was charged Saturday, August 22, with "aggravated assault with a deadly weapon" for shooting and gravely injuring Willis Tullis, a soldier from nearby Fort Bliss.

Robert Moon, the officer, was booked in Justice of the Peace Windberg's court, a few days after the army assigned colored MP's to duty in those sections frequented by colored troops, but armed them only with clubs, while white MP's are also armed with revolvers.

AUG 29 1942

MP "Agreement" Rumored

The appearance of the colored MP's almost took the spotlight away from the shooting, as both colored and white civilians gathered on street corners to comment on whatever policy puts colored MP's at the unfair advantage of being unarmed.

Some say there is a gentleman's agreement between the army and Texas that colored soldiers will not be given guns in Texas unless a white superior officer is also on hand.

Still lingering between life and death at the Fort Bliss Hospital, Pvt. Tullis of the 717th Medical Detachment was shot as he left Louis's Cafe, in the 400 block of South Oregon Street—one of the two sections where colored may enter a restaurant, a tavern or a hotel.

Stories Vary

However, there is more than one story of the shooting.

An eyewitness contends that whatever the reason for the coming of the officer to the cafe, Tullis was not involved in any disorder and was walking away from the building when the officer arrived and shot at the first colored man in uniform he saw.

Fort Bliss officials refused to comment.

Officer Moon made a signed statement in court Saturday, but until then, not a single word on the incident had been filed at police headquarters.

AUG 29 1942

Why No Report?

It is held by members of the local NAACP, which is pushing the charges against the officer, that failure to file a report is partial self-indictment because if he were sure he had acted within the law he would not have had to hide the incident.

AUG 29 1942

The special officer's signed story says that he arrested Tullis in the Louis Cafe after an employee of the China Town Cafe told him that a colored private had kicked in a door. Tullis allegedly pulled away, drew a knife, resisted arrest and tried to escape before the officer shot him.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Pastor Beaten By White Cop In Louisville

OCT 31 1942

Contending that "You damn black nigger preachers are the cause of niggers getting smart with white women," Patrolman Damon A. Vaughn continued beating the head of Rev. Gloster S. Yates, at Louisville, Monday, after hitting him in the stomach for burning trash in the yard. Following the beating and the cursing, Rev. Vaughn had a warrant taken out for the patrolman's arrest, and now the NAACP is fighting another preacher-beating case.

Rev. Yates, formerly assistant pastor of Lampton Baptist church, says he was burning trash in the yard of his employer when approached by Vaughn, who rooms next door. Vaughn demanded Rev. Yates put out the fire. Rev. Yates informed Vaughn, who was then in civilian clothes and not identifiable as an officer, that he knew he had no right to burn leaves in the street or alley but could burn them in the yard.

OCT 31 1942

Vaughn became enraged, called the minister a 'damn smart black nigger,' then hit him in the stomach; and as Rev. Yates leaned forward Vaughn beat him over the head. When the white woman came on the scene, Vaughn ceased beating him but twisted his wrist and arm then displayed his badge. He is alleged to have told the minister that as long as he carried the badge he was not going to take anything off of black ——— and, stated that "You damn black nigger preachers are the cause of niggers getting smart with white women."

Thought to Be Drunkard

Rev. Yates was arrested and taken to the police station, where other officers failed to concur with Patrolman Vaughn in his action toward Rev. Yates. The minister's white employer put up his bond and criticized Vaughn for the arrest. Then, Rev. Yates states, the officer said,

"I didn't know you were a high-class man. I though you were one of whiskey-heads that loaf in the alley."

OCT 31 1942

Nevertheless, Rev. Yates was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. The case will be tried October 30, with the local NAACP legal staff handling the defense.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Victim Is Migrant Worker

SEP 19 1942

Says Continuous Gambling Brought Many Complaints

NEWPORT NEWS — For the second time in as many weeks, a roadhouse was the scene of bloody gunplay between Warwick County police officers and migrant workers when Sheriff R. Bickford Curtis, in an effort to break up a poker game early Saturday morning at the Blue Moon restaurant in North Newport News, shot and badly wounded Yates Simpson, 22, after he slashed at the sheriff several times with a knife.

SEP 19 1942

Receiving numerous complaints from residents of the neighborhood, all Negroes, that the poker players were keeping shipyard workers and their families awake between 1 and 2 a. m. with loud swearing and disorder, the sheriff, accompanied by Officers J. F. Van Hoy and J. C. Faulkner arrived at the restaurant about 2 a. m. and found four men playing poker on a box in front of the roadhouse, with four others in the role of spectators.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ARREST AND ESCAPE

Faulkner and Van Hoy seized one man each, while the sheriff grabbed the arms of the other two, telling the quartet they were under arrest.

SEP 19 1942

One of the men broke away and wrested his blackjack away from him, the sheriff reported. When the other officers hurried to his assistance, after releasing the men they had in custody, the man with the blackjack escaped.

Still holding on to Simpson's arm, the sheriff said he drew a knife and slashed at him several times, but the weapon failed to find its mark. When Simpson turned and ran after the sheriff released his hold on him, Sheriff Bickford said he drew his revolver and shot Simpson, who ran about 100 yards before he collapsed.

SEP 19 1942

TOOK MAN TO HOSPITAL

He was rushed to Riverside Hospital with a bullet wound through his back and chest by the sheriff himself. His condition was reported fair up to Sunday.

Simpson is said to have come to the North Newport News community only Friday night and was to report for work Saturday morning with a local constructive company. He is from Anderson, S. C.

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Man Loses Eye Following Beating In Jail. He Says

OCT 30 1942

Case Comes Up For Hearing In Court Nov. 7

OCT 30 1942

Roy Drayton, of 38 Boulevard declared Thursday that it was necessary for surgeons at Grady hospital to remove his left eye because of a severe beating he suffered at the hands of a police officer and two colored attendants last Friday night in the City Jail.

Drayton said he was beaten in the elevator and a hallway of the jail after he had been turned over to policemen in the lieutenant's office and booked on suspicion of disorderly conduct.

OCT 30 1942

Drayton's case is to be given a hearing in Recorder's Court on November 7. Attorney A. T. Walden will represent the defendant.

Names of the arresting officers the two colored attendants at the jail and the jailer had not been obtained Thursday. Drayton described his white attacker as being a large man, weighing about 200 pounds.

OCT 30 1942

GIVES VERSION OF ATTACK

Addressing his attorney and a newspaper man Thursday, Drayton gave the following version of the attack he said he suffered at the City Jail:

"ON Friday evening, October 23, at 7:30 or 8 o'clock, my wife and I decided to walk up the street from our house for the purpose of getting some sandwiches. Just as we had reached the sidewalk, Porter Hill, who lives in our neighborhood, stepped up behind us, apparently drinking heavily. He began to jest and make unbecoming statements, saying to my wife that she was too good and does too much for me. We prevailed with him to go ahead but this seemed not to do any good. Finally, I pushed him away. He then threatened to go home and get his gun and shoot me. And he did finally return but made no attempt to do any harm to me. Nevertheless, he did try to molest another woman a short distance away. And seeing that he might cause some serious damage we called the police. Reaching the scene, the officers readily detected that Hill was drinking and said that 'my breath didn't smell like bread itself.' Thus, they proceeded to take both of us down upon charges of disorderly conduct.

OCT 30 1942

BEATEN INSIDE JAIL

"Turning us over to the jailer, the officers then disappeared. But on the elevator to the cells one of the men used some curse word, which the keeper said I had used, and began kicking and knocking me with the blackjack. Being assisted by two Negroes, he finally got me out into the hallway and he began stomping on me. Finally, seeing the profuse bleeding and the swollen conditions of my left eye, he ordered me to the Grady hospital, where Doctors operated and pronounced the complete loss of my left eye.

"I remained at Grady hospital from Friday night until Wednesday evening, when I was returned to the jail for solitary confinement. This same man who had kicked me said: 'You are the one who said the Nigger day is coming, aren't you?'

OCT 30 1942

"My wife, Willie Mae Drayton, came and got me out on a $250 bond. My case comes up Saturday, November 7."

2 PROMINENT NEGRO GROUPS SCORE D. C. POLICE CONDUCT

"The Chicago Bee" December 6, 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(ANP)—When the Rev. A. Clayton Powell and a delegation of New Yorkers visited this city to attend the poll tax hearings on Monday, they were given a reception hardly called warm, by police and officious guards in the Senate wing of the Capitol building.

Rev. Powell was accosted at Union station by a police officer, Lt. Blick, according to report, and asked if he were going to the Senate. When he replied in the affirmative, the police officer suggested the use of automobiles, but the city councilman and his group refused the invitation and walked the short distance to the Senate office building. Here they obtained passes for admission to the Senate gallery from the New Yorker senators.

Chicago, Ill.

Instead of getting the usual individual passes, the minister was given three or four passes, reading "admit Rev. A .C. Powell and party." But these were not recognized by the Senate gallery guards who, after searching the party thoroughly made them go down and get individual passes.

Sen. Capper Aid Asked.

On the Senate chamber level, Edgar G. Brown met the party and suggested calling Sens. Mead and Wagner from the chamber. While waiting for the senators, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas passed. He was called and asked to straigthen the matter out. When Sen. Capper spoke to the guard, the latter brusquely said, "Let me handle this matter."

Finally tickets for admission were obtained and the party went back up to the gallery level. Here they were halted while a special section was cleared for them. A white member of the party, Mrs. Guggenheim, was told she had no business with that group and an attempt was made to separate her from the party. She refused to go, however, and stayed right with Powell and the others from New York.

During the period spent on the chamber level, Mr. Brown was told by a guard that he would be "taken to the cellar and shown what a real blackout was." Upstairs, the party was having further difficulties.

Guard Draws Gun.

As soon as the vote was taken on the poll tax bill, Mr. Powell's party started to leave. Immediately behind Mr. Powell was a young guard, who had bared his revolver and moved it into a position where it could be easily used. Not knowing that he was talking to the person they had been warned against, another guard is said to have told Mr. Powell as he patted his revolver, "Negroes get excited too easily."

Dec. 6, 1942

After all of the shoving around, Dr. Powell went to the senator's office where he lodged a complaint and demanded a thorough and complete investigation of the guards' action and an explanation as to why his group had been so handled.

15-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Officer Freed On Charge Of Assault On Man

Recorder Rules State Evidence Is Faulty

DURHAM, N. C. — Harry Morgan, Durham County ABC officer, went free here in Recorder's Court last week when Judge A. H. Borland ruled that the state had not produced sufficient evidence to convict him for an assault on James Wood after Morgan had been accused of beating him with a blackjack and his fist.

James Wood presented witnesses and testimony at the hearing on Wednesday to prove his good character and that the attack was unprovoked.

A group of citizens several years ago appeared before the ABC Board here to protest his manner of making arrests.

PRIVATE PROSECUTION

The prosecuting witness, Wood, was represented in private prosecution by Attorneys C. O. Pearson and C. J. Gates. When C. J. Gates, pressed Stephenson the highway patrolman who was with Morgan at the time the assault allegedly took place, with the question as to why Woods was not arrested by them if he were in the act of violating the law, Stephenson replied "We gave him a break," which answer Mr. Gates ridiculed.

Stephenson declared that Morgan went with him on March 29 to investigate an accident on the Chapel Hill Road and that on the way back to town they saw a car being driven by Woods, the prosecuting witness, zig zag across the center of the road. He testified that they followed the car for at least a half a mile, with it going from one side of the road to the other, before blowing the siren. All of which Mr. Gates, then ridiculed as unbelievable that an officer of the law would permit a man to drive that distance zig-zaging from one side of the road to the other without stopping him and bringing some charge against him.

CITIZENS AMAZED

Citizens of Durham were quite amazed at the verdict in this case, especially on account of the good character of the prosecuting witness ,and the fact that no charge whatever was brought against him.

Morgan denied even striking Wood, or getting closer to him than the distance of a car, while witnesses for the state testified that Morgan ordered Woods to get out of his car when he stopped him, smelled his breath, and evidently not detecting odor of alcohol drew back his black-jack and hit him across the face, which left a terrible bruise and scar, and then called him to the back of the car and hit him with his fist.

The only record in this city where an officer has ever been convicted of an assault on a Negro, in spite of the fact many charges have been brought is the case wherein one Farrington was the prosecuting witness and one, Officer Whitfield was the defendant. Mr. Gates assisted in the private prosecution of this case also.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BEATEN IN GEORGIA, SAYS ROLAND HAYES

Negro Singer Says He and Wife Were Put in Cell After a Store Dispute

POLICE MAKE A DENIAL

Charges of Being Slugged and Dragged Into Patrol Car Are Not True, Says Chief

CALHOUN, Ga., July 16 (AP)—Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, asserted today that he was beaten and he and his wife were jailed by Rome, Ga., police. The charge of beating was promptly denied by the Rome chief of police.

The Negro related his story at his farm home in a near-by North Georgia valley, where he works and relaxes between concert seasons. He also has a home in Brookline, Mass.

The incident started, Mr. Hayes said, when his wife was "put out" of a Rome shoe store last Saturday after a clerk had asked her to move from a seat near the front to the store's rear.

"She told the clerk it was cooler where she was and that she wanted to be waited on there for a pair of shoes for her daughter Africa," he continued.

Fred Higgins of the shoe store said he reminded Mr. Hayes's wife that she was born and reared in the South and knew the rules of segregation of Negroes in public places in this section.

"I asked her not to make a scene and when she continued talking loudly, I asked her to go elsewhere to buy."

Mr. Hayes said that he went to the store after his wife told him she had been ejected "to rectify any trouble that might have been caused," and that after he left the store a policeman "caught me in the belt and dragged me back to the store.

I protested I had done nothing and I denied that my wife had cursed. I told them by wife didn't curse. When I said that, a man not in officers' garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers. I was struck again by this man not in uniform, who leaned through a window to hit me.

"My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left on the outside. Finally the chief came and asked if I wanted to make bond. I said certainly I did, that I had done nothing. I posted a check for $50 and we were released. I heard that the chief telephoned Governor Eugene Talmadge and that the Governor told him the matter would have to be handled up here."

Chief Harris said that he had heard of published reports that he had telephoned Governor Talmadge, but insisted he did not such thing. He limited his comment to the denial that Hayes was beaten.

Mr. Higgins said Mr. Hayes kicked the arresting officers on the shins, that he shouted "You can't arrest me, I have done nothing, I am Roland Hayes, the concert singer, you have no right to lay a hand on me."

Sighing, and saying he wanted to forget the incident, Mr. Hayes said tonight that what worried him most was that his daughter had to experience the ordeal.

Admitting his wife told the shoe clerk "This is no time to talk about racial prejudice and segregation, Hitler ought to have you," the singer recalled that Hitler had troubled him once before. In the mid-Twenties, when the Nazi Fuehrer was rising to power, Mr. Hayes went to Germany to give concerts.

"The Hitler party, then called the National party, said it would not think of letting a Negro sing the songs of Germany's great composers and poets. They said all that a Negro brought to their mind was a Georgia cotton patch."

"I am not bitter toward any one and the humiliation is on the other side,'' he went on. "I am only ashamed this this should happen in my native State. I love Georgia and hope to come back to it every year. It is a great State and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Beating Suffered By Roland Hayes

ROME, Ga.—History repeats itself. When the german national party under hitler was coming into power, Roland Hayes, 58, internationally famous tenor, suffered the humiliation of fascist race prejudice while giving concerts on foreign soil. A fortnight ago the singer was victim of home-made nazi terror when three cops and a citizen beat the artist and threw him and his wife in jail here over a discussion growing out of a purchase of shoes for their daughter.

As most farmers do, the Hayes family came into town to purchase their weekend supplies. Mrs. Hayes and daughter went into a shoe store, where they have traded for several years. A young clerk noticed that they were seated in the rear of the shop, but not extreme rear, and ordered them to "get into the back." Mrs. Hayes refused, saying it was cooler in her seat and that if it were necessary to move she would shop elsewhere. Just as she was leaving she told the clerk: "This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You ought to go over there with hitler." The clerk then put his hands on Mrs. Hayes and started to rush her out, but concluded saying: "I'm going to call the police."

Mr. Hayes, who had previously gone to a bank, met his wife and daughter as they reached the street and questioned, "What is the matter?" The clerk hastened to say she cursed him and "called me old hitler." The charge was disputed. The store proprietor then returned to the store and said he would "be glad to wait on you myself." But the Hayeses went on their way.

Later, as Mrs. Hayes was visiting a grocery store and Hayes and daughter were walking up and down on the sidewalk, a big cop rushed up and gripped the singer by the belt of his trousers and dragged him back to the shoe store. The little 9-year-old girl began screaming, but the scene continued until after Hayes had been beaten, thrown in a police car on his head. Two cops sat on the greatest tenor the world has ever known and beat on his body and another went to get Mrs. Hayes. Both were placed in jail, but later released on $25 bonds for each victim.

It is reported that Governor Talmadge was contacted on the incident, but informed local folk: "You'll have to handle that up there by yourself. I haven't got time to be bothered now."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Hayes To Tell Story Of His Treatment In New Autobiography

Singer's Back Still Painful

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

ROME, Ga.—(SNS)—Still suffering severe pains in his back, the result of his harrowing experience with a trio of husky city police here Saturday, Roland Hayes, the internationally famous concert artist, able for the first time to get out of bed, disclosed Wednesday that the brutal treatment he had been accorded would be described in detail in the autobiography he is now working on.

Mr. Hayes, who for the past three summers has returned to reside at his 600-acre river and mountain-bordered estate, revealed that the autobiography is to be carried serially in the Atlantic Monthly, beginning with the August issue.

TO DESCRIBE AFFAIR

"I really don't feel the story of my life would be complete without including the full details of the treatment accorded me in my native state," he said.

After appearing serially in the Atlantic Monthly, the story, which is entitled "Angelmo and Her Son, Roland Hayes," is to be published in book form by the Atlantic Press.

The widely-known concert artist, his wife and his nine-year old daughter, Marie, were victims of humiliating treatment at the hands of Rome police Saturday, following an altercation in the local Higgins Shoe Store, where Mrs. Hayes had gone to purchase shoes for the daughter.

Mr. Hayes, who has remained non-committal on the affair, still refused to discuss the matter with newspapermen, other than to reveal his intention of describing his bitter experience in the forthcoming publication.

WALKS WITH STOOP

Walking with a decided stoop to his shoulders, the 58-year old artist, whose voice has thrilled both American and European audiences for the past three decades, received newspapermen on the veranda of his residence, located far back off the road on his huge estate, Angelmo.

The name of his farm, he said, was selected in honor of his mother. He revealed that ill-appeared fate took a hand in the Saturday affair, disclosing that his great-grandfather was killed at Jonesboro because of his militant stand and his grandfather met a similar fate holding to the same position at nearby Curryville.

The farm, which now forms his estate, was the same, he disclosed on which he was born. He recalled, a meditative tone to his voice, how years before he had brought washed clothing up the hill to the plantation owners, then occupants of the house in which he now resides.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW

Seated on the veranda, one beholds a magnificent view of sloping, neatly trimmed terrace, a stately range of mountains framing the adjacent background. To the left flows the muddy waters of the historic Oostanoogla on whose rugged banks was fought one of the most bloody battles of the Civil War.

In the distance can be heard the contented lowing of his herd of milk cattle and the persistent bleat of sheep. His draft depleted crops of farm workers continue about their tasks unmindful of the cooling rains gently falling on the sun-sered earth.

"What do you plan to do now?" Mr. Hayes was asked.

"I can't discuss that now," he said, an irritated frown appearing on his forehead, "I have left the whole matter in the hands of my counsel."

"Do you plan to sue?" persisted the newspaperman.

PLANS NOT COMPLETE

"That has not yet been discussed," he replied. "Our plans have not been completed."

"How do you like that view?" he countered, pointing to the sun, a golden ball of fire, which left the pine-clad mountains standing in a sombre silhouette.

The newspaperman agreed that it was wonderful and sensing that the interview was at an end, began talking of other things.

A tour was made of the country home, which the reporters was told had been standing in the same spot for more than 100 years. Hard wood floors, plumbing, electric lights and wainscot panneling, and an electric pump to bring water from the natural spring 200 yards away were the only modern touches added to this former home of a North Georgia plantation and slave owner.

PLANS SUMMER RESORT

Many pieces of antique furniture, reminiscent of the early pre-Civil War period stood sturdy as they were 100 years ago in the living room. A grand piano could be seen in the adjoining music room.

"I have long cherished plans to make this a summer resort for my people," continued Mr. Hayes after the trio of newspapermen had viewed the artistically arranged home.

"It is located on the cross highway that could bring people from Chicago or Florida, or from New York or Mississisippi. Yet after one gets here, there is nothing that would give you the impression that you are even near pathways to these thickly populated areas."

The noted singer, pointed out of the South window, wincing as pain gripped his back, the aftermath of the brutal assault he had undergone.

NATURAL LAKE ON LAND

"There is a natural lake, fed from a spring over there," he indicated. "It could easily be turned into a swimming place. Down there you see a community house I built ten years ago for the socials of folks who live here."

He recalled the many hundreds of neighbors of both races, who visit Angelmo on July Fourth and Labor Day for his historic barbecues. More than 400 attended the affair this month, he disclosed.

The newspapermen drove slowly down the long road which winds down the hill to the highway. Standing on his veranda looking toward his beloved mountains, drinking in their unsurpassed beauty was Roland Hayes, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 77

15-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

LET FREEDOM RING!

March of 2,000 on Annapolis the Most Impressive Sight the State Capital Has Ever Witnessed; Crowds Fill the Legislative Chamber and Spill Out Into Hallways; Serious, Earnest, Resolute Body Knew What It Wanted, Argued for It Vigorously

MAY 2 - 1942

Nearly 2,000 citizens of Baltimore marched on Annapolis last week and crowded the State Capitol for a two-hour conference with Governor Herbert R. O'Conor.

There were seven planks in their printed petitions which began with urging the Governor to back President Roosevelt in opening employment in war factories to all the people, and to end racial discrimination.

The principal plank condemned police brutality, which has claimed the lives of ten citizens since 1939, and cited the recent murder of a soldier by a policeman.

Other planks requested appointment of uniformed colored policemen and policewomen, a police magistrate and colored representatives on boards and colored staffs for State institutions where inmates are colored.

Into the Governor's hands were placed citizen petitions signed by 4,000 persons, urging the removal of Police Commissioner Robert Stanton and his replacement with a commissioner who "in this war period will not provoke unrest and violence in this community when the minds of all patriotic citizens should be concentrated upon the single purpose of combating our enemies abroad."

MAY 2 - 1942

Petitions Reasonable

The petitions are entirely reasonable. They were intelligently presented by thirteen persons who spoke plainly what was in their hearts.

Nobody made any demands. The relief asked for in each case is a matter of executive judgment. The Governor alone can grant or refuse to grant the reforms requested.

The appeal was made in every case on the basis that colored citizens are entitled by law to equal treatment, and that in assuming office the Governor swore faithfully to take care that the laws are executed justly.

Sitting with Governor O'Conor were the secretary of State, the comptroller and the assistant attorney general. They listened carefully and patiently to all that was said and they got the picture that the march was designed to make.

POLICE BRUTALITY

150 Organizations Represented

Here were 2,000 citizens representing 150 organizations, including churches, labor unions, political groups, fraternities, civic and social clubs.

They took the day off and traveled 28 miles to the State capital to say to the State's chief executive that they had been pushed around until they were desperate.

Louder than all the speeches was the sight of that sea of intelligent, earnest, resolute faces. These citizens had but one thought in their minds and one burden on their hearts. They wanted reforms that are real.

They applauded at the right time, their shouts and amens came from conviction that was deep and impressive. Nobody smoked, nobody munched sandwiches or drank pop.

MAY 2 - 1942

Moments of acclaim were succeeded by moments in which the silence was indicative that this crowd was about no little business.

March Sets Precedent

Annapolis oldsters in fifty years did not recall an occasion like this.

When the Governor concluded his address, in which he promised to consider the petitions with care, the audience arose and spontaneously sang "America."

They sang one verse and then the second. They knew the words. They did not fumble them, and nobody who heard them sing, "From every mountain side let freedom ring," will ever forget it.

No singing was on the program; neither was the benediction by a clergyman which followed. His prayer stuck like the voice of a prophet and his blessing carried the unction of a bishop.

Next Move Up to Governor

The next move is up to Governor O'Conor. He has heard the voice of the people. He promised an early consideration of some petitions and the appointment of a commission to consider others.

From here on the responsibility for civilian morale and a unified citizenship is his.

And this should be said for him, that he has shown no disposition to dodge his plain duties.

COLLEGES NOT ACCREDITED

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has dropped ten white Georgia colleges from membership because of the political interference of Governor Talmadge in college affairs.

Three colored Georgia colleges were not dropped because their standards were not high enough to become accredited in the first place.

This reminds us that certain schools outside of Georgia are in the same class, notably Bowie, Princess Anne and Coppin Teachers' College in Maryland, Dover State College in Delaware, and Cheyney in Pennsylvania and Bordentown in New Jersey.

Any college can become accredited by these agencies provided its teachers have higher degrees and its plant and curriculum meet certain minimum requirements.

Howard, Morgan, Virginia State, Miner Normal, Lincoln University and many another colored college are so standardized and accredited. Others have this strong appeal to make to State legislatures, namely that funds should be made available to remedy existing deficiencies.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

LAWYER SAYS NEGRO BEATEN BY DEPUTIES

Bond Asked For James Evans, Accused Of Murder

MAY 15 1942

Charges that a negro was severely beaten by sheriff's deputies following his arrest on a first degree murder charge were made in First Criminal Court yesterday by William A. McTighe Jr., attorney, during a habeas corpus hearing.

The negro, James Evans, 38, of 2299 Shasta, was indicted Tuesday by the Shelby County Grand Jury in connection with the death of another negro, Paul Wherry, 39, who lived on the Memphis-Arlington Road.

MAY 15 1942

Mr. McTighe told Judge Pleasants that the negro was badly beaten about two weeks ago and was still suffering from the effects.

The attorney's petition did not cite the alleged beating, but claimed that bond had been denied the negro nad asked the court to set bond so the negro could be released. It developed during the hearing that Mr. McTighe had not asked the attorney general's office if the negro could be released under bond.

MAY 15 1942

Mr. McTighe asked for an immediate hearing with the negro to be brought into court, but Judge Pleasants denied his request on the grounds that state's witnesses could not be notified to appear on such short notice. He set next Wednesday for a hearing on the petition.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 77

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pastor Beaten, Jailed By Columbia Policeman

Father William Kidd Arrested During Curfew; Case Probed

MAY 14 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—

Father Wm. E. Kidd, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, expressed gross indignation in Recorder's Court Tuesday morning where he was being charged with inebration and loitering after 11 o'clock. At his side stood the Rt. Rev. J. J. Gravatt, Bishop over the Upper Diocese of South Carolina, in which Father Kidd is stationed. Bishop Gravatt interrupted his services in the Diocesan convention to be present. Also present was Father Lewis N. Taylor, rector of the Good Shepherd church (white) who corroborated testimony offered in the defense of the pastor. The case was continued until an investigation is made into the officer who is accused of striking Father Kidd. Lieutenant Griffin is conducting the investigation.

MAY 14 1942

According to testimony presented the court, Father Kidd entered the Keystone Lunchroom around eleven o'clock Monday night and purchased a Coca-Cola. He lives just around the corner. An officer entered the place and told the minister he had no business on the street after 11 o'clock. When Father Kidd demanded to know the origin of such an ordinance he was placed under arrest and taken to a police box. While waiting for the police car to arrive Father Kidd stated he was struck in the mouth and on the head by a policeman wearing badge number 105. In the patrol car he was truck on the leg by an officer wearing badge number 25 when he crossed his feet. Putting up his trousers' leg he exhibited a bruised and swollen spot to the court. He was released under $41 bond Monday night.

Bishop Gravatt, testifying in behalf of Father Kidd, received no reply from the court when he asked "Should this man have been struck"

Father Kidd came to Columbia last October from Petersburg, Virginia. A deal of interest is being shown in the case by local civic leaders, a large contingent of whom was present at the hearing Tuesday morning.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Beating of Nurse Protested by Group

OCT 3 - 1942

In communications to Secretary of War Stimson, Judge William H. Hastie, civilian adviser to Stimson; Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surg. Gen. of the USArmy, and Colonel Julia Flikke, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses has protested the beating recently of 2nd Lt. Norma Greene, Negro army nurse stationed at Tuskegee airfield.

OCT 3 - 1942

In protesting the incident, Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the association, urged the Secretary of War to use his power to guarantee protection to Negro nurses serving in segregated units in sections of the country where Negroes are not given justice before the law.

"It becomes increasingly difficult," stated Mrs. Staupers, "for the association to urge young women to enroll in the Army Nurse Corps unless guarantees are assured."

The association for a long time has been urging the surgeon general's office to remove discriminatory barriers from Negro nurses and to assign them to service in all sections of the country.

OCT 3 - 1942

Protests have also been sent by Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the association's advisory council; to Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead of Alabama, M. M. Neeley and Harley M. Kilgore of WVirginia, and to Rep. Frances Payne Bolton of Ohio, honorary member of the advisory council.

Marcantonio Calls Police Raid 'Brutal'

"New York World Telegram"

Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL, New York) who protested last night in Night Court that a police raid on an E. 116th St. social club was "an example of the flagrant, ruthless police brutality in my district," today was expected to take the minutes of the case before Police Commissioner Valentine.

The Congressman appeared in court as counsel for 35 defendants picked up in the raid on the Apollo Social Club, 414 E. 116th St. The raid, during which one or two shots were fired, was staged by Detectives Joseph Brady and Marvin Slicklen of the Sixth Detective District.

New York, N.Y.

Representative Marcantonio said one of the detectives had struck a 15-year-old girl who protested against the raid and told Magistrate Anna Kross: "It's about time they stopped pushing people around."

According to Slicklen, cards and dice had been used in a game at the club. He said two shots were fired during the raid, one by one of the men in the club, the other by Brady.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

More Police Brutality

MAY 13 1942

In defending his client, a Mrs. Lillie Mae Hayden, in Recorder's court at the police station Monday morning, Attorney A. T. Walden vigorously stated in the teeth of the court and a large number of officers that "another type of policeman is needed in Atlanta when it becomes necessary for two officers of the law to beat up a woman in jail." For years we have contended there was too much unnecessary brutality on the part of some of Atlanta's policemen and as a suggestion to remedy this undemocratic and brutal practice and as the most effective way to reduce crime among our group we have advocated the employment of colored policemen in certain sections of the city.

The latest police victim was arrested Saturday night and carried to the station and booked for being drunk. Because she did not walk fast enough to suit him she alleges the station officer slapped her. Mrs. Hayden accused Officers Thomas and Dodd of beating her. She said Officer Thomas slapped her several times while taking her to a cell and slapped her down and kicked her in the face when she called him a name. Officer Thomas is quoted as admitting slapping his prisoner.

MAY 13 1942

The woman was so badly beaten it was necessary to carry her to Grady hospital for treatment of a large gash on her face.

The court assessed a $14 fine which indicates the woman had not done enough to warrant a brutal beating. However, the attorney is appealing the disorder part of the fine charge which was added after she reached the station. Arresting officers did not mistreat their prisoner.

Attorney Walden described the case as "the most brutal thing I've seen in all my years of practice."

MAY 13 1942

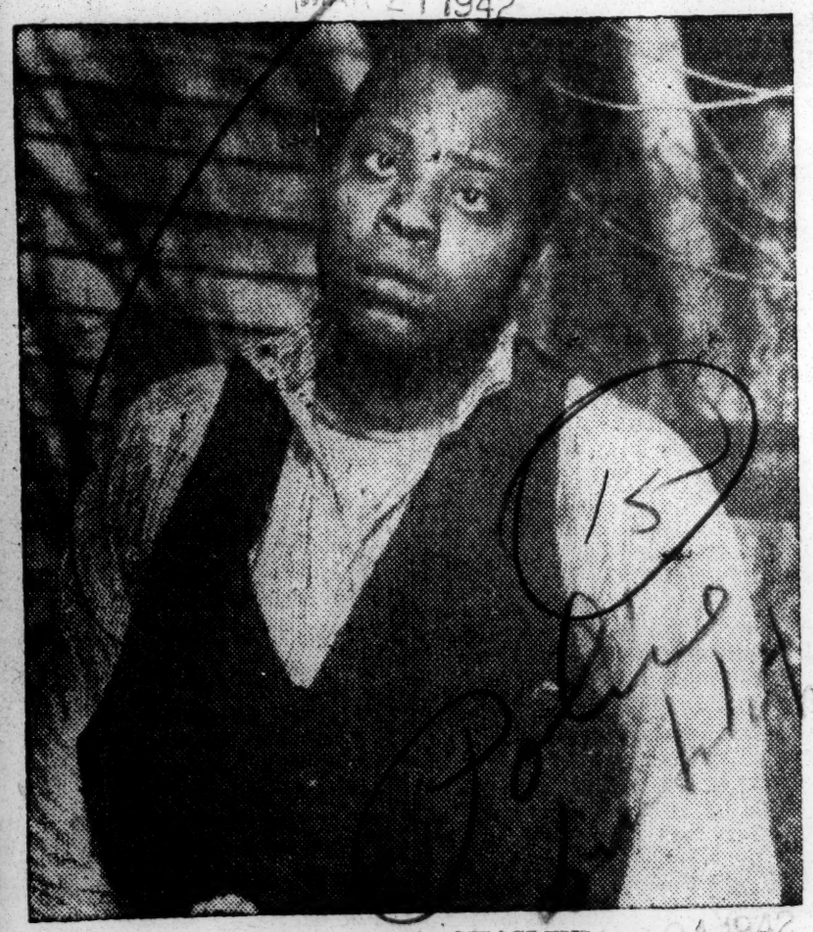
We are not against the police as a whole, but we do think that officers who beat without cause their prisoners are not fit to be on any police force. They create crime.

The Atlanta Civic and Political League has stated it intends to support only a candidate for mayor who will promise to stop police brutality and we hope it will stick uncompromisingly to this promise. We believe it will.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

A Victim of N.C. "Justice"

MAR 21 1942



SAMUEL (FATS) VEASLEY

MAR 21 1942

22-year-old Raleigh, N.C., man, who is doomed to a life of blindness, physicians say, caused by a blackjack blow allegedly struck by J. R. Hooks, superintendent of a prison camp at Goldsboro, who then threw him into solitary confinement for 72 hours without medical attention in February, 1941.

The former superintendent, who beat the man, who was serving 30 days for vagrancy, according to a Raleigh daily, "has been promoted and now has a nice 'traveling' job with the State," while his victim is forced to live in a hovel on the $12 monthly allowance given blind persons by the State.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Suspect Shot By Policeman

MAR 31 1942

Three persons accused of burglary were under arrest at city police headquarters Monday, according to reports. One of them reportedly was shot by an officer while trying to escape.

Arrested were Sylvester Clark, 29, of 136 Webster, N. W.; Ira Touchstone, 21, of 500 Magnolia Street, and Willie Mason, 22, of 243 Elm Street.

Officers reported that they were patrolling a business district early Monday morning when they saw Mason on the roof of a grocery store. They secured a fire ladder and went to the roof of the store where they seized Mason, they said. A few minutes later Clark is said to have stepped on the Neon sign and dropped to the sidewalk whereuopn he was shot by Officer Dodd, a retired member of the police force. Shot in the right leg, Clark was given treatment at Grady Hospital. Touchstone also was arrested in connection with the burglary.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MAN IS WOUNDED IN STREET AFFRAY

APR 9 - 1942

Officers Sent To Scene When Shooting Attracts Crowd

A Negro was shot several times late Wednesday afternoon while a police officer was attempting to quell a disturbance at 18th Street and Fourth Avenue, North.

Police did not release immediately the name either of the Negro or the officer, pending what they termed "full investion" of the cast. They said they had been informed the Negro had been causing some disturbance on the street, and that the officer was attempting to quiet him when the shooting occurred. The Negro was taken to Hillman Hospital.

APR 9 - 1942

A large crowd gathered at the street intersection, and additional officers were sent to the scene to clear traffic.

News.
Birmingham, Ala.

Shooting Of Negro By Officer Will Go Before Grand Jury

MAY 3 - 1942

The Jefferson County Grand Jury Monday will begin its May session with a large docket expected to be brought under the scrutiny of the inquisitorial body.

Scheduled to be investigated is the case of Henry Matthew Burns, Negro, who was shot to death several weeks ago by a Birmingham police officer, C. W. Hopkins, during an altercation on Fourth Avenue. A total of 35 witnesses have been summoned by the solicitor's office to testify in the case.

Also scheduled for investigation are a series of sensational and out-of-the-ordinary robbery cases against two Negroes who used the knife method of robbing their victims. There are five cases set against Turner Washington and three against his partner, Elizabeth Williams. At preliminary hearing before Judge H. B. Abernethy it was brought out in testimony that Elizabeth Williams had dressed herself as a man while engaged in committing the alleged robberies and that in several of the cases violence was used to "persuade" their victims. The "persuader" was a long-handled switch-blade knife.

The death of Tom Norman Fields in an automobile accident several weeks ago in which James W. Acton was arrested on a charge of second degree murder will be brought before the body. Acton is charged with leaving the scene of the accident and a warrant was subsequently obtained charging him with second degree murder.

The body is also scheduled to investigate 19 grand larceny cases, 12 assault with intent to murder cases, 11 burglary and grand larceny

WOMAN PAYS FINE ON CHARGE POLICE BLACKJACKED HER

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Courier

MAR 21 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 19—Police officials white-washed the case of Bessie Isom here last week by dismissing her charges of police brutality and in turn she was fined $11 each on two charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest preferred by the very policemen who beat her.

Police Chief Seabrook cleared two officers by saying, "The officers were not guilty of any brutality, that they did only what they should have done to protect themselves." His statement followed a strong protest by John S. Bronson, head of the priority section of the Memphis War Production Board, for whom Mrs. Isom works.

SON FREED

Mrs. Isom was treated at John Gaston hospital for a bruised left eye and deep scalp wounds that required several stitches, after her encounter with Patrolmen I. S. Lawrence and J. W. Slaughter. She said the officers beat her and struck her with a blackjack in her home because she tried to prevent them from beating her 15-year-old son.

In City Court she was fined by Judge Kinkle who said, "You interferred with officers who tried to put your son under arrest. You had it coming to you." The son was arrested as a bicycle thief but later freed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ruth Thornton Brutality Case In Court Soon

APR 1 5 1942

NAACP Plans Membership Campaign

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is looking forward to an intense membership campaign period which will be conducted after May 5 when Mrs. Ella K. Baker, from the national office, comes to the city for this purpose.

The membership drive by local workers is continuing. Several memberships were reported at a meeting of the branch Tuesday night at the Butler Street YMCA.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, vice president, presided in the absence of the president, the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, who is in Ohio.

Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, chairman of the program committee which solicited patrons for the Walter White mass meeting, reported personally $58 as collected from patrons to the program. Several other workers reported and a large number of patrons is to be collected from in the near future.

Attorney A. T. Walden, local NAACP counsel, reported that the Ruth Thornton brutality case should come up for a hearing in Fulton Superior Court within two or three weeks. The damage suit against McCoy, the white man army, thus delaying the case.

Mrs. Thornton, accused of kicking because she boarded the street car on the River line in front of him, has not been put on the court calendar. It was reported that Attorney Willingham who represented Mrs. Thornton in the lower court hearing, had been called to the

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH OF 2500

Baltimore Citizens Protest Police Brutality In Descent On Capitol

MAY 2 - 1942

BALTIMORE—Local Negro citizens are tired of the way they are being treated in their city and they didn't mind telling Governor Herbert R. O'Connor so Friday.

A delegation of 2500 Negroes marched on the capital at Annapolis in a mass protest against injustices inflicted on colored citizens.

The protest arose out of the refusal of a Grand Jury to indict the policeman who killed Private Thomas Broadus January 31.

MAY 2 1942

No White Allowed

Alarmed and indignant over this and other miscarriages of justice, 125 organizations banded together "to do something about it." It was an all-Negro affair. Not a white person—no matter how sympathetic was allowed to join in the movement.

When they saw the Governor Friday they related a long series of complaints.

Ten Negroes have been killed by police since Robert F. Stanton became police commissioner in 1939.

MAY 2 - 1942

The policeman who killed Private Broadus killed another Negro two years before.

Negroes are never appointed to state administrative boards which have much to do with the thousands of colored citizens of Maryland.

MAY 2 - 1942

Craft unions in Baltimore bar Negroes and will not charter separate Negro units.

Negroes cannot get licenses from state boards which administer skilled craftsmen.

Baltimore's war factories hire only white, with the exception of Glen Martin, which hires only 150 skilled colored workers.

Broadus was killed, witnesses said, after an argument over his getting into a cab driven by a white man. (As in the nation's capital, Baltimore does not allow Negroes to ride in white cabs.)

The Citizens Committee for Justice, the formal name of the organization, headed by Carl Murphy, local editor, asked the Governor to appoint a special blue ribbon jury to investigate the flood of police brutality; the appointment of more colored officers to the force; a colored police magistrate; a representative to the State Boards of Henryton and Crownsville sanitariums and a colored representative on the state beauticians' board.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Urged to Strike Down Cops Who Draw Gun on Solders

MAY 2 - 1942

the greatest opportunity since Reconstruction. We must do it now—not wait. This opportunity will never come again in my lifetime or yours.

We can afford to criticize things because we are the most loyal element in America.

They don't have to tell us about Hitler. We've had our Hitlerism in Senator Bilbo, the Ku Klux Klan and others long before Hitler. We've dwelt under crackerocracy.

Don't tell us about the Gestapo, we have the Ku Klux Klan and lynching parties.

* * *

We can tell them. Every time you allow a colored soldier to be killed you are taking the first step toward Hitlerism.

* * *

We can't go happily abroad and make the world safe for democracy without cleaning up our own dirty back yards at home. If they want colored people to fight—and they will have to come to us soon—they have to give us some democracy to fight for.

* * *

There are no fifth columnists among colored Americans. We are the first columns of democracy. We have paid time and again for the privilege of criticizing this government, nationally and locally, and any time it becomes undemocratic we will continue to criticize it.

* * *

Speak, Mr. President

In this hour of crisis our President has failed to say a word to stop killings of soldiers in uniform by policemen. Speak, Mr. President, so that you may go down in history as another Lincoln. Don't let America be run by un-American Southern cracker democracy. You have let thirteen weak States run the other thirty-five too long.

Mr. President, speak out now, strike down any civilian cop who dares even point a gun at a soldier.

MAY 2 - 1942

Shipyards in Florida are working only eight hours a day. Why? Because 50 per cent of the labor market is colored and they are hiring no colored.

Justice Department a Help

Out in Detroit, white citizens refused to let colored move into the Sojourner Truth Housing Project. The Justice Department investigated and three persons have already been indicted by a Federal grand jury.

If that can be done in Detroit, it can be done to un-American filthy lice like policemen in Baltimore.

* * *

They took it as long as they could in Chicago once. Colored people can take a lot, and when they've taken a lot they get it all stored up.

* * *

It's better to die fighting for freedom than to live a slave. There won't be any white man's world after this year.

* * *

The New Colored Man

There's a new colored man emerging. Two years ago it wouldn't have happened here in Baltimore, but today we've had enough; we've gotten up nerve to march on Annapolis and we don't give a damn what happens. They have killed colored people here before.

MAY 2 - 1942

This new colored man would rather die now than live on this pattern too long. Those who have gone to school and had better opportunities than the others feel themselves the leaders. But the man in the street is not taking orders from puppets any more. He's not following any puppet. He can't have leaders sitting in an office telling him. Leaders have to get out and fight.

We Have Leadership

The new colored man is saying: "You have the leadership. Come on and give it to us. But if you won't, move aside and let us through."

We ought to make it a crime for any colored man to try to separate us. We've been going along fighting with each other, thinking each other a little better because some are white and some are black; fooled ourselves too long about so called "sassiety."

Now when you face the truth; when you go out into the world you're just another colored man. It's driving us together. All of us are the same—black, yellow or brown.

* * *

Purge Uncle Toms

We must move rapidly; must stand behind each other. Let us purge our ranks and wherever we have Uncle Toms, kick them in the behinds and tell them where to go.

This is the hour for a real democracy. If there are any colored men in your ranks who are not supporting you, purge them; but first give them another chance—30 days warning—and if they don't come over, purge them. We've stood enough; we're all brothers today.

MAY 2 - 1942

The World Listens

Whenever you strike a blow in Baltimore, India or Africa, it goes across the whole world. When you March on Annapolis, you're doing something history-making, which will echo all over the world, because colored people have said "to hell with the world; we are not going to stand this any longer."

Every colored Baltimorean should be in this march—whether he crawls, walks or rides. Whether he has to work or not, he ought to march to Annapolis.

If we do it now, unborn generations will rise up and call us blessed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Brutal Police Protested To Md. Governor

APR 28 1942

2,000 March On Annapolis In Mass Demand

BALTIMORE, Md.—(SNS)—To ask Governor Herbert O'Conor of Maryland to appoint a special blue ribbon jury to investigate the wave of police brutality here, an estimated 1500 to 2000 persons marched to Annapolis, Friday, April 24.

The killing of Private Thomas Broadus by policemen Edward Bender on January 31, and the subsequent refused of the grand jury to indict the policemen, touched off the growing indignation of Baltimore's colored citizens.

The Citizens Committee for Justice, headed by Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro American, will also ask Governor O'Conor for more colored policemen in uniform, a colored police magistrate, an additional colored policewoman, a representative on the state board of Henryton and Crownsville sanitariums, and a colored state representative on the state beauticians board.

APR 28 1942

The Citizens Committee is composed of representatives of 125 organizations in Baltimore, organized by the Baltimore NAACP of which Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson is president.

15-1942

POLICE BRUTALITY

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

College Park Soldier Tells Of Brutality

FEB 25 1942

James Pinson Says Policeman Shot Him Unjustly

FEB 25 1942

Private James Pinson, of College Park, who is stationed at Camp Claiborne, La., was shot in the right foot and right hip recently at Oakdale, La., when military and civilian policemen mistreated nearly 3,000 colored soldiers, according to information received here Tuesday.

According to the report, colored soldiers were cursed and chased from the streets and in several instances were told they were not needed in the Army.

Colored soldiers were rounded up by military and civilian policemen and forced to enter houses with their hands raised toward the sky, the report pointed out.

Pinson was reported shot in the hip by a civilian policeman. The shot, according to the report, was fired after the officer cursed Pinson and said, "I thought I told you to stay off the streets."

Pinson was reported on duty at the bus station when he was shot in the foot.

FEB 25 1942

Colored soldiers from northern and eastern cities were beaten on their heads with blackjacks, it was revealed.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

"MEN LIKE CHEETWOOD ARE DISGRACE TO OKLAHOMA" THURGOOD MARSHALL TELLS HIGH COURT

MAR 14 1942 MAR 14 1942

Criminal Court of Appeals Hears Famous W. D. Lyons Case Wednesday With Judge Barefoot Presiding

BELDEN RIDDLES ARGUMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

MAR 14 1942

The small courtroom in the Criminal Court of Appeals was crowded to capacity Wednesday morning when the case of W. D. Lyons, Choctaw county youth, was argued on appeal. Lyons was in January 1941 condemned to life imprisonment in Choctaw county, following a five-day trial at Hugo. He is charged with the murder of a farm couple New Year's Eve, 1939.

MAR 14 1942

Attorney Thurgood Marshall, New York, of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., and Attorney Stanley Belden, Cushing, of the legal staff of the American Civil Liberties Union, represented Lyons, and the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, treasurer of the State Conference of Branch, N. A. A. C. P., was also present during the trial.

"I wa s to give these attorneys ample time for oral argument. I realize its importance, as it is a death penalty case," said Judge Barefoot just before Attorney Marshall began to talk.

JUDGE BAREFOOT MAKES STATEMENT

At the close of the W. D. Lyons appeal hearing Wednesday in the Criminal Court of Appeals, Judge Bert B. Barefoot, presiding, said:

"I have observed in this courtroom during the course of this trial Editor Roscoe Dunjee, and I presume comment will be made in his journal in connection with this case. In order that the general public will have the position of the court at the present time intepreted accurately I am going to read from the bench this statement:

"No statement or question by the members of this court, during the oral argument of this case, shall be considered as to what their opinion is in this case, or what the ultimate decision will be.

"The record in this case, together with the argument of counsel for the state and the defendant will be fully considered, and justice will be done as the facts justify."

MAR 14 1942

"The only evidence in this case is that on the day of the murder the defendant, W. D. Lyons, was hunting in the vicinity with a shot gun," declared Marshall in his opening statement. Marshall also told the court that the defendant was without counsel in the preliminary hearing, but nothing seriously irregular happened to the defendant until evidence began to develop involving a convict camp in the vicinity. It was then that the governor of the state sent his special investigator, Vernie Cheetwood, to Hugo.

(Continued from page one)

Marshall then went into a detailed and graphic description of the "third degree" through which Lyons was tortured in the Hugo jail and the same day at the penitentiary at McAlester.

"I've been in many cases where confessions were involved, but this is the worst," declared the New Yorker.

MAR 14 1942

After being arrested by the Frisco agent at Hugo, Lyons was taken into the jail where, according to the defendant and his attorney, he was clubbed with Cheetwood's "nigger-beater." The attorney referred to the testimony of the father of the murdered woman during the trial. In this statement Mr. Colclasure testified that Cheetwood came to his home and told him how he had beaten Lyons for several hours.

"Men like Cheetwood are a disgrace to the State of Oklahoma," Marsha declared. "They put the bones of the murder victims in Lyons' lap and rubbed them on him in order to extort a confession," said the N. A. A. C. P. attorney, and he sought to impeach the testimony of Warden Jess Dunn when he declared: "The warden had an interest in the confession because his chain gang was on trial."

Going into the question of a voluntary confession, Marshall said the document which the state alleges Lyons signed was "unusual." He took up the document and began to read several paragraphs couched in legal terms, and asked the court whether it could be believed that an uneducated Negro youth could make any such voluntary statement.

Judge Barefoot interrupted Marshall at one point in his argument with this question:

"Do you mean that they held this defendant in jail from January to August without a preliminary

"Yes," said Marshall.

"What reason could they have had for holding him that long before a preliminary?" continued Judge Barefoot.

Marshall said one reason might have been that it was an election year and attorneys on both sides sought feverishly for several moments to find the answer in the record for the question asked by Judge Barefoot, and the matter was passed with the understanding that the court would satisfy itself on that point from the casemade.

Sam Lattimore, assistant attorney general, followed Marshall. Lattimore was immediately questioned by Judge Barefoot about the proceedure in many Oklahoma counties, in rushing prisoners off to the penitentiary, and Judge Jones, out of a clear sky, asked Lattimore whether he felt that Vernie Cheetweed had beaten Lyons.

Lattimore plunged into discussion of the controversal confessions. He sought to tell the court that the second confession was secured on another day than the first, which was a direct attack upon statements made by Marshall that the two confessions had been secured the same day.

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Lattimore also said that there was nothing in the record to show that the state was interested as alleged by Marshall. "There's nothing in this record which would indicate the state was attempting to take blame off the penitentiary," averred the attorney general. "There's nothing in this record against a state convict camp," and he attacked Lyons' repudiation of his confession by saying:

"The defendant when I questioned him kept saying 'I did not say that.' He never once said 'They forced me.'"

Lattimore said Lyons would have gotten the death penalty "if the case had not been messed up by the officers."

MAR 14 1942

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Attorney Stanley Belden in closing for the defense, told the court that "fear generated in the first confession carried over to the second, and the trial court erred in its instructions to the jury when Judge Childers failed to so instruct, declared Belden.

Belden scored a hit when he reached for the record and read statements made by both Warden Dunn and Vernie Cheetwood, during the trial, when these two state witnesses admitted on the stand that the penitentiary was under fire, and that two convicts had been arrested in connection with the killing and burning of the farm couple.

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Belden also showed by the record that two of the men who were in the jail at Hugo during a period of the time when the first confession was clubbed out of Lyons were present in the state prison when the second confession was obtained.

Belden cited a string of U. S. Supreme Court decisions showing that the high court has linked a series of confessions together, and has held that fear generated in one confession would carry over to another.

The fur began to fly Wednesday in the Criminal Court of Appeals when Thurgood Marshall, New York, told the justices that W. D. Lyons was being sacrificed in order to shield former Warden Dunn and the chain gang system.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FILE 77

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Charge Cruelty By Officers To Boy At Bethlehem Center

White Leaders Of City's Methodist Churches Aroused Over Harsh Treatment Given Employe Of Their Institution

MAR 27 1942

Mayor Thomas L. Cummings and Police Chief John Griffin were visited this week by a delegation of white women leaders of the Methodist Church who have supervision of Bethlehem Center, and these officials were told in vigorous language that action should be taken to stop the brutal treatment of people by local police.

These religious women, deeply disturbed over the menace to national unity and of the undermining of citizen morale, resulting from police lawlessly beating up and shooting individuals, especially Negroes, let it be known that they intended to enlist the support of the all fair-minded citizens here in a drive to secure more humane methods from local police when they arrest or question persons presumed to have committed crimes.

A report on the action of the Methodist women, and their opinion of the results they achieved, was made at the regular meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Tuesday night of this week. It was stated, in the report, that Mayor Cummings appeared to be disturbed over the citation of police cruelty which the women made, but according to the report, Police Chief Griffin did not appear to be convinced that any change in police methods needed to be made.

MAR 27 1942

The alleged "atrocity" which brought the white Methodist leaders into action was a beating and knocking down given a colored boy who works for these women at Bethlehem Center and lives on the premises. This occured more than a month ago, and according to report, the men who assaulted the boy have not been identified.

It is reported the men who "invaded" the premises of Bethlehem Center, and without a warrant, saw the boy calling a girl who was upstairs in the building. The time was around eleven o'clock at night. The men presumed the boy was an intruder and went after him. It is reported they asked him who he was and where he lived. When told he was employed at the place and lived on the premises, the men expressed a disbelief in what he said and proceeded to beat him up. According to report, the second time the boy was knocked down was just after he told the men that he was a student at Fisk University.

After beating the boy up the men left him lying on the ground. Apparently they were aware that they did not have a case for arrest and feared the embarrassment they likely would have gotten in Judge Guild Smith's Court. Judge Smith persistently dismisses cases where he is satisfied the police disregarded the law in making arrests.

A short while after this alleged atrocity occurred, it was reported to Mayor Cummings and subsequently taken up with Chief Griffin. The Chief of Police, allegedly, denied it was city police who assaulted the boy. The only other officers in the city who wear blue uniforms are deputies sheriff. No effort, it is learned, has been made to interview Sheriff Briley to find out if it could have been his men who beat the boy up.

In the report made on the result of the Methodist women's visit to Chief Griffin, it was stated that he told them that they were being "misled" in their opinion about police brutality and said something about "over-zealous Negro leaders" doing the misleading. The positive stand Chief Griffin took in absolving his men from blame for the assault on the Bethlehem Center boy is reported to have made it impossible to bring suit against the men and their bondsmen, which action was to be taken by the lawyer that the Bethlehem Center officials have employed.

The Methodist Women admit they were impressed with the interest Mayor Cummings showed in the protest but they got no saisfaction from him as to any action he contemplated taking. While the Mayor is not reported as having said so, it is generally known that his hands are definitely tied when it comes to exerting the kind of discipline over the police force that is supposed to be his power as the chief executive of the city.

It is said that politics is playing a part in the matter of police discipline and control here. Chief Griffin is the appointee of Luther Luton and Dr. J. W. Barman, reported in keeping with a promise said to have been made to Mr. Griffin while these two officials were members of a former city administration.

Still later, according to report Luther Luton became more powerful when his friends were elected to the state legislature and passed a bill which gave Nashville a self perpetuating Civil Service Board. It is held that the present board is also composed of Mr. Luton's friends, which gives many persons the belief that Mr. Luton is the city official who could exert a greater influence in getting police brutality stopped than even Mayor Cummings if he could be induced to use his influence.

The question whether Nashville is to continue under a self-perpetuating Civil Service Board, owing its election and control to a few members of a delegation in the legislature appears to be one very likely to be a burning issue in this year's campaign for members of the legislature. It is believed that men will run for the legislature on a pledge to repeal the present law.

How such candidates will fare can not at present be determined. But indications are that the amount of indignation which the white Methodist women are showing over alleged police brutality and the power they and other religious groups can wield on election day, makes it certain that no candidate running on a platform pledging to turn over the running of Nashville to its elected officials, instead of lodging it in a self-perpetuating Civil Service Board, need be ashamed of his chance to emerge victorious.

The certainty that colored voters will make opposition to police brutality the major issue as far as they are concerned in this year's election of members of the legislature and also next year when they vote on a mayor, members of the Board of Public Works and City Councilmen, may also be a political factor of major importance to candidates for these offices.

It is believed that even city councilmen could do something to halt police brutality here, but up to now no city councilman is known to have expressed himself publicly in sessions of the council favoring a "New Deal." However, several have expressed themselves privately as opposed to beating up and shooting persons unnecessarily. They may become more vocal if protests continue.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Officer Faces 3rd Trial In Torture Case

Previous Trials Saw Juries Unable To Reach Verdict

Charged with violation of the civil rights of a colored boy by torturing him with a photographer's tacking iron at the Atlanta Police Station, Patrolman W. F. Sutherland is slated to go on trial for a third time this morning in United States District Court.

Two other trials of Sutherland resulted mistrials when previous juries were unable to agree on a verdict of quiet or innocence to the Government's charge that Sutherland violated the civil rights of then-16-year-old Quintar South by making him confess of burglary at the Clark College gymnasium in South Atlanta.

Judge E. Marvin Underwood will hear the case, while District Attorney Lawrence Camp and Assistant District Attorney Martin probably will prosecute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

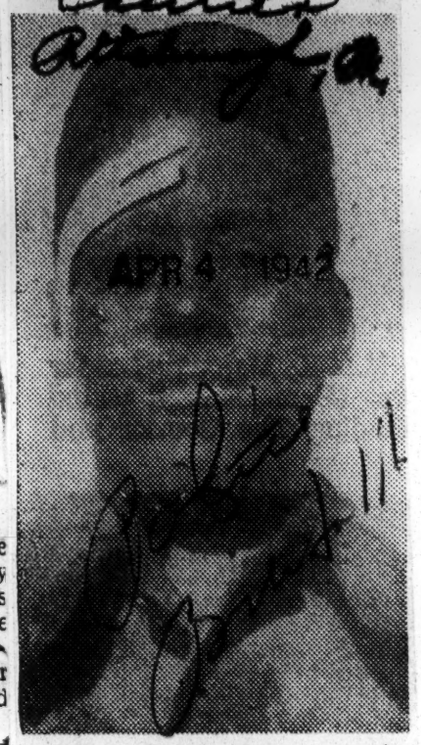
'Hot Iron' Trial Date Is Reset

Patrolman W. F. Sutherland, of Atlanta Police Department, failed to go on trial in United States District Court Monday morning after defense counsel moved to have the hearing set for a later date because of his having several other defendants to defend this week.

The case was moved up on the current calendar to April 13.

This will mark the third trial of Sutherland who is accused of torturing young Quintar South with a photographer's electric drying iron in an effort to force a confession to burglary from him.

MUST STOP!



APR 4 1942

Private Enoch Earle, now stationed in a Southern U.S. Army camp in Georgia, charges that he was cruelly beaten by white civilian policemen as white military policemen took no steps to prevent it. Private Earle says the policemen beat him because he was holding a conversation with white soldiers. He charges he was not allowed to enter a complaint with Gen. B. O. Davis, who was in the vicinity recently. This practice of beating soldiers must stop, if America and the allied nations are to win the peace and democracy they are fighting for.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

THE best that can be said for the average policeman in handling Negroes is that he is never very intelligent; the worst, that he is brutal and often murderous. The killing of Wallace Armstrong by Officer Reidman should get the most careful investigation which the department can give. The police version does not sound convincing; the eye-witness stories have more of the ring of truth although they, naturally, are larded with group sympathy and told under emotional stress.

Mr. Wilkins

MAY 23 1942

Even so, the eye-witness stories seem to agree that Officer Reidman followed Armstrong eastward on 128th Street to Eighth Avenue, all the time holding a drawn revolver and threatening to shoot Armstrong. There seems to be agreement, also, that Armstrong had a knife in his hand. The stories all agree that at Eighth Avenue, Officer Smith reinforced Reidman and struck Armstrong's knife wrist with his club, knocking the knife from his hand.

What happened after this is what infuriated Harlem. Armstrong, say the accounts, was set upon by three policemen and beaten about the head and shoulders so severely that he was in a dazed condition and was almost sunk to the sidewalk, holding his arms up over his head in an effort to protect himself from the hail of night-stick blows.

At this point Reidman shot Armstrong twice, killing him almost instantly.

The police version of the killing, which was carried by most daily papers, tries to claim Reidman was slashed by Armstrong and thus Reidman had to shoot in self-defense. But even the police stories state that Reidman was slashed in front of Armstrong's house in the first tussle, long before the stroll down 128th Street, long before Officer Smith knocked the knife from Armstrong's hand, long before three cops had beaten Armstrong to the pavement. If Reidman was shooting in self-defense, why did he not shoot Armstrong at the time he claimed Armstrong slashed him? That was the moment, if his story is true, when Redman's life was in danger. His life certainly was not in danger later down the block after the knife had been knocked from Armstrong's hand, after two more cops had arrived to help him with a defenseless, dazed man.

MAY 23 1942

"Everyone knows cops do not take chances with an armed man. They do not take chances with a mental case, and especially if the mental case is armed. But all the stories here seem to indicate clearly that the killing took place AFTER the man had been rendered helpless and harmless. That smells like murder and the city officials ought to act promptly. If they don't, they are going to have something of a situation on their hands in Harlem.

Negroes all over the United States have more than their share of trouble with the cops. In some cities, like Miami, Fla., they have more trouble than usual, but nearly everywhere they get less than a square deal. The citizens of Kansas City, Mo., became so incensed over police brutality in their town that they sent a committee all the way to the state capital (police there are state-directed) and finally forced the resignation of the Georgia-born police chief.

Just three weeks ago the citizens of Baltimore, outraged by police brutality in their city, stormed Governor O'Connor's office in Annapolis, going in a cavalcade of buses and private cars. They related the intolerable conditions, got an attentive hearing from the governor with a promise of relief.

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We Harlem citizens may be forced to take similar steps. No one up here wants to protect criminals. We want the bad characters, men and women, taken into custody. We want these young roughnecks yanked up so decent people can go about their business. We want all the usual policing any other area gets. We don't say everyone in Harlem is an angel, but we know all Harlemites are not crooks to be kicked around, beaten and shot by any policeman who happens along. That, definitely, has got to stop, not only for Harlem's sake, but for the city's welfare because New York cannot afford to build up, through police persecution, wholesale disrespect for law in any segment of the population.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Two Police Brutality Cases Are Protested

MAY 2 2 1942

NEW YORK, — (SNS) — Urging immediate and thorough investigation of the shooting to death of Wallace Armstrong by Patrolman Harold Reidman May 12, both the national office and New York branch NAACP have notified Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine that the police version of widespread indignation in Harlem and charges of brutality and cold-blooded murder.

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The national office also sent a telegram to Mayor Fiorelli LaGuardia May 13. Armstrong, said to be a mental patient, was killed at 128th Street and Eighth Avenue by Reidman while several other policemen and a crowd of witnesses looked on.

Members of the crowd afterward stormed Harlem hospital where the man's body was taken and shouted for Reidman.

The New York NAACP has also requested Commissioner Valentine to investigate the arrest of Osborne Davis, claiming that he was held on a false charge of grand larceny. Davis, who was arrested April 28 alleges he was beaten in the 123rd street police station.

He was driving a moving van when arrested and did not have a registration card. According to Davis, he immediately called his employer who brought the card to the station, but the card was refused, the man shoved out and told, "It's too late now, we're holding him on a larceny charge."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Protest Beating Of Negro Soldier

JUN 4 - 1942

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Resenting "the unnecessary beating" of a colored soldier by two Charleston detectives in Line Street Thursday afternoon, several eye witnesses and business establishments at the scene made plans this week to report the happening to Mayor Henry W. Lockwood.

Witnesses said that Detectives Horace W. Poole and Herman R. Berkmann, arriving on the scene of a fight between the colored soldier, a white sailor and two civilian whites who had come to the rescue of the sailor, and set on the soldier with black jacks. Poole, who weighs about 250 pounds is said to have struck the soldier five or six times on the head, inflicting several lacerations and causing blood to soak the soldiers uniform. Berkmann added a few blows. A large area of the side walk was covered with sand three days later where the soldier's blood ran. The sailor and aides were unmolested by the officers, witnesses said.

The name of the soldier could not be learned but he is believed to be one of the Negro soldiers stationed at either Fort Moultrie or the air port, near here.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Tennessee CIO Wins Probe of Negro Torture

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—Rev. Theodore Fugh, Negro lay preacher, and active CIO unionist, was arrested here last week, handcuffed, beaten, threatened with death, held incommunicado for two days, then tried for disorderly conduct and fined $20 and costs.

Mayor Walter Chandler promised a full investigation when contacted by a committee of the state CIO convention in session here at the time. The CIO is preparing material and calling for action by the Department of Justice.

Fugh was arrested in the Riverside Cafe, where he was buying a bottle of soda, on the very day that he was elected head of a committee on dues collections among CIO workers in the Buckeye Cotton Oil plant of the Proctor and Gamble company where he is employed. He is a member of the United Cannery Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America.

When Fugh demanded that the plainclothes man who arrested him identify himself he was thrown against the wall, handcuffed, and taken by car to an isolated spot, where he was told to run so that the three officers present could kill him.

Fugh who refused to run was struck with a handcuffs, knocked down, kicked and stamped on, because he was, in the words of the officers, a "smart CIO n....r."

The next day at the police station, where he was kept incommunicado, he was again cursed by officers who spoke from behind a screen so that he could not identify them.

By the time his attorney, engaged by the union could reach him Friday morning, he had been tried for carrying a "dangerous weapon"—a pocket knife he uses at work in the Buckeye plant—and for disorderly conduct. Fugh had never arrested before.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Minister Recovering From Brutal Tenn. Police-Beating

JUN 12 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—"I can't understand how these people can keep on doing things like this in the face of our country's need for the cooperation and right spirit of all our citizens," said Theodore R. Fugh, 36, of 1596 Brookins Street, Tuesday afternoon as he told of the severe beating he received at the hands of two Memphis police officers eight days previously.

Fugh was at his home at the time, recovering from the effects of the encounter. He had been unable to work since being released from custody last Friday afternoon. He had been held in jail since the preceding Tuesday.

He said charges were placed against him on the Thursday following his Tuesday night arrest, after a lawyer obtained by his brother, demanded that charges be placed and Fugh brought to trial. The charges placed were disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and carrying concealed weapons.

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FUGH'S VERSION

According to the account given by Mr. Fugh, the affair started shortly after he left a CIO Union meeting at their Local's headquarters, 279 West California Street, Tuesday night, June 2nd, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

He said he was waiting for a white union organizer who had promised to take him downtown in his car. While waiting he decided to go to the River-View Cafe, a white establishment with a colored rear entrance, for a cold drink. He said several other colored men were in the place. He had almost completed his drink of soda water, when a white man entered the colored section and said, "I'm the police; let me see your Social Security cards." (Officers usually ask for Social Security cards to establish a person's identity, occupation and residence.)

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Fugh said he asked the man to "Let me see your authority as an officer." The officer was in plain clothes. He repeated his demand to see Fugh's card. Fugh repeated his demand to be shown that the man was an officer.

He said the detective flipped back his coat lapel and displayed his badge. Fugh then said he took out his Social Security card. He was told to stand next to the wall. He said the officer had drawn his pistol, meanwhile calling for his partner on the other sice of the cafe. This officer carried Fugh to the squad car and held him until the first officer came.

JUN 12 1942

Fugh says they held him there for sometime, and then took him to what seemed to be a truck garage on the corner of Pennsylvania and Virginia Avenue. There, he was ordered out of the squar car, he said, and was beaten about the head and face and kicked. He said that one of the officers removed his eyeglasses while he was in the squad car, and in reaching in his pocket for his eyeglass case caused his CIO membership book to drop on the car floor. Fugh then said the officers began abusing him because of his CIO membership. He said both of the officers beat and kicked him. He was finally taken to the Police Station and locked up.

Following his release, Fugh said he and a white CIO official paid a visit to Mayor Walter Chandler and reported the incident. He said Mayor Chandler vioced regret over the incident.

Later CIO officials communicated with the FBI office asking an investigtaion of the violation of Fugh's civil liberties. The result of their demand for an investigation is not yet known.

NEVER IN TROUBLE

Fugh stated that he is not angry or dispirited over the incident, but just hurt to think that such a thing could happen to an American citizen who is loyal to his country, and who is still desirous of doing all he can to advance this country's interests and welfare."

He pointed out that he is a native-born Memphian, and has never had any trouble before.

He was asked if it was not possible that 'considering the fact you are colored the officers might nto have felt that you had a bad attitude?" He agreed that that might be the case, stating however, that he had no intention of being discourteous. He admitted that he had a medium-sized knife in his pocket—a knife which he used on his job, at the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill in Hollyw

JUN 12 1942

Mr. Fugh is a Baptist minister, and member of St. Stephens Baptist Church in Berclair. He lives with his brother and sister-in-law at the Brookins Street address. He has been a member of the CIO Local here since last July.

He was not sure that his union membership had anything to do with the beginning of the altercation with the officers, but felt that it did have a bearing on the way he was treated after being arrested.

He was tried and fined $22 on two counts in City Court. The charge of resisting an officer was dismissed. Fugh said the Judge in his case said that he would not give him a maximum sentence in view of his past record and reputtaion. Fugh's lawyers were Atty. Pat Lyons and Atty. Charles Glascock.

Robert Displays Bruises

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Fearless Cop Bruised Boy, Mother Says

JUN 6 1942

Pointing to purplish welts on her son's face, Mrs. William H. Bailey, 241 W 132 st, charged that the plainly visible bruises were inflicted on the boy by Patrolman De Carlo, 32 precinct.

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About midafternoon Tuesday of last week, states Mrs. Bailey, she sent nine-year old Robert on an errand but received word about an hour later,

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that she should come to the police station for him.

When she arrived there, she says, she was told that Robert had been throwing stones in St. Nicholas park, had ignored De Carlo's admonition to stop, after a short chase, had been caught by the officer and brought to the station house.

Robert, according to Mrs. Bailey, denied throwing the stones, saying that it was his companion who got away, that threw them and that he himself ran merely at the sight of a policeman, that he was beaten in the precinct.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Missionary Displays Black Eye, Says She Was Brutally Assaulted By Brooklyn Policeman Over Dog

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten has once again taken up the cudgels, this time, in a protest against alleged police brutality by the borough of Brooklyn, and specifically in defense of Ephelin Miller, 51-year old missionary, who charges she was cruelly assaulted by a police officer of the 79th Precinct, Brooklyn.

Sunday morning, July 19, Mrs. Miller recounts, after allowing her poodle dog to enter into the next door neighbor's yard, but with a leash on the animal, she was passing policeman and asked Mrs. Miller whether she had a license for the dog, adding that it was an extremely vicious animal. (The writer saw the dog, a small, white, fluffy affair.)

Mrs. Miller says she pointed out that the dog was wearing a license, upon which the policeman allegedly yanked the animal's tag off the collar and threw it in the street.

The Brooklyn woman was angered by this and asked him whatther when right he had to treat the dog in such a rough manner. To add insult to injury, Mrs. Miller's story, the officer, according to Mrs. Miller, showered her with invective and told her:

"We white people are going to teach you niggers to respect us in this community."

Eye Badly Bruised

When she expressed resentment over this statement, Mrs. Miller claims, she was struck in the eye by the officer with which was badly bruised when she reporter interviewed her. The then allegedly struck her several times, bruising her body in several places, then called the radio car. Mrs. Miller claims that she was beaten in the car on the way to the 79th Precinct at Gates and Throop and then beaten further when they reached the station house.

The case will come up in Brooklyn Felony Court August 5.

The Brooklyn minister charged police brutality is rampant in Brooklyn, citing the 79th Precinct as one of the most notorious in this respect. The minister will carry his complaint to the Brooklyn District Attorney, Police Commissioner Valentine and Mayor LaGuardia.

Rev. Harten Protests

Declaring that if it costs him five thousand dollars, he will fight this vicious case" through every court in the state, Rev. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, said:

"I have engaged the services of Attorneys Samuel Newberger, 220 Broadway, and Stanley Douglass of Brooklyn. Attorney Newberger successfully defended John Williams, in the famous John Williams rape case which went through three appeals and ended in acquittal. Fighting the police department is risking one's life, but I have done it before and I will do it again."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 77

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Minister Recovering From Brutal Tenn. Police-Beating

JUN 12 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—"I can't understand how these people can keep on doing things like this in the face of our country's need for the cooperation and right spirit of all our citizens," said Theodore R. Fugh, 36, of 1596 Brookins Street, Tuesday afternoon as he told of the severe beating he received at the hands of two Memphis police officers eight days previously.

Fugh was at his home at the time, recovering from the effects of the encounter. He had been unable to work since being released from custody last Friday afternoon. He had been held in jail since the preceding Tuesday.

He said charges were placed against him on the Thursday following his Tuesday night arrest, after a lawyer obtained by his brother, demanded that charges be placed and Fugh brought to trial. The charges placed were disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and carrying concealed weapons.

JUN 12 1942

FUGH'S VERSION

According to the account given by Mr. Fugh, the affair started shortly after he left a CIO Union meeting at their Local's headquarters, 279 West California Street, Tuesday night, June 2nd, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

He said he was waiting for a white union organizer who had promised to take him downtown in his car. While waiting he decided to go to the River-View Cafe, a white establishment with a colored rear entrance, for a cold drink. He said several other colored men were in the place. He had almost completed his drink of soda water, when a white man entered the colored section and said, "I'm the police; let me see your Social Security cards." (Officers usually ask for Social Security cards to establish a person's identity, occupation and residence.)

Fugh said he asked the man to "Let me see your authority as an officer." The officer was in plain clothes. He repeated his demand to see Fugh's card. Fugh repeated his demand to be shown that the man was an officer.

He said the detective flipped back his coat lapel and displayed his badge. Fugh then said he took out his Social Security card. He was told to stand next to the wall. He said the officer had drawn his pistol, meanwhile calling for his partner on the other side of the cafe. This officer carried Fugh to the squad car and held him until the first officer came out.

Fugh said they held him there for something, and then took him to what seemed to be a truck garage on the corner of Pennsylvania and Virginia Avenue. There, he was ordered out of the squar car, he said, and was beaten about the head and face and kicked. He said that one of the officers removed his eyeglasses while he was in the squad car, and in reaching in his pocket for his eyeglass case caused his CIO membership book to drop on the car floor. Fugh then said the officers began abusing him because of his CIO membership. He said both of the officers beat and kicked him. He was finally taken to the Police Station and locked up.

Following his release, Fugh said he and a white CIO official paid a visit to Mayor Walter Chandler and reported the incident. He said Mayor Chandler voiced regret over the incident.

Later CIO officials communicated with the FBI office asking an investigation of the violation of Fugh's civil liberties. The result of their demand for an investigation is not yet known.

NEVER IN TROUBLE

Fugh stated that he is not angry or dispirited over the incident, but just hurt to think that such a thing could happen to an American citizen who is loyal to his country, and who is still desirous of doing all he can to advance this country's interests and welfare."

He pointed out that he is a native-born Memphian, and has never had any trouble before.

He was asked if it was not possible that 'considering the fact you are colored the officers might nto have felt that you had a bad attitude?" He agreed that that might be the case, stating however, that he had no intention of being discourteous. He admitted that he had a medium-sized knife in his pocket—a knife which he used on his job, at the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill in Hollywood.

Mr. Fugh is a Baptist minister, and member of St. Stephens Baptist Church in Berclair. He lives with his brother and sister-in-law at the Brookins Street address. He has been a member of the CIO Local here since last July.

He was not sure that his union membership had anything to do with the beginning of the altercation with the officers, but felt that it did have a bearing on the way he was treated after being arrested.

He was tried and fined $22 on two counts in City Court. The charge of resisting an officer was dismissed. Fugh said the Judge in his case said that he would not give him a maximum sentence in view of his past record and reputation. Fugh's lawyers were Attys. Pat Lyons and Atty. Charles Glascock.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Fearless Cop Bruised Boy, Mother Says

JUN 6 1942

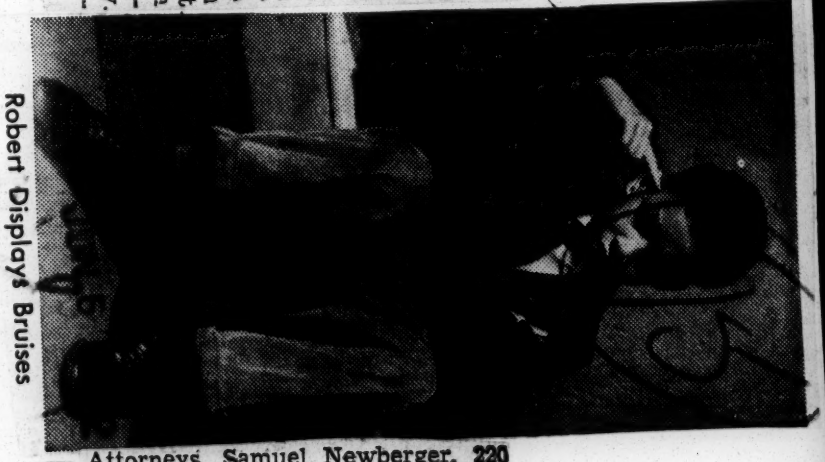
Pointing to purplish welts on her son's face, Mrs. William H. Bailey, 241 W 132 st, charged that the plainly visible bruises were inflicted on the boy by Patrolman De Carlo, 32 precinct.

JUN 6 1942

About midafternoon Tuesday of last week, states Mrs. Bailey, she sent nine-year old Robert on an errand but received word about an hour later, that she should come to the police station for him.

When she arrived there, she was told that Robert had been throwing stones in St. Nicholas park, had ignored De Carlo's admonition to stop, after a short chase, had been caught by the officer and brought to the station house.

Robert, according to Mrs. Bailey, denied throwing the stones, saying that it was his companion who got away, that threw them and that himself ran merely at the sight of the policeman, that he was beaten in the precinct.



Robert Displays Bruises

New York Daily
New York, N. Y

Missionary Displays Black Eye, Says She Was Brutally Assaulted By Brooklyn Policeman Over Dog

AUG 1942

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten has once again taken up the cudgels, this time, in a protest against alleged police brutality in the borough of Brooklyn, and specifically in defense of Ethelin Miller, 51-year old missionary, who charges she was cruelly assaulted by a police officer of the 79th Precinct, Brooklyn.

Sunday morning, July 19, Mrs. Miller recounts, her [illegible] poodle entered into an altercation with a next door neighbor's dog. The neighbor didn't object, but a passing policeman did. The officer asked Mrs. Miller whether she had a license for the dog, adding that it was an extremely vicious animal. (The writer saw the dog, a small, white, fluffy affair.)

Mrs. Miller says she pointed out that the dog was wearing a license, upon which the policeman allegedly yanked the collar and tag off the animal's neck and threw it in the street.

The Brooklyn woman was angered by this and asked him what right he had to treat the dog in such a rough manner.

The officer, according to Mrs. Miller's story, showered her with invective and told her:

"We white people are going to teach you niggers to respect us in this community."

Eye Badly Bruised

When she expressed resentment over this statement, Mrs. Miller claims, she was struck in the eye which was badly bruised when the reporter interviewed her. The policeman then allegedly struck her several times, bruising her body in several places, then called the radio car. Mrs. Miller claims she was beaten in the car on the way to the 79th Precinct at Gates and Throop and then beaten further when they reached the station house.

To add insult to injury, Mrs. Miller states, she was threatened by the policeman that if she tried to "get even it would be "just too bad." She was booked at the Gates avenue station on an assault charge. The case will come up in Brooklyn Felony Court August 5.

AUG 1942

Declaring that if it costs him five thousand dollars, he will fight "this vicious case" through every court in the state, Rev. Harten, Holy Trinity Baptist Church, pastor, said:

Rev. Harten Protests

"I have engaged the services of Attorneys Samuel Newberger, 220 Broadway, and Stanley Douglass of Brooklyn. Attorney Newberger successfully defended John Williams, in the famous John Williams rape case which went through three appeals and ended in acquittal. Fighting the police department is risking one's life, but I have done it before and I will do it again."

1942

The Brooklyn minister charged police brutality is rampant in Brooklyn, citing the 79th Precinct as one of the most notorious in this respect. The minister will carry his complaint to the Brooklyn District Attorney, Police Commissioner Valentine and Mayor LaGuardia.

15-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Cops Beat Tenor After Wife and Child Insulted

Brutal Assault on Famous Singer Arouses Negroes All Over Country; N.A.A.C.P. Asks Government Probe

By CLIFF MACKAY

ROME, Ga. — (ANP) — The bruised and battered victim of an unprovoked attack at the hands of three husky city police here, Roland Hayes, 58-year-old internationally famous concert artist, was slowly recuperating at Angelno, his native 600-acre estate at nearby Curryville, Tuesday.

The story of the brutal assault on the famous tenor, whose voice has been enthusiastically received by European royalty and common music lovers alike over a period of three decades, reads like some of the tales smuggled out of the conquered countries of Europe.

It all began Saturday morning when Mr. Hayes, accompanied by his wife and nine-year-old daughter, Marie, drove the 14 miles from their farm to this city to purchase their week end supplies.

Mrs. Hayes and the daughter entered the Higgins Shoe store, where they had been trading for the past three summers, to buy some shoes for the little girl. They walked to the rear, in line with southern custom, but apparently had not gone back far enough.

The young, red-faced clerk, it was reported, insisted that they move farther back before he could serve them. Mrs. Hayes explained that she was satisfied with her seat, contending that it was cooler, and adding that if it were necessary for her to move, should go elsewhere to make the purchase.

SAYS JIM-CROWISM OUT OF PLACE NOW

Just as she was getting up to leave, it was disclosed, Mrs. Hayes, directing her remarks to the back of the retreating clerk en route to get the manager, asserted: 'This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You ought to go over there with old Hitler."

The clerk whirled, closely followed by the manager, and grabbed Mrs. Hayes by the arm. The manager, a steel shoe form in his hand, directed it like a pistol at her back.

"Take your hands off me," Mrs. Hayes ordered.

The clerk released her, and the angry manager asserted, "You'll have to get out of this store."

"I'm on my way now," she replied, clutching her daughter by the hand.

The clerk, just as she reached the door was overheard to remark, "I'm going to call the police."

MANAGER INVITES HER BACK IN STORE

As his wife and daughter reached the sidewalk, Mr: Hayes, who had been in the nearby bank, walked up and asked: "What is the matter?"

The clerk, breaking in just as the manager was about to speak, shouted: "She cursed me and called me old Hitler."

"I most certainly did not curse," the indignant wife replied.

The proprietor then returned to the store, and recognizing Mr. Hayes as an old customer, sought to settle the matter, urging him and her family to come back in the store. "I'll be glad to wait on you myself," he was quoted as saying.

The offer was declined by Mr. Hayes who with his wife and daughter continued on down the street, considering the incident closed. Mrs. Hayes had walked into a nearby grocery store and Mr. Hayes and his daughter were strolling up and down on the sidewalk when a big uniformed officer approached.

Walking up to the noted singer without saying anything, he reached out with his right hand and gripped him by the belt of his trousers, dragging him backward to the store. The frightened daughter, still clutching her father's arm began screaming.

POLICEMAN KNOCKS SINGER TO SIDEWALK

"That's the man, but it was the wench who cursed me and called me an old Hitler,'" the clerk whined.

"My wife didn't curse you," Mr. Hayes asserted, witnesses said in describing the sidewalk scene.

Before Mr Hayes finished his remarks, a big fist smashed into his face, knocking him to the sidewalk. Two other policemen quickly appeared and pounced upon the noted artist, who is of slight build. Throwing his hat over his face, as if to hide his identity, they began pummelling him on the ground.

Mrs. Hayes ran from the store and began begging the officers not to molest her husband any further.

Thrown Into Wagon

The driver of the patrol wagon which arrived on the scene came up. Two of the officers grabbed the badly bruised singer by his clothing and dragged him to the vehicle. Lifting him up bodily, threw him head first onto the floor.

Another policeman quickly rounded up Mrs. Hayes and the daughter and put them in front. Two policemen got in the back and pounced on the helpless figure of one of the greatest tenors the world has ever known.

Wrenching his arms backward, they clamped handcuffs across his wrists. Another sat straddle across his body, while the second began brutally beating him in the face with his fists.

The daughter kept screaming, drowning out the heart-breaking sobs of the badly frightened wife The big driver shouted, "If you don't shut up I'll give you some of the same thing."

Arriving at the city hall, in which is located the jail, the Hayes' were rudely hustled to the lower floor cells and stuffed into a hole with another occupant. The daughter was left seated in the corridor.

Mr. Hayes' chauffeur came to the cell window and was told to find out how much bond was wanted and what were the charges. Returning to the police chief's office, he was told the bond would be $50, $25 for each prisoner. The chauffeur was turned down when he asked for the release of the little daughter.

IN CELL TWO HOURS

After slightly more than two hours the jailer came down and told the couple the chief wanted to see them.

"You know I've been talking with the FBI about what your wife said," the chief began, 'and they tell me if she had said it another way the government would make a case against her."

"I see you have some cash," the chief continued holding up Mr. Hayes' billfold, which had been taken by the police before he had been locked up, "but I've locked you up. You can save your cash. Just give me a check for the $50.

The bond made, the famed singer, his face badly swollen and suffering severe pain in his back, accompanied by his wife and daughter, walked from the Rome jail.

Rumors were being whispered about Rome Tuesday that the police chief during the interim when the Hayes' were in jail had called long distance to contact Gov. Talmadge, reaching him at the state capitol.

'I haven't got to be bothered now," the state chief executive was quoted as replying, "You'll have to handle it up there by yourself."

Efforts are being made by prominent Rome city officials and businessmen to have the whole matter hushed up. The check given by the famous singer for bond was mysteriously returned uncancelled.

When the case came up for trial Monday, no one appeared for the prosecution and it was indefinitely postponed. Many in Rome are giving odds that it will never come to trial. The charges, it was later discovered, were the usual blanket "disorderly conduct."

Meanwhile neither Mr. Hayes nor his wife would discuss possible action. Just what steps he will take to secure redress for his humiliating experience have not been announced. The proprietor of the shoe store, the clerk, and the policemen, it is said, are fearful that a damage suit might be instituted.

Negro citizens expressed the opinion that it was the most disturbing that had ever happened to the delicately balanced racial relations in this North Georgia community.

Georgia Cops Call Hayes Case 'Closed Incident'

ROME, Ga. — (ANP) — As far as the police in this town are concerned, the beating administered to Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor, was a "closed incident."

Chief Charles Harris denied the singer's charges that he was beaten and said the $50 check posted as bond had been returned.

Ask Biddle to Probe Beating

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — The N. A. A. C. P. meeting in its 33rd annual session here Friday, protested the beating of Roland Hayes in Rome, Ga., and wired Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, urging a complete investigation of the incident. The wire read in part:

"Delegates to this conference, shocked and angered by the beating of Roland Hayes, call on your office to act vigorously and promptly through every means available." Other protests made

GEORGIA

The Rome Incident

Twice in recent weeks ugly gossip ran up & down the wide and sunburned streets of Rome, Ga. (pop. 26,282): there had been what the white residents called "nigger trouble." A young Negro had sat in the white section on a bus, starting a row. Then word spread that a Negro preacher was saying that now, while white men and boys were away in the Army, was the time for Negroes to assert their rights.

Twenty miles northeast of Rome, on a 600-acre farm where his parents once worked as slaves, lives slim greying Roland Hayes, 55, who earned as high as $100,000 a year when he was the world's greatest Negro tenor. The farm is wealthy Tenor Hayes's proudest possession. He calls it Angelmo (a word he coined from angel and mother), parcels it out among other Negro families to teach them the joys of independence. Among the neighborhood whites he is respected; he gives one charity concert a year in near-by Calhoun.

But in Rome, where he does his week-end shopping, quiet Roland Hayes is not well known. Fortnight ago, his wife and nine-year-old daughter Africa (pronounced Afree-ka) went into Higgins Shoe Store, where they had traded for three years. It was a hot day and they sat in the second of six rows of seats, underneath a fan. There was a new clerk: he asked her to take a seat at the rear reserved for Negroes. Mrs. Hayes said she preferred to stay under the fan. The day was hot, tempers short. An argument started. Said usually even-tempered Mrs. Hayes: "This is no time to talk about racial prejudice and segregation. Hitler ought to have you."

Someone called police and told them there was more "nigger trouble."

Embarrassing Prisoner. Roland Hayes, who weighs 120 lb., told what happened next: "I went to the store to rectify any trouble that might have been caused, and as I left a policeman caught me in the belt and dragged me back. I protested I had done nothing and I denied my wife had cursed [as the clerk contended]. I told them my wife didn't curse. When I said that, a man not in officers' garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers. I was struck again by this man not in uniform, who leaned through a window to hit me. My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left on the outside."

When Chief of Police Charles I. Harris learned his prisoner's name, he telephoned gallus-snapping Governor Gene Talmadge, who usually seizes any chance to sound off on an inflammatory issue. The Governor told Chief Harris to handle the case himself. Hayes and his wife were released on $50 bail. Next day the bail was sent back. When the case was called in court, no one appeared to prosecute. Rome tried to hush up the incident. Atlanta newspapers did not hear about it until four days later, when the Negro Atlanta *Daily World* broke the story.

Associated Press

TENOR HAYES

The humiliation was on the other side.

Back at Angelmo, Roland Hayes, who has never been an agitator for Negro rights, reflected: "I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this should happen in my native State. I love Georgia."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Attack Upon Roland Hayes

ROLAND HAYES, the international concert singer, was insulted in Rome, Ga., last week. Not only was the famous singer insulted but the entire colored race was attacked when he was beaten and jailed.

It made no difference to the white people who insulted him that he was one of the greatest citizens in this country. It made no difference to them that the rulers in the four corners of the world had enjoyed the musical renditions of Roland Hayes and that he had made an invaluable contribution to the field of music.

All that concerned his attackers was the fact that Hayes was a Negro. He was a member of the colored race. He must be despised. He must be insulted. He must not be permitted to think that he has any rights which "a white man is bound to respect." The fact that he has been honored by the leading citizens throughout the world gave them no concern.

From news reports Hayes was struck in the face and jailed because he dared dispute the word of a white man.

Roland Hayes can get a better reception anywhere else in the world, with the exception, perhaps of Hitler's Germany, than he can in that part of his own country which he loves so well——the South.

It is our thought that Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. We had the idea also that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave some rights to the colored people which all people are bound to respect. Just how the South has been excepted from the obligations contained in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution is one of the great mysteries of the ages.

It is safe to say that the South, insofar as Negroes are concerned, is not very far removed from the slave days. It is doubtful that the masses of colored people in that area are any better off than were the slaves. Peonage is rampant; brutality is prevalent; disfranchisement is the way of life so far as they are concerned. The South has been permitted by the rest of the nation to trample into the dust of oblivion the provisions of the laws made specifically for the protection of colored people.

In the South no Negro is safe. This is true whether he be a cotton picker or a minister. If he invokes the wrath of a white man he is likely to be visited by a mob whose decorum is characterized by a terror which is equal in horror to any that the Nazi party has meted out to Jews of Germany.

It is the white South that is making two nations out of one. It is the white South that has given the nation two armies—a black one and a white one. It is the white South which has given the nation two navies—a white one and a black one.

Should the Federal government tolerate this? No. The Fourth Article of the Constitution guaranteed "to every state in this Union a republican form of government." If a republican government is, in the words of Webster, "a state in which the sovereignty resides in the people and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and representing the people," then the state of Georgia and the other seven poll tax states are as far removed from a republican form of government as the earth is from the planet Mars. Where, then, is the guarantee? Since the sovereignty resides only in the white people—and few ones at that—we fail to identify any semblance of that type of government.

In consequence thereof, we develop our theme further and say that the attack upon Roland Hayes was not only an attack against Negroes but an attack upon the entire United States and the laws that are made to vest it with that degree of law and order that distinguishes a civilized people from roaming savages.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

ROLAND HAYES INSULTED

The brutal beating of the world-famous Roland Hayes, first citizen of Georgia, by officers of the law in Rome, a town in his home state is a blot upon American civilisation. It comes at a time when the Negro is all-out with America to save the country and civilisation. Such barbarism will be excellent material for the Axis propaganda bureaux. But the Negro is not going to permit his patriotic ardor to be dampened by the exploits of uncivilised and un-American Americans.

Roland Hayes has done more for Georgia than any man living today. His name is known the world around. The policeman who mistreated him is not known, perhaps, outside of his county. America may as well face the facts, and face them now. Is the Negro going to integrate into the social situation or not? While we fight for freedom of the Australians and Chinese thousands of miles away we demand freedom in Alabama, Georgia and at home.

The Roland Hayes affair is only an incident but it reveals an attitude on the part of many who would sabotage the country to keep the Negro down. The Negro cannot be kept down no more than Eugene Talmadge can cause the sun to stand still upon Gibeon and the moon in the Valley of Aijalon.

Hayes exemplified the Christian virtues and graces by turning the other cheek. In so doing he rose to great heights. However, his insult is an affront to all decent, self-respecting, patriotic American citizens. It has fired our hearts to fight on for full and complete integrated equality.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

15-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army Nurse, Preparing To Go To War, Beaten

OCT 3 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Echoes of the savagery typical of a cannibalistic society were evidenced last Thursday when a Negro nurse who had volunteered for duty in the foreign service was brutally assaulted, beaten and robbed by white police officers here.

The nurse Second Lieutenant Norma Green attached to the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee Institute came here to shop for clothing and other accessories necessary to make the trip abroad. When she attempted to board a bus otherwise occupied by whites the driver sought to restrain her. She insisted upon riding on the vehicle expressing fear of being late for work.

A policeman was summoned when Lt. Green refused to leave the bus who roughly threw her into a patrol wagon. Four other officers proceeded to assault and beat the defenseless Army officer. So severely was she thrashed that both her eyes were blackened and her nose broken.

OCT 3 - 1942

The policemen then stole $100 from her purse, planted a bottle of whiskey in her bag after dousing her with most of its contents to give the impression of drunkenness, took her to the local jail and booked her on charges of disorderly conduct. Lt. Green has the reputation of being exemplary in her conduct and is known never to use liquors.

When it was discovered that she was an Army nurse attached to the Tuskegee Army base she was summarily relaeased at 3 a.m. in the morning. Lt. Green was dressed as a civilian when the attack occurred.

Police Chief C. H. Thrasher denied that local police had made the attack when contacted by the Chicago Defender and disclaimed knowledge of "any such occurrence." However local residents charge that police officers have never been friendly toward Negroes, and since the governor, Frank Dixon, emphasized the intolerance existing in the state when he defied the President a few weeks ago in refusing to accept a war contract because a clause in the order banned racial discrimination, the Cossack tactics of the department has become intensified.

OCT 3 - 1942

Protests have been made to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Mrs. Staupers demanded protection for colored nurses who are forced to serve in segregated units. She said:

"It becomes increasingly difficult for the association to urge young women to enroll in the Army nurses corps, unless guarantees are assured."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Say Georgia Police Caused Terror Reign

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An inquiry into charges that John Goodwin, Georgia's State Highways Patrol Commissioner, had ordered a campaign of terrorism against colored people was asked recently of the Justice Department by the Southern Workers Defense League.

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The charges are contained in an affidavit made by Sergeant J. F. Hartsfield, former district commander of Georgia High Patrol 5, who resigned in protest over the administration of the patrol.

Hartsfield avers in his affidavit that Goodwin ordered investigators and district commanders to stop and search all colored persons found on the highways after nine o'clock at night and to "use your blackjacks on them whenever you can."

The affidavit states:

"One Sunday a few weeks ago Goodwin called in all the investigators and district commanders and told us to have our men stop and search every Negro we saw on the highways after 9 o'clock at night. He said, 'use your blackjacks on them whenever you can. If they are in cars, jerk them out and search the car and find out where they are going. Run them off the highways.'

"He said we should tell all troopers to do this to all Negroes."

On the basis of Hartsfield's affidavit, Frank McCallister, secretary of the Southern Workers Defense League, appealed to Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of criminal prosecutions, for an immediate investigation of Goodwin's conduct.

OCT 3 - 1942

In his protest, McCallister pointed out that defense industries are operating twenty-four hours a day in Georgia and that the terrorism ordered by Goodwin would seriously hamper the war effort.

WOULD HINDER WAR EFFORT

"Such terrorism," McCallister said, "would throw a monkey-wrench into production, since it would be impossible for colored workers to go to and from their employment without risking a blackjacking at the hands of State patrolmen carrying out the orders of Commissioner Goodwin."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cops Lead Attack; Nose Broken, $100 Stolen From Purse

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (ANP)—Here in the capital of Alabama, under the shadow of the building which now houses the state government but which in civil war days sheltered Jefferson Davis and the rebel confederacy, one of the foulest deeds of this wartime period took place last Thursday.

A Negro woman, who holds the rank of an officer in the U. S. Army, was assaulted and brutally beaten and robbed by white policemen after an altercation with a bus driver who was driving a public conveyance.

Lt. Green, a trained nurse from the hospital unit attached to the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the aviation squadron from Tuskegee which shortly is expected to be transfered to active duty abroad, volunteered for foreign service with the unit. Thursday she came to Montgomery to purchase clothing and accessories which she felt were necessary for the trip which she would be called upon to make.

Told To Get Off

SEP 26 1942

In getting on the bus in Montgomery she got on a bus that was otherwise occupied only by whites. The bus driver asked her to get off. She asked to be permitted to remain because she feared being late to work. This was denied and apparently she refused to get off at which time a policeman was called.

She was roughly taken off the bus, thrown into a police car where there were four officers present and pretty thoroughly beaten which included blackening both eyes and breaking her nose. At the station house she was booked for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

It was reported police took one hundred dollars from her and put a pint of liquor in her handbag after first emptying some of the contents in the bag. She is known as a person who does not drink. She was then placed in jail and released at three a. m. when it was found she was a nurse at the Tuskegee army air base. She was in civilian clothes.

Lt. Green is thought to have been taken to Tuskegee Institute by a member of the Loveless Undertaking Firm here.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

99th Squadron Nurse Beaten By Alabama Police

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Lt. Norma Llewellyn Greene, a nurse attached to the Hospital Unit of the 99th Pursuit Squadron base at the Army Flying School at nearby Tuskegee, was assaulted and brutally beaten by white policemen in the shadow of the state capital buildings here a few days before she was to have been transferred to active duty abroad, having volunteered for foreign service.

OCT 3 - 1942

Lt. Greene was forcibly taken off a public bus by police officers following an altercation with the bus driver. Her nose was broken and both eyes were blacked as she would be called upon to make after asking to be assigned to service abroad with the 99th. She expected notice at anytime.

LT. NORMA L. GREENE

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FOR WHITES ONLY

In boarding the bus in Montgomery, she stepped into a bus otherwise occupied only by whites. The bus driver asked her to get off but she requested permission to ride because she feared that she might be late to work if forced to wait longer.

OCT 3 - 1942

This request was denied. Apparently, Lt. Greene refused to get off the bus and a police officer was called. The beating followed and she was carried to the station house where she was booked for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

It was reported that police took $100 from her and put a pint of liquor in her handbag after first emptying some of its contents in her bag. It was learned, however, that Lt. Greene did not drink at all.

OCT 3 - 1942

She was placed in jail but was released as soon as it was discovered that she was a nurse at the Tuskegee Army Air Base.

It was learned that she was taken to Tuskegee by a member of the Loveless Undertaking Firm here.

Roland Hayes to Stay in Georgia

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk University has sent a letter to alumni calling the arrest of Roland Hayes, a Fisk alumnus, discouraging.

Fisk, he said, has protested and received word from Hayes that he will stay in Georgia dispite abuses. "God isn't dead; neither is justice."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nurse Beating Laid To Biased Army Policy

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—"It becomes increasingly difficult for the Association to urge young women to enroll in the Army Nurse Corps unless guarantees are assured in those sections of the country where Negroes are not given justice before the law."

Thus spoke Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, this week, when she communicated with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, protesting the alleged beating of Second Lieutenant Norma Greene, a nurse serving in the United States Army and stationed at Tuskegee airfield.

OCT 3 - 1942

The Association has fought a lengthy battle for an elimination of existing jim crow procedures in assigning nurses. As this incident was a better than average illustration of the evils of the system, Mrs. Staupers has requested Mr. Simpson, Civilian Aid Hastie, Surgeon General Magee, and Army Nurse Corps Superintendent, Colonel Julia Flikke, to use their collective influence to remove discriminatory barriers against Negro nurses.

REPORTER IS ASSAULTED BY POLICEMEN

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

OCT 3 - 1942

Attack Believed Result Of Vote Attempt In New Orleans

OCT 3 - 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Walter Willis, newspaper reporter and brother of Alonzo Willis, publisher of the Sepia Socialite, a local newspaper, was assaulted by several police at the Second Precinct police station here last Thursday night following an affray between the newsman and Patrolman J. Neupert near the Poodle Dog tavern about midnight.

Editor Willis was first notified of the beating by a reporter of the New Orleans States, local daily who sought information that the beating of his brother might have been the aftermath of something else.

OCT 3 - 1942

According to police reports, young Willis grabbed the policeman's night stick when he attempted to strike him on the head with it. A tussel followed in which Willis knocked the policeman down. The cop reached for his gun, but the proprietor of the beer parlor persuaded the cop not to shoot the newsman.

OCT 3 - 1942

Willis and other witnesses to the incident stated that the reporter was sitting on the side of the tavern owner's car awaiting to interview him, when the cop came up and requested him to move on. Upon explaining his mission, Willis was attacked by the cop and grabbed the cop's stick to prevent being hit.

Willis finally surrendered and the wagon was called. Willis stated that the cop told him in the wagon "We'll fix you when we get to the Second Precinct." He stated that he did not know how many cops there were, but fists were hitting him so fast he "thought it was hailing."

Willis was released early Friday by order of Assistant Superintendent of Police Purcell. Willis stated that he had been accosted by the same cop several nights before, shortly after his brother had had trouble trying to vote in the recent primary election.

Young Willis was charged with resisting arrest, refusing to move on and assaulting a policeman. Trial was moved up because Willis was ordered by his doctor to remain quiet.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Beating of Army Nurse Protested

OCT 3 - 1942

NEW YORK—A protest against the alleged beating of Second Lieutenant Norma Greene by four white Montgomery (Ala.) policemen was sent to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week by the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the association urged the Secretary of War to use his power to guarantee protection to colored nurses who are forced to serve in segregated units in those sections of the country where colored persons are not given justice before the law.

Nurses Want Guarantees

"It becomes increasingly difficult," Mrs. Staupers said, "for the association to urge young women to enroll in the army nurse corps unless guarantees are assured."

Lieutenant Greene, who is attached to the station hospital of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, was allegedly beated severely on September 12 by the four officers after having been taken from a bus by a policeman and thrown into a patrol car. She was returning to Tuskegee from Montgomery, where she had been shopping.

OCT 3 - 1942

Others Get Protests

Mrs. Staupers also sent letters to Dr. William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Mr. Stimson, Major General James C. Magee, surgeon general of the U.S. Army, and Colonel Julia Flikke, superintendent of the army nurse corps.

Protests have also been sent by Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the association's advisory council, to Senators Lester Hill and John Bankhead of Alabama, M. M. Neeley and Harley M. Gilgore of West Virginia, Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton of Ohio, a member of the advisory council.

15-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIER SHOT; 2 POLICE FACE U. S. CHARGE

AUG 15 1942

Attacked in Texas After Row Over Bus Seat.

AUG 15 1942

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14 (AP).—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today the government had initiated federal court action against two Beaumont, Tex., policemen for violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier.

Biddle said he had ordered an information filed in federal court in Houston against the two, Clyde Brown and Bill Brown, for allegedly mistreating Pvt. Charles J. Reco July 28 after Reco had been ordered off a bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers.

Reco was beaten when he alighted from the bus and was shot twice while being taken to police headquarters, Biddle said in a statement made public by the Office of War Information. AUG 15 1942

Federal Charges Scheduled.

The defendants will be taken into custody as soon as practicable, Biddle said, and will be charged with violating the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights "under the color of state laws." Biddle said he had acted upon the request of the war department.

The offense is a federal misdemeanor, and as such may be brought directly into court thru filing of an information, without recourse to grand jury proceedings.

Maximum penalties upon conviction are one year's imprisonment or a fine of $1,000, or both.

Slugging and Shooting Described.

The justice department's statement gave this account of the incident:

"The information charges that Reco was ordered off a Beaumont bus because he had taken a vacant seat in a section reserved for white passengers; that after he had alighted from the bus one of the defendant police officers struck him several times with a nightstick and forced him into the back seat of a police car; that during the trip to police headquarters one of the officers shot him once thru the shoulder and once thru the arm.

"After being booked at police headquarters, Reco was removed to a hospital. AUG 15 1942

"Reports to the department of justice indicate Reco had caused no disturbance on the bus and that he had not resisted the police officers until after he had been struck several times."

Chief Backs Police.

In Beaumont, Ross Dickey, police chief, said at the time of the arrest that he would stand back of his officers. He had nothing to add today, and the two policemen were not available to comment.

"I am not going to have my men beaten or cut up as they have been in the past," Dickey said during an investigation of the incident.

J. W. Kirl, the bus driver, said Reco cursed him and drew a knife when he stopped the bus and ordered him to change seats. Kirl said he reported the incident to police after Reco left the bus. At the time of the incident police said Reco resisted arrest and that it required four policemen to take him to the station. A state charge of using abusive language is on file against him.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
August 16, 1942

WANTS LESS EMOTION

Editor of The Citizen-Times:

It was quite refreshing to read Mr. Solon H. Bryan's letter on the Hays incident, appealing to common sense, as he always does, quite in contrast to the two former letters on the same subject that were written in a more emotional and sentimental vein. The common sense view of this problem considers all the facts. The weakness of Mr. Duncan's and Mr. Hoffman's discussion lies not so much in what they say as what they omit and disregard.

The science of biology may teach that the negro is potentially capable of as much development in some individual cases as the white man, but the fact remains that no high degree of culture has ever been achieved by the race as a whole, and the few individuals who have done so have only assimilated the white man's culture. This does not prove racial equality.

I deplore along with both these gentlemen the failure of the church to secure the practice of Christian ethics, but I insist that the most pronounced failure in this respect is not to be found in racial relations.

It should not be forgotten that no where in the world and at no time in history has an inferior racial group been accorded such a large measure of justice as has the negro in this country, though it cannot be denied that there is room for plenty of improvement. Judge Winston, whose long experience on the bench gave him opportunity to observe, and who certainly cannot be charged with partialty toward the South, says that in our courts the negro gets more than justice as often or more often than he gets less.

Too many of our people are so generous that they permit themselves to be persuaded by hypercritical and intolerant northerners that the sin of sectional prejudice is greater in the South than in the North. This is so extremely false that it would be amusing, if it were not so tragic in its consequences. The race problem is difficult enough in itself, but is made far more difficult because of intolerant sectional prejudice toward the South.

It is quite obvious that a certain amount of segregation is good for both races, though the question of how much is debatable. Certainly in the schools, churches and hospitals segregation is more advantageous to the negro than to the white. This gives the negro a chance to develop a culture that is more his own than he could possibly do without segregation. Even though, as has been pointed out, hospital facilities for negroes in Asheville are not as extensive as they are for white in proportion to their number in the population, it is far better for the negroes to have a separate hospital where their own doctors and nurses can practice. Segregation in public conveyances is on an entirely different basis, and is more debatable. As for segregation in resident districts, its common practice applied to different social and economic groups of whites calls for no particular agitation or discussion, and for that reason such a question, though a social one is not a racial one.

If such instances as the case of the negro girl recently stricken and provided with the best surgical and hospital attention with the spontaneous cooperation of both races were given the publicity as are minor offenses of whites against negroes in certain quarters, a far better tone could be given the whole problem. Agitators who magnify the wrongs to the negro and minimize his own shortcomings and those of his pretended friends do the cause great harm.

JAMES A. PEOPLES.

Negro Soldier Beaten; U. S. Sues Texas Cops

The World-Telegram
N.Y., N.Y.
AUG 14 1942

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Attorney General Biddle announced today that the government had initiated federal court action against two Beaumont (Tex.) police officers for violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier.

Mr. Biddle said that he had ordered the filing of an information in Federal District Court at Houston against Policemen Blyde Brown and Billy Brown for mistreatment allegedly dealt Pvt. Charles J. Reco on July 28, after Private Reco was ordered off a bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers.

The soldier was beaten when he alighted from the vehicle and while being taken to police headquarters was shot twice, Mr. Biddle said in a statement released by the Office of War Information.

The defendants will be taken into custody "as soon as practicable," Mr. Biddle said, and will be charged with a violation of the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights "under the color of state laws."

Mr. Biddle said he had acted upon request of the War Department. AUG 14 1942

The offense is a federal misdemeanor, and as such may be brought directly into court through the filing of an information without recourse to grand jury proceedings. Maximum penalties upon conviction are one year's imprisonment or $1000 fine, or both.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
August 7, 1942

THE HAYS INCIDENT

Editor of The Citizen:

It may help us to a better understanding of the recent Roland Hays episode at Rome, Ga., to recall that Hays refuses to sing before a segregated audience. This attitude reveals his spirit and feeling toward the white people, and explains his actions at Rome, an attitude that is not endorsed by the constructive leaders of the race.

An outstanding negro, a Harvard graduate and gentleman in every particular, told me a few years ago that certain leaders had sought to show Hays that his attitude is not only wrong, but hurtful to the interests of the race. They could do nothing with Hays.

From press reports it appears that a clerk in a shoe store requested Hays' wife to be seated in the rear until he could finish with his present customers; or, perhaps it was a section set apart for negro customers. A courteous request but she flew into a rage, uttered irresponsible words, rushed home with eyes flashing and an exaggerated report to Hays, who, instead of holding poise and reflecting common sense, also went into a rage, and rushed downtown speaking words calculated to stir anger and resentment. Angry words always do that, whether the skin be black or white.

Hays should not have been pounced upon, but from reports it appears that his words and attitude provoked the attack. Similar incidents occur daily somewhere in the states, between races and within races, but nothing is said about them. The Hays episode was probably exaggerated for a purpose, but the reported facts place the responsibility upon Hays and his wife. "Where common sense is used such incidents do not occur," said a negro to me yesterday.

There are reciprocal obligations in a democracy and in society, which intelligent, cultured and refined people always observe. We find the guest adjusting himself to the ways of his host, the traveler to the ways of the people where he happens to be. He practices the proverb, "When in Rome do as the Romans." He simply adjusts himself to the ways of the people where he happens to be. He manifests good breeding . . There are negroes, even in our midst, who know this and observe the amenities of the hour and place. They are gentlemen.

Some injustices are imposed upon the negro, but they are also imposed upon poor whites and others without money, prestige, or influence. It has always been so, and the poor we will always have with us, according to the Christ. But on the whole, especially in the South, the negro is treated fairly. He enjoys the confidence of the whites, who are always ready and willing to cooperate with the worthy negro. More might have been done for the negro except for the fact that the obligations concerning race South is comparatively poor. or the Hays attitude, will advance The negro fares better in the his true interests. William Gordon South than elsewhere, anywhere of Tuskeegee institute, who is in And his lot will continue to improve as he strives to improve himself. He is the arbiter of his own fate, and his progress depends upon his own common sense and trustworthiness. Maudlin sentiment, nor misconcep-

concept. But Tuskeegee leadership has always been safe and sound.

SOLON H. BRYAN.
Arden, N. C.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Ministers Protest Beating Of Tutor

SEP 5 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Hurt over the alleged treatment of Hugh Gloster, Morehouse College professor, Atlanta, who was reportedly forcibly ejected from a Frisco Railroad passenger train and beaten in Tupelo, Miss., by two police officers, August 22, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, meeting Tuesday morning at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church took protest action and threatened to cancel announced plans to ride the Frisco lines to the National Baptist Convention meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9-13.

Prof. Gloster, en route to his home in Memphis, was reported to have "sassed" the conductor who turned him over to Mississippi police, who beat him painfully.

SEP 5 1942

Several ministers said that they would use any other transportation in preference to the Frisco to make the company feel by passenger loss the hurt that the treatment of Prof. Gloster brought to every Negro in this country.

In contrast to this view was the feeling of a few that they would not sacrifice "comfortable riding" to protest, although they felt like something should be done about the beating administered to Gloster.

An alternate plan of traveling by chartered bus was offered, but no action taken upon it. Apparently it was left to option, of preference, the method of transportation to be used.

A Baptist leader said Wednesday that they would ask the National Baptist Convention to enter a protest to the Frisco lines expressing disapproval of mistreatment to Negro passangers riding their lines.

The ministers passed a resolution to give "moral and financial support" to the court fight to win the ballot for the Negro.

SEP 1942

Astonished over the delay and failure of the Park and Recreation Board to name a park for Julius Ellsberry, Pearl Harbor victim-hero, the group also passed a resolution supporting the idea.

One speaker saw in the failure to honor Ellisberry in the name of a park, a scorn of this Negro's valor and an attempt to depreciate Negro character.

POLICE BRUTALITY

In a number of instances in recent months, Negroes have complained of having been improperly and illegally beaten up by police. The daily papers and the officials have ignored or belittled such complaints and whitewashed the officers in each case. BER 1 1942 In recent weeks white men and women have complained of being beaten by police, and the papers and officials have sung a different tune, going to the extent of forcing resignations in some cases.

"The Informer"

The chief significance to Negroes of the recent brutality of police, and the recognition of that brutality, is the evidence that lies in such recognition of the truth of the Negroes who say that they were beaten wantonly and improperly by police in the past months. Again it's a question of whose horse is being gored by the bull. Negroes believed then that those Negroes who complained of police brutality had really been beaten and abused, and they still believe it more strongly when they find that police are now beating whites. SEP 1942 Houston, Tex.

This last orgy of brutality emphasizes another thing that we have always claimed: If police are permitted to abuse the rights of Negroes, it is never long before they begin to abuse the rights of whites. The only safe way to enforce laws for police protection in a community is to enforce them even-handedly and punish police who brutalize Negroes as they are punished for brutalizing whites.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cops Face Trial For Brutality To Soldier

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — What appears to be a new milestone in breaking through the gestapo tactics now flourishing against Negroes in the South was announced by the Department of Justice last week when it was disclosed that two Beaumont, Texas police officers, Clyde and Billy Brown, are to be prosecuted in the U. S. District court for beating and shooting a Negro soldier, Pvt. Charles J. Reco of the 733rd Battalion, M.P., Camp Siebert, Boulder City, Nev., on July 28.

According to Atty. General Francis Biddle, the policemen are being prosecuted under Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code, which provides that a citizen shall not be deprived of his civil rights under the color of state laws. AUG 22 1942

The information filed against the officers by federal authorities charges that Reco was ordered off a Beaumont bus because he had taken a vacant seat in a section reserved for white passengers; that after he had alighted from the bus, one of the defendant police officers struck him several times with a night stick and forced him into the back seat of a police car; that during the trip to police headquarters one of the officers shot him once through the arm.

After being booked at police headquarters, Reco was removed to the City hospital, and later to the hospital at Fort Crockett.

Although Reco was charged with resisting arrest, reports to the Department of Justice indicate that Reco had caused no disturbance on the bus and that he had not resisted the police officers until after he had been struck several times.

The full text of the statute under which the police officers are being charged reads: "Whoever under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected any inhabitant of any state, territory, or district, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Under this statute the offense is a federal misdemeanor. In such cases, a charge may be brought directly into court through the filing of an "information" without recourse to grand jury proceedings.

The Department of Justice has verified to the Defender that prosecutions under this statute are not limited to soldiers or persons connected with the federal government. It is meant for the protection of all persons who may be deprived of civil rights under color of state laws because of color or race.

The Defender has suggested to the Department of Justice that the brutal beating of Roland Hayes in Rome, Ga., by police officers, might be investigated and the officers prosecuted under this same statute.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

US Army Nurse Beaten By Tuskegee Policeman

SEP 26 1942

SCOOP

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A woman was brutally beaten here by a white policeman September 12 when she refused to leave a "white bus." The victim was Second Lieut Norma Green, army nurse corps, Tuskegee station, US Veteran hospital. Local, state and federal authorities are withholding facts on the case, according to reports.

The victim who had recently signed up for oversees duty, was also thrown in jail and a $100 defense bond was taken from her pocketbook. Further details are missing due to the failure of proper sources to talk or the lack of definite verification.

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

U.S. Probes Texas Attack On Negro

AUG 15 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that acting upon the request of the war department, he ordered the filling in the U. S. District court in Houston, Texas, of an "information" against Clyde and Billy Brown, police officers of Beaumont, Texas, charging them with violating the civil rights of Pvt. Charles J. Reco, a Negro soldier.

The "information" charges that Reco was ordered off a Beaumont bus because he had taken a vacant seat in a section reserved for white passengers. After he got off the bus, one of the officers struck him several times with a night stick and forced him into the back seat of a police car. AUG 15 1942

During the trip to police headquarters, one of the cops shot him through the shoulder and arm.

After being booked at the station house, Reco was sent to the hospital. Report to the Department of Justice shows that Reco had caused no disturbance on the bus and that he had not reissted the police until after they struck him several times.

The defendants will be taken into custody and charged with a violation of section 52 title 18 U. S. Code which provides that a citizen shall not be deprived of his civil rights under the Color of state laws.

Maximum penalty provided by the statute are imprisonment for one year, a thousand dollar fine or both.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Probe Of Hayes' Case By FBI Is UrgedByNAACP

Wire Is Sent Biddle From Nat'l Meeting In Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.-(SNS)-The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which closes its 33rd annual conference here today, authorized a telegram Saturday to Attorney General Biddle urging him to "act vigorously and promptly in an investigation of the arrest at Rome, Georgia of Roland Hayes, celebrated tenor.

Wendell Willkie is expected to touch on the matter in his address to the conference this evening. Mr. Willkie's speech will be broadcast over the nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 6:16 to 6:30 p. m. Eastern War Time.

Mr. Hayes was reported beaten after his wife is alleged to have exchanged words with a white clerk in a Rome store. He and his wife were jailed but released after the famous singer posted a personal check for $50 as bond. The check was later returned to Mr. Hayes.

QUOTE BIDDLE

The telegram authorized by the NAACP recalled Attorney General Biddle's message of greeting to the Association's conference. Mr. Biddle was quoted as saying:

"There still exist instances of injustices perpetrated under color of law, but an example is being made of every person or group found responsible for these lawless acs."

In an address by Frank D. Reeves, administrative assistant in the Association's Washington office it was charged that widespread discrimination is being practiced against Negro service men. He said in many instances Negro soldiers moving by rail are unable to obtain food because of local restrictions against the serving of Negroes in restaurants

He said the NAACP was opposed to establishment of a single Government," he declared. We do not want to be set apart. We want to be integrated with the rest of the populace and treated exactly as others are treated."

With a tensenes and expectancy weighting the air as never before in the history of the NAACP, a rapt audience that packed mammoth Second Baptist church from pit to upper balcony watched the opening of the 33rd annual national convention of this body last Tuesday night, July 14. The attitude of the great crowd as a whole showed they were awaiting something unusual.

"This is no war! This is an upheaval "declared Roy Wilkins in one of the most startling of his opening remarks as the speaker of the evening. Wilkins is the assistant secretary of the NAACP with the headquarters at New York, and is in constant touch with all the affairs of the national organizations, its surveys investigations, etc., so every word of his eloquent but calm, unimpassioned phrases was fraught with facts and backed by well-proven truths.

KEEP PROTESTING

"This is not a war: it is an upheaveal of thought, an upheaval of minorities. We have been told to wait, by Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal; by Dabney of Virginia and others who say we should wait until the war is over before bringing up our troubles. But our issues are the issues of the nation. Negroes should not stop protesting. They should now make themselves satisfied. We cannot sit supinely by so that generation after generation to come may say we did not face the issue.

"We are not at variance with the war effort. This thing has the very essence of the war effort. This is the people's revolution against discrimantion, color hatred, racial prejudice, Nazism, Hitlerism at home as well as abroad. We cannot change our course: we must go on! Not only are we following our own race's tradition, but the ideals of our own country. We are upholding the sacred documents of that country: the constitution: the bill of rights Let us not underrate our white fellow citizens and the work they are fearlessly doing to help bring about the equality so necessary in a true democracy. Remember the speech of Vice President Wallace; of Summer Wells; it means at this time. We have the examples of our long suffering leaders of the past to follow, of Harriett Tubmann and others who not only talked freedom but had to walk miles to help bring it about."

GOVERNOR NOT PRESENT

Said to have been unpreventable because of his being called back to Sacremento, Gov. L. Olson was unable to make the welcome address as the opening of the meet got under way at 8:30 p .m. A musical program by the combined choirs of the Second Baptist church preceded the formal opening. Rev. J. Raymond Henderson made the invocation, followed by the national anthem. Walter White, while not scheduled to speak on this night, was introduced by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the local branch.

White read a telegram sent to Gen. DeGaulle of Free Franch in honor of Bastile day, and also one sent to the convention by Kansas City. Griffin made the welcome address on behalf of the local branch. Rev. Baxter Duke of the Avalon Christian church pronounced the benediction.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Fisk Club Here Wires Protest To Ga. Mayor On Assault Of Singer

Voicing their indignation upon the assault and brutality inflicted upon the noted singer, Roland Hayes, and his wife at Rome, Ga., last Thursday the New York Alumni Club of Fisk University, met Friday night at the 136th Street Library to draw up a telegram which was sent to the Mayor of Rome. At the same time the Club notified Andrew Allison, secretary of Alumni at Fisk, to contact all the alumni organizations throughout the country to send telegrams to Governor Talmadge demanding him to exercise the now famous "four freedoms" in the Hayes case. Mr. Hayes is a graduate of Fisk.

The meeting which was presided over by the president, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of Schomburg Colection, sent the following telegram to Mayor of Rome, Ga.

"The Associated Press tells of humiliation and violence shown in your city to Roland Hayes, singer, who has brought international fame to our nation, to his native state, Georgia, and his alma mater, Fisk University.

"We protest to this flagrant injustice; especialy when such actions furnish aid and comfort to the Axis Governments as they point to America's wrongs to her own citizens."

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Upholds Beating Of Negro Tenor

Talmadge Says Jim Crow Laws Will Stand

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, July 24.—Gov. Eugene Talmadge today upheld the conduct of Rome, Ga., police who allegedly beat Roland Hayes, Negro tenor when Hayes intervened in an argument between his wife and the proprietor of a shoe store.

"'This Roland Hayes was indignant and kicked the policeman,' Governor Talmadge wrote in his political weekly, the Statesman.

'Know How to Treat 'Em.'

"The white people of Georgia know how to treat the Negroes and the Negroes know how to act with white people," Governor Talmadge stated. He commented on telegrams of protest which he said he received from "Communist party No. 17," of Birmingham and from the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Club.

"We don't need any advice from any Communist party nor any other clubs that are trying to promote racial equality," he wrote.

Signers of Telegram.

The "Communist" telegram was signed by Bob F. Hall, secretary, and the other message to Omega V. Mason, Bordentown, N. J., as president of the federation.

"We are going to keep Jim Crow laws and protect them," Governor Talmadge wrote. "If the Negro does not like this my advice to him is to stay out of Georgia."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

ROLAND HAYES AND GEORGIA

ROLAND HAYES, who won international fame as a concert artist, was humiliated and insulted by whites of his native State of Georgia last week, when, he reports, he was beaten and he and his wife were jailed at Rome, Ga., following a minor disturbance with a local shoe dealer.

When Mrs. Hayes took a seat at the front of the store, she was told to go to the rear but objected, saying it was cooler at the front. As a result of the argument which followed she was ejected from the store. Later Mr. Hayes went to the store to rectify any trouble that might have been caused When he left, a policeman caught him by the belt and dragged him back into the tore. Through the pleasure his art has given music lovers in all parts of the world, Mr. Hayes was handcuffed be- then dragged him to the patrol car where he was taken to jail. His has brought more honor to the State of Georgia than all those who persecute him. His wife was also arrested and their little girl was left outside the jail alone. After several attitude of turning the other cheek is something few other members of his race would have done. Since he has another home in Brookline, Mass., it seems to us that the least statement he gave out he could do would be to move away to a community where he is reported as having struck him in the jaw, tween two officers and ta- ed on $50 bond. is incident was to Mr. ist, more humiliating

As humiliating as this incident, Mr. Hayes, a sensitive artist, to his race was the statement upon his release, when he is reported as having said:

"I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this should happen in my native state. It is a great state and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

Georgia may be a great state physically and in its resources, but in its treatment of its Negroes it leaves a lot to be desired.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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He said in many instances Negro soldiers moving by rail are unable to obtain food because of local restrictions against the serving of Negroes in restaurants.

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With a tenseness and expectancy weighting the air as never before in the history of the NAACP, a rapt audience that packed Mammoth Second Baptist church from pit to upper balcony watched the opening of the 33rd annual national convention of this body last Tuesday night, July 14. The attitude of the great crowd as a whole showed they were awaiting something unusual.

"This is no war! This is an unheaval" declared Roy Wilkins in one of the most startling of his opening remarks as the speaker of the evening. Wilkins is the assistant secretary of the NAACP with the headquarters at New York, and is in constant touch with all the affairs of the national organizations, its investigations, etc., so every word of his about calm, unimpassioned phrases was fraught with facts and backed by well-proven truths.

KEEP PROTESTING

"This is not a war: it is an upheaveal of thought, an upheaval of minorities. We have been told to wait, by Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal; by Dabney of Virginia and others who say we should wait until the war is over before bringing up our troubles. But our issues are the issues of the nation. Negroes should not stop protesting. They should now make themselves satisfied. We cannot sit supinely so that generation after generation to come may say we did not face the issue.

"We are not at variance with the war effort. This thing has the very essence of the war effort. This is the people's revolution against discrimination, color hatred, racial prejudice, Nazism, Hitlerism at home as well as abroad. We cannot change our course: we must go on! Not only are we following our own race's tradition, but the ideals of our own country. We are upholding the sacred documents of the country: the constitution: the bill of rights Let us not underrate our white fellow citizens and the work they are fearlessly doing to help bring about the equality so necessary in a true democracy. Remember the speech of Vice President Wallace; of Summer Wells; it humiliation and violence shown in your city to Roland Hayes, singer, who has brought international fame to our nation, to his native state, Georgia, and his alma mater, Fisk University.

"We protest to this flagrant injustice; especially when such actions furnish aid and comfort to the Axis Governments as they point to America's wrongs to her own citizens."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Fisk Club Here Wires Protest To Ga. Mayor On Assault Of Singer

Voicing their indignation upon the assault and brutality inflicted upon the noted singer, Roland Hayes, and his wife at Rome, Ga., last Thursday, the New York Alumni of Fisk University, meeting at the 136th Street Library to draw up a telegram which was sent to the Mayor of Rome. At the same time the Club notified Andrew Allison, president of the federation.

"We are going to keep Jim Crow laws and protest until Governor Talmadge wrote. "If the Negro does not like this my advice to him is to stay out of Georgia."

"We don't need any advice from any Jim Crowites nor any other clubs that are trying to promote racial equality," he wrote.

Signers of Telegram.

The "Communist" telegram was signed by Bob F. Hall, secretary, and the other message to Omega V. Mason, Bordentown, N. J., as president of the federation.

"four freedoms" in the Mr. Hayes is a graduate of Fisk.

The meeting which was ed over by the president D. Reddick, curator of Schomburg Colection, sent the following telegram to Mayor of Rome, Ga.

"The Associated Press tells of

Upholds Beating Of Negro Tenor

Talmadge Says Jim Crow Laws Will Stand

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, July 24.—Gov. Eugene Talmadge today upheld the convention by the alleged conduct of Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, when Hayes intervened in an argument between his wife and the proprietor of a shoe store.

"This Roland Hayes was indignant and kicked the policeman," Governor Talmadge wrote in his political weekly, the Statesman.

'Know How to Treat Em.'

"The white people of Georgia know how to treat the Negroes and the Negroes know how to act with white people," Governor Talmadge stated. He commented on telegrams of protest which he said he received from "Communist party No. 17," of Birmingham and from the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Club.

"We don't need any advice from any Jim Crowites nor any other clubs that are trying to promote racial equality," he wrote.

Signers of Telegram.

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"We are going to keep Jim Crow laws and protest until Governor Talmadge wrote. "If the Negro does not like this my advice to him is to stay out of Georgia."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

ROLAND HAYES AND GEORGIA

ROLAND HAYES, who won international fame as a concert artist, was humiliated and insulted by whites of his native State of Georgia last week, when, he reports, he was beaten and he and his wife were jailed at Rome, Ga., following a minor disturbance with a local shoe dealer.

When Mrs. Hayes took a seat at the front of the store, she was told to go to the rear but objected, saying it was cooler at the front. As a result of the argument which followed she was ejected from the store. Later Mr. Hayes went to the store to rectify any trouble that might have been caused. When he left, a policeman caught him by the belt and dragged him back into the store, struck him in the jaw, then dragged him to the patrol car where he was handcuffed between two officers and taken to jail. His wife was also arrested and their little girl was left outside the jail alone. After several hours they were released on $50 bond.

As humiliating as this incident was to Mr. Hayes, a sensitive artist, more humiliating to his race was the statement he gave out upon his release, when he is reported as having said:

"I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this should happen in my native state. I love Georgia and hope to come back to it every year. It is a great state and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

Through the pleasure his art has given music lovers in all parts of the world, Mr. Hayes has brought more honor to the State of Georgia than all those who persecute him. His attitude of turning the other cheek is something few other members of his race would stand for. Since he has another home in Brookline, Mass., it seems to us that the least he could do would be to move away to a community where he is appreciated.

Georgia may be a great state physically and in its resources, but in its treatment of its Negroes it leaves a lot to be desired.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Case of Roland Hayes

From a careful study of the facts of this case of the assault and incarceration of Roland Hayes and in his wife as revealed in the press, both white and Negro, the following points seem clear: (1) Mrs. Hayes, justifiably or otherwise, declined to comply with the request of the clerk of the shoe store to sit in a seat designated for colored people. (2) Mrs. Hayes admittedly made some remark regarding Hitler, either version of which was calculated to anger the clerk, who because of his manifest prejudice would resent it as she had resented the apparently unnecessary request. (3) Notwithstanding the manager of the shoe store, inexcusably, perhaps, took sides with the clerk and ousted Mrs. Hayes, when he found out who she was attempted to placate matters by offering to wait on her himself. He evidently saw the injustice and the bad business of it all. (4) When Mr. Hayes appeared on the scene and attempted to amicably settle the matter, the clerk was evidently further angered by their refusal to be placated and the denial of Mr. Hayes that his wife had cursed. (5) The clerk then called the police, one of whom accosted Mr. Hayes in the most brutal and unnecessary manner, because the latter was entirely innocent of any offense whatsoever. His only crime, which brought the brutal assault by an ununiformed man, was the denial by him that his wife had cursed. (6) Arrested, both of them, and carried to the common jail, Mr. Hayes says he was further beaten, because he continued to deny that his wife had sworn at the clerk. (The nine-year-old daughter witnessed the whole disgraceful affair. (7) The police evidently conducted an investigation by calling the Governor, whose whole attitude has been such as to cause just such brutality, who, being too busy getting himself reelected, told the chief he did not have time to bother with it. The FBI was not interested either, hence they, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, were released, their $50.00 bail check, being later returned. uncashed.

And now we suppose the shoe store clerk will feel he should be congratulated for his patriotism; Governor Eugene Talmadge will issue some kind of award for the policemen who so gallantly defended his dictum of white supremacy. In the meantime we wonder what the white ministers preached about the next day, and what the white Christians of Rome felt about the tribute which their city had paid to one of Georgia's most distinguished sons. Only God knows and understands Georgia, but even Mr. Hayes says it is a great state. We wonder!

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roland Hayes Beaten And Thrown Into Jail

Famous Tenor, His Wife and Child Humiliated in Georgia.

By J. C. CHUNN
(Staff Correspondent)

ROME, Ga., July 23—Roland Hayes, internationally-known tenor, is slowly recuperating from the effects of brutal mistreatment and humiliation suffered here last week when he was beaten by three husky policemen.

With the noted singer at the time of the assault was his wife and nine-year-old daughter, Afrika.

Hayes and his family were vacationing at their 600-acre estate, Angelmo, located in Curryville, 14 miles from here.

Thrown into a patrol-wagon, Hayes was rushed to the city jail. Taken along with him were his wife and daughter. The family was held for three hours before they were finally released, although the Hayes' chauffeur had asked that the daughter be turned over into his custody.

ON SHOPPING TOUR WHEN TROUBLE STARTED

The Hayes family had driven to the city from their Gordon County estate to do the week-end shopping. Mrs. Hayes and her daughter entered the Higgins Shoe Store, where they had been buying for the past three summers, to make some purchases.

Observing the usual "southern custom", they moved to the rear of the store. Other colored customers were there.

A young clerk, it was said, asked Mrs. Hayes to move further back. Mrs. Hayes replied that she was perfectly satisfied with her seat . . contending that it was cooler there. When the clerk insisted, she explained that she would go elsewhere.

As she was leaving she is reported to have told the clerk:

"This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You should go over there with old Hitler."

As Mrs. Hayes, following further words with the clerk and manager, left the store, the clerk remarked he was going to call the police.

MRS. HAYES DENIED HAVING CURSED CLERK

On reaching the door, Mrs. Hayes met her husband who had been to a near-by bank. Noticing his wife's exciteable manner, he inquired, "What's wrong."

Before Mrs. Hayes had an opportunity to explain, the clerk broke in with the accusation that Mrs. Hayes had cursed him.

At this moment the owner of the store returned and recognized the Hayes' family. Seeking to settle the manner amicably, he asked the artist and Mrs. Hayes to return, stating that he would be happy to wait on them himself. Mr. Hayes courteously declined the offer and walked down the street. As he was waiting for his wife, who had gone into a nearby grocery, a big policeman accosted him.

WORD OF WHITE MAN AGAINST COLORED WOMAN

Grabbing him by the belt, this officer dragged Mr. Hayes into the Higgins store. Meanwhile, 9-year-old Afrika was still clutching her daddy's hand and screaming in childish terror.

"Is this the man", the cop asked. The clerk replied that it was but added, "it was the wench that cursed me and called me an old Hitler." Hayes protested that his wife did not curse the clerk.

Before he could finish his statement, a brawny fist crashed into his face, knocking him to the ground. Two other policemen came up and started aiding the first cop. Mrs. Hayes, who had returned to the street, pleaded with the officers to leave her husband alone. At that time the patrol wagon arrived, and Hayes was picked up bodily and hurled onto the floor of the wagon. Mrs. Hayes and her daughter were placed in the front of the wagon. Hayes was handcuffed while in the patrol. When Mrs. Hayes and her daughter continued to remonstrate, the driver of the patrol said: "If you all do not stop and shut up, I'll give you some of the same thing."

HAYES AND WIFE TAKEN TO LOWER FLOOR CELLS

Once at the city hall, which houses the jail, city court and auditorium, the family was hustled into the lower floor cells. The daughter was left in the corridor outside.

Mr. Hayes' chauffeur, following the patrol, sought to find out the amount of bail necessary to secure his employer's release. The police chief informed him that bail could be arranged for $50.00. The chauffeur's request for the release of Afrika was turned down.

After several hours had passed the jailer came down and told the artist and his wife that the chief wanted to see them.

ALLOWED TO PUT UP CHECK FOR BAIL

The chief informed Mr. Hayes and his wife that he had talked with the FBI about what the wife said.

"They told me if she had just said it another way, the government would make a case against her," he is alleged to have added. This apparently, however, was an effort to further bluff the couple.

Later the chief accepted a check in lieu of cash and released the pair. The check was sent back to Mr. Hayes uncancelled. The deplorable incident has aroused a storm of resentment among many whites throughout the state.

Charged with disorderly conduct, the case, calandared for last Monday, has been indefinitely postponed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Race Soldier Shot; Police Face Trial

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Attorney General Biddle announced Friday that the Government had initiated Federal Court action against two Beaumont, Texas, police officers for violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier.

Biddle said he had ordered the filing of an information in Federal District Court at Houston against Policemen Clyde Brown and Billy Brown for mistreatment allegedly dealt Private Charles J. Reco on July 28, after Private Reco was ordered off a bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers.

The soldier was beaten when he alighted from the vehicle and while being taken to police headquarters was shot twice, Biddle said in a statement released by the Office of War Information.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Victim Dragged To Patrol Car

JUL 15 1942

By CLIFF MACKAY

(WORLD Managing Editor)

ROME, Ga.—The bruised and battered victim of an unprovoked attack at the hands of three husky city police here, Roland Hayes, 58-year-old internationally famous concert artist, was slowly recuperating at Angelmo, his native 600-acre estate at nearby Curryville Tuesday.

The story of the brutal assault on the famous tenor, whose voice has been enthusiastically received by European royalty and common music lovers alike over a period of three decades, reads like some of the tales smuggled out of the conquered countries of Europe.

It all began Saturday morning when Mr. Hayes, accompanied by his wife and nine-year-old daughter; Marie drove the fourteen miles from their farm to the city to purchase their weekend supplies.

WENT TO BUY SHOES

Mrs. Hayes and the daughter entered the Higgins Shoe Store, where they had been trading for the past three summers, to buy some shoes for the little girl. They walked to the rear, in line with Southern custom but apparently had not gone back far enough.

The young, red-faced clerk, it was reported, insisted that they move further back before he would serve them. Mrs. Hayes explained that she was satisfied with her seat, contending that it was cooler, adding that if it were necessary for her to move she would go elsewhere to make the purchase.

Just as she was getting up to leave, it was disclosed, Mrs. Hayes directing her remarks to the back of the retreating clerk enroute to get the manager, asserted: "This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You ought to go over there with Hitler."

SHOE FORM IN HAND

The clerk, whirled, closely followed by the manager, and grabbed Mrs. Hayes by the arm. The manager, a steel shoe form in his hand, directed it like a pistol at her back.

"Take your hands off me," Mrs. Hayes asserted.

The clerk released her, and the angry manager asserted, "You'll have to get out of this store."

"I'm on my way now," she replied, clutching her daughter by the hand.

The clerk, just as she reached the door was overheard to remark, "I'm going to call the police."

As his wife and daughter reached the sidewalk, Mr. Hayes, who had been in the nearby bank, walked up and asked "What is the matter?"

JUL 15 1942

DENIES CURSING

The clerk, breaking in just as the manager was about to speak, shouted: "She cursed me and called me old Hitler."

"I most certainly did not curse," the indignant wife replied.

The proprietor, then returned to the store, and recognizing Mr. Hayes as an old customer, sought to settle the matter, urging him and his family to come back in the store. "I'll be glad to wait on you myself," he was quoted as saying.

The offer was declined by Mr. Hayes, who with his wife and daughter, continued on down the street, considering the incident closed. Mrs. Hayes had walked into a nearby grocery store and Mr. Hayes and his daughter were strolling up and down on the sidewalk, when a big uniformed officer approached.

GRABBED BY BELT

Walking up to the noted singer without saying anything, he reached out with his right hand and gripped him by the belt and his trousers, dragging him backward to the store .The frightened daughter, still clutching to her father's arm, began screaming.

"Is this him?" the policeman asked the shoe clerk.

"That's the man, but it was the wench who cursed me and called me an old Hitler," the clerk whined.

"My wife didn't curse you," Mr. Hayes asserted, witnesses said in describing the sidewalk scene.

Before he could finish his remarks a big fist smashed into his face, knocking him to the sidewalk. Two other policemen quickly appeared and pounced upon the noted artist, who is of slight build, throwing his hat over his face, as if to hide his identity, they began pommelling him on the ground.

PLEADS WITH OFFICERS

Mrs. Hayes ran from the store and began begging the officers not to molest her husband any further.

The driver of the patrol wagon, which arrived on the scene came up. Two of the officers, grabbed the badly bruised singer by his clothing and dragged him to the vehicle. Lifting him up bodily, they threw him head first onto the floor.

Another policeman quickly rounded up Mrs. Hayes and her daughter and put them in front. Two policemen got in the back and pounced on the helpless figure of probably the greatest tenor the world has ever known.

Wrenching his arms backward, they clamped handcuffs across his wrists. Another sat straddled across his body, while the second began brutally beating him in the face with his fists.

JUL 15 1942

DAUGHTER SCREAMS

The daughter kept screaming, drowning out the heartbroken sobs of the badly frightened wife. The big driver shouted, "If you don't shut up I'll give you some of the same thing."

Arriving at the City Hall, in which is located the jail, the Hayes' were rudely hustled to the lower floor cells, and stuffed into a hole with another occupant. The daughter was left seated in the corridor.

Mr. Hayes' chauffeur came to the cell window, and was told to find out how much bond was wanted and what were the charges. Returning to the police chief's office, he was told the bond would be $50, $25 for each prisoner. The chauffeur was turned down when he asked for the release of the little daughter.

After slightly more than two hours, the jailor came down and told the couple the chief wanted to see them.

TALKED WITH FBI

"You know I've been talking with the FBI about what your wife said," the chief began, "and they tell me if she had just said it another way the government would make a case against her."

"I see you have some cash," the chief continued, holding up Mr. Hayes' billfold, which had been taken by police before he had been locked up, "But I've looked you up. You can save your cash. Just give me a check for the $50.

The bond made, the famed singer, his face badly swollen and suffering severe pains in his back accompanied by his wife and daughter, walked from the Rome jail.

Rumors were whispered about Rome Tuesday that the police chief during the interim when the Hayes' were in jail had called long distance to contact Governor Talmadge, reaching him at the state capitol.

TALMADGE SILENT

"I haven't got time to be bothered now," the state chief executive was quoted as replying, "You'll have to handle that up there by yourself."

Efforts are being made by prominent Rome city officials and businessmen to have the whole matter hushed up. The check given by the famous singer for bond, was mysteriously returned uncancelled.

When the case came up for trial Monday, no one appeared for the prosecution and it was indefinitely postponed. Many in Rome are giving odds that it will never come to trial. The charges, it was later discovered, were the usual blanket disorderly conduct.

Meanwhile neither, Mr. Hayes, nor his wife were available for a statement. Just what steps he will take to secure redress for his humiliating experience have not been announced. The proprietor of the shoe store, the clerk, and the policemen, it is said, are fearful that a damage suit might be instituted.

Negro citizens expressed the opinion that it was the most disturbing thing that had ever happened to the delicately balanced racial relations in this North Georgia community.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Roland Hayes Claims He Was Beaten in Rome

Noted Singer, Wife Were Jailed; Deny Accusations.

By ED BRIDGES.

CALHOUN, Ga., July 16.—(AP)—Quietly and slowly, famed Negro Tenor Roland Hayes asserted today he was beaten and he and his wife jailed by Rome (Ga.) Hayes, and the charge of the beating was promptly denied by the Rome chief.

The graying, slightly-built Negro related his story at his farm home in a near-by north Georgia valley where he works and relaxes between concert seasons. He also has a home in Brookline, Mass.

The incident started, Hayes said, when his wife was "put out" of a Rome shoe store last Saturday after a clerk had asked her to move from a seat near the front to the store's rear.

"She told the clerk it was cooler where she was and that she wanted to be waited on there for a pair of shoes for our daughter, Africa," he continued.

Saw Arrest.

Africa (pronounced Afreeka) witnessed her parents' arrest.

In Rome, Manager Fred Higgins, of the Higgins Shoe Store, said he reminded Hayes' wife that she was born and reared in the south (Chattanooga, Tenn.) and knew the rules of segregation of Negroes in public places, in this section.

"I asked her NOT to make a scene and when she continued talking loudly, I asked her to go elsewhere to buy. I get the leading Negro trade in Rome and will be glad for anyone to consult them about how I treat Negro customers.

"As Hayes' wife left the store, she told the clerk who asked her to move back 'Hitler ought to get you.'"

Chief of Police Charles I. Harris flatly denied Hayes was beaten. He said after an investigation, he made NO case against the singer and added that a $50 check posted by Hayes for release of himself and wife was returned. Hayes said he had received this check.

The 55-year-old native Georgia Negro said he went to the store after his wife told him she had been ejected "to rectify any trouble that might have been caused" and that after he left the store a policeman "caught me in the belt and dragged me back to the store."

Denies Cursing.

He continued:

"The policeman asked the store manager if I was the man and he said yes. I protested I had done nothing and I denied that my wife had cursed. I told them my wife didn't curse. When I said that, a man not in officers' garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers, I was struck again by this man not in uniform, who leaned through a window to hit me.

"At the police station I came to my wife's defense, repeating that she had not cursed anyone. That only set off more beating by the officers. My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left on the outside. Finally the chief came and asked if I wanted to make bond. I said certainly I did, that I had done nothing. I posted a check for $50 and we were released.

leased."

Kicking Charged.

Store Manager Higgins said Hayes kicked the arersting officers on the shins, that he shouted "You can't arrest me, I have done nothing, I am Roland Hayes, the concert singer, you have no right to lay a hand on me."

Sighing, and saying he wanted to forget the incident, Hayes said what worried him most was that his daughter had to experience the ordeal.

Admitting his wife told the store clerk "This is no time to talk about racial prejudice and segregation, Hitler ought to have you," the singer recalled that Hitler had troubled him once before. In the mid-twenties, when the Nazi Fuehrer was rising to power, Hayes went to Germany to give concerts.

"The Hitler party, then called the National party, said it would not think of letting a Negro sing the songs of Germany's great composers and poets. They said all that a Negro brought to their mind was a Georgia cotton patch.

He added: "I am not bitter toward anyone and the humiliation is on the other side. I am only ashamed that this shonld happen in my native state. I love Georgia and have to come back to it every year. It is a great state and this sort of thing does not belong in it."

Roland Hayes Says Georgia Cop Beat Him

Negro Singer Tells Of Row In Rome

"The Courier Journal"
Louisville Ky.

Calhoun, Ga., July 16 (AP)—Roland Hayes, famous Negro tenor, asserted today that he was beaten and he and his wife jailed by Rome, Ga., police. The charge of beating was promptly denied by the Rome chief.

The graying, slightly built Negro related his story at his farm home in a nearby North Georgia valley where he works and relaxes between concert seasons. He also has a home in Brookline, Mass.

The incident started, Hayes said, when his wife was "put out" of a Rome shoe store last Saturday after a clerk had asked her to move fro ma seat near the front to the store's rear.

Girl Witnesses Arrest.

"She told the clerk it was cooler where she was and that she wanted to be waited on there fo ra pair of shoes for our daughter, Africa," he continued.

Africa (pronounced Afreeka) witnessed her parents' arrest.

In Rome, Manager Fred Higgins of the Higgins shoe store said he reminded Hayes' wife that she was born and reared in the South (Chattanooga, Tenn.) and knew the rules of segregation of Negroes in public places in this section.

"I asked her not to make a scene and when she continued talking loudly, I asked her to go elsewhere to buy.

"As Hayes' wife left the store she told the clerk who asked her to move back, 'Hitler ought to get you.'"

Chief Returns Check.

Chief of Police I. Harris said he made no case against the singer and added that a $50 check posted by Hayes for release of himself and wife was returned. Hayes said he had received this check.

The 55-year-old native Georgia Negro said he went to the store after his wife told him she had been ejected "to rectify any trouble that might have been caused" and that after he left the store a policeman "caught me in the belt and dragged me back to the store."

He continued:

"The policeman asked the store manager if I was the man and he said yes. I protested I had done nothing and I denied that my wife had cursed. I told them my wife didn't curse. When I said that, a man not in officer's garb gave me all he had on the jaw. Then I was dragged to the patrol car, handcuffed between two officers. I was struck again by this man not in uniform, who leaned through a window to hit me.

Hayes, Wife Put In Cell.

"At the police station I came to my wife's defense, repeating that she had not cursed anyone. That only set off more beating by the officers. My wife and I were put in a cell and our little girl left on the outside. Finally the chief came and asked if I wanted to make bond. I said certainly I did, that I had done nothing. I posted a check for $50 and we were released. I heard that the chief telephoned Gov. Eugene Talmadge and that the governor told him the matter would have to be handled up here."

Chief Harris denied that he telephoned Talmadge.

Store manager Harris said Hayes kicked the arresting officers on the shins, that he shouted "You can't arrest me, I have done nothing. I am Roland Hayes, the concert singer, you have no right to lay a hand on me."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hayes to Tell All In Book

Autobiography To Relate Entire Georgia Incident

By CLIFF MACKAY

ROME, JUL 24 1942 (ANP)—Still suffering severe pains in his back, the result of his harrowing experience with a trio of husky city police here Saturday, Roland Hayes, the internationally famous concert artist, able for the first time to get out of bed, disclosed Wednesday that the brutal treatment he had been accorded would be described in detail in the autobiography he is now working on.

Mr. Hayes, who for the past three summers, has returned to reside at his 600-acre river and mountain-bordered estate, revealed that the autobiography is to be carried serially in the Atlantic Monthly, beginning with the August issue.

To Describe Affair

"I really don't feel the story of my life would be complete without including the full details of the treatment accorded me in my native state," he said.

After appearing serially in the Atlantic Monthly, the story, which is entitled 'Angelmo and Her Son, Roland Hayes," is to be published in book form by the Atlantic Press.

The widely-known concert artist, his wife and his nine-year-old daughter, Marie, were victims of humiliating treatment at the hands of Rome police Saturday, following an altercation in the local Higgins Shoe store where Mr. Hayes had gone to purchase shoes for the daughter.

Mr. Hayes, who has remained non-commital on the affair, still refused to discuss the matter with newspapermen other than to reveal his intention of describing his bitter experience in the forthcoming publication.

Walks With Stoop

Walking with a decided stoop to his shoulders, the 58-year-old artist, whose voice has thrilled both American and European audiences for the past three decades, received newspapermen on the verands of his residence, located far back off the road on his huge estate, Angelmo.

The name of his farm, he said, was selected in honor of his mother. He revealed that it appeared fate took a hand in the Saturday affair, disclosing that his great-grandfather was killed at Jonesboro because of his militant stand and his grandfather met a similar fate holding to the same position at nearby Curryville.

The farm, which now forms his estate, was the same, he disclosed on which he was born. He recalled, a meditative tone to his voice, how years before he had brought washed clothing up the hill to the plantation owners, then occupants of the house which he now resides.

Magnificent View

Seated on the veranda, one beholds a magnificent view of sloping, neatly trimmed terrace, a stately range of mountains framing the adjacent background. To the left flows the muddy waters of the historic Oostanoogla, on whose rugged banks was fought one of the most bloody battles of the Civil war.

In the distance can be heard the contented lowing of his herd of milk cattle and the persistent bleat of sheep. His draft-depleted corps of farm workers continue about their tasks unmindful of the cooling rains gently falling on the sun-seared earth.

"What do you plan to do now?" Mr. Hayes was asked.

"I can't discuss that now," he said, an irritated frown appearing on his forehead, "I have left the whole matter in the hands of my counsel."

"Do you plan to sue?" persisted the newspaperman.

Plans Not Complete

"That has not yet been discussed," he replied. "Our plans have not been completed.

"How do you like that view?" he countered, pointing to the sun, a golden ball of fire, which left the pine-clad mountains standing in a sombre silhouette.

The newspaperman agreed that it was wonderful and sensing that the interview was at an end, began talking of other things.

A tour was made of the country home, which the reporters were told had been standing in the same spot for more than 100 years. Hardwood floors, plumbing electric lights and wainscot panneling, and an electric pump to bring water from the natural spring 200 yards away were the only modern touches added to this former home of a North Georgia plantation and slave owner.

Plans Summer Resort

Many pieces of antique furniture, reminiscent of the early pre-Civil war period stood sturdy as they were 100 years ago in this living room. A grand piano could be seen in the adjoining music room.

"I have long cherished plans to make this a summer resort for my people," continued Mr. Hayes after the trio of newspapermen had viewed the artistically arranged home.

"It is located on the cross highway that could bring people from Chicago or Florida, or from New York or Mississippi. Yet after one gets here, there is nothing that would give you the impression that you are even near pathways to these thickly populated areas."

The noted singer pointed out of the south window, wincing as pain gripped his back, the aftermath of the brutal assault he had undergone.

Natural Lake on Land

"There is a natural lake, fed from a spring over there," he indicated. "It could easily be turned into a swimming place. Down there you see a community house I built ten years ago for the socials of folks who live here."

He recalled the many hundreds of neighbors of both races, who visit Angelmo on July Fourth and Labor day for his historic barbecues. More than 400 attended the affair this month, he disclosed.

The newspapermen drove slowly down the long road which winds down the hill to the highway. Standing on his veranda looking toward his beloved mountains, drinking in their unsurpassed beauty was Roland Hayes, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons.

POLICE BRUTALITY

15-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Probe Of Beatings NAACP Demands

Redress Sought Through FDR

The NAACP wire, told how Dr Jackson, a passenger on a Memphis bound train, was struck in he face, breaking his eye-glasses and cutting his eyes and lips, because a white passenger objected to the minister's passing through the white coach on the way from he dining car to his seat. Rev Young was also struck and his eye-glasses broken for the same reason.

SEP 19 1942

Pointed out to the president was a similar attack on Professor Hugh M. Gloster of Morehouse College who was thrown off a train at Tupelo, Miss., on September 2 by policemen and a conductor, beaten, imprisoned and fined, because he requested that Negroes standing in the jim-crow car be permitted to sit in an empty white car adjoining.

"This association has presented to the U. S. Attorney General and the Office of Defense Transportation the facts in other brutal assaults on Negro soldiers in trains, buses and other public carriers in the South," the wire stated. "This association has done all within its limited power to secure redress. But there is a limit to human endurance. It is apparent that subversive forces in the South are deliberately provoking some of these attacks, hoping that riots and other clashes may occur," the NAACP statement continued.

SEP 19 1942

"Those responsible for such attacks are destroying at a terrible rate the already low morale of 13 million American Negroes. In doing so they injure America's war effort and effectively aid the cause of the Axis. We submit that the situation is so grave that federal action is imperative."

POLICE SHOOT MAN RUNNING FROM HOME

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

AUG 22 1942

Victim Can't Explain Reason For Shooting

AUG 22 1942

A man whom police say was seen running from a dark porch as a reported member of a trio of men was shot in the left hand this week by a police officer.

William Kimbrough, 22, of 1446 Dyer street, Hamtramck, was taken to Receiving hospital from near 663 E. Forest avenue.

Police disclosed they had seen three men running from a porch at the above address and when they called for the men to halt all fled.

Shot in Hand

Two police officers fired several shots at the men, with one bullet striking Kinbrough in the left hand.

It was disclosed that Kinbrough told police he had been gambling with Jim Knight and had won some money which had been taken away from Kinbrough at the point of a knife by some unidentified person.

AUG 22 1942

Kinbrough added that the first thing he knew he was shot.

However, police say that Gertrude Bell, 22, stated she was entering her home at the Forest avenue address when an unidentified man put a knife at her throat, saying:

"I'll kill you."

Eddie Bell, 22, called the police which resulted in the shooting and apprehension of Kinbrough.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Police Brutality Inquiry Started

OCT 2 - 1942

Grand Jury In Case

OCT 2 - 1942

Flooded with reports of police brutality since his request for an extensive grand jury probe, Circuit Judge Harry Russell this week put all of his judicial power behind pushing the inquiry.

Thursday afternoon the grand jury set aside all other work to begin the investigation. Four lawyers were appointed by Judge Russell as "friends of the court" to interview the many complainants whose charges will be presented to the body. They are Attys. David M. Grant, Robert L. Whitherspoon, Walston Chubb and Victor Harris.

Judge Russell's request for an extensive grand jury inquiry followed evidence of a terrific beating on the body of Edward Melendes, a Cuban, who died July 27 at headquarters. Two witnesses for the Civil Liberties reported they had seen him cuffed and mauled numerically by detectives who had booked him on a larceny charge.

OCT 2 - 1942

President Sidney R. Redmond of the N.A.A.C.P. filed numerous reports of brutality which have piled up in the branch and received little response from authorities when presented to them. Atty. Henry Espy, chairman of the executive committee wrote a sharp letter Tuesday condemning the grand jury as unfit to serve telling its refusal to hear Charles Griffen, of 3027 Easton avenue, whose affadavit declares his teeth were driven thru his tongue by police blows.

Among the cases reported to the N.A.A.C.P. telling of beatings with fists, rubber hose, black jacks and night sticks and kickings were those of Mrs. Roney Garrett, 404 S. 23rd St., in behalf of her son, Carl, 14; Oliver Bardley, 4051 Page; Benjamin Bruce, 25, 1915 Goode; James Butler, 3215a Franklin; Charles Jones, 3952 Aldine; James McGee, 3108a Delmar; Ulysses Collins, 2618 Market St.; James Thomas, 3813 Page.

OCT 2 - 1942

Last winter a committee from the N.A.A.C.P. visited the Board of Police Commissioners with an appeal following two near riots and hospital cases as a result of police and civilian clashes in Negro neighborhoods. The board promised to act in the situation and to consider the committee's appeal for more Negro police officers and placing of Negro officers in all Negro populated districts. They have made moves on the later promise but the number of Negro officers has not been materially increased.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia -

Tuskegeans Protest Beating Of Army Flying School Nurse

SEP 24 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—An appeal that he have the Federal Bureau of Investigation to probe the brutal and unwarranted beating of Second Lieutenant Nora Green, army nurse, stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying School was wired to President Roosevelt Tuesday by a group of indignant Tuskegeans.

The dispute, it was learned, occurred in Montgomery over the denial of a bus seat. Lt. Green, who had gone to purchase additional clothes in preparation for overseas service had purchased a reserve seat on the bus which would arrive at Tuskegee in time for her to report for duty.

But in line with the custom which has developed in the Southern states since the war emergency has increased passenger load, the army nurse was told she could not occupy the seat until it was ascertained if there were enough seats for white people.

When Lt. Green insisted that she be allowed to take her seat, police officers were called and aided by the bus driver beat her so severely she was forced to remain in the hospital here for more than a week.

The letter to President Roosevelt was as follows:

"Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President
White House
Washington, D. C.

"After group discussion among ourselves for the past few days, and surveying the proper action to be taken, the individuals whose signatures are subscribed to this letter have decided that the incident to be related merits presentation for your personal attention. We are all male citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama. Many of us have worked and lived here for a large number of years.

SEP 24 1942

"On Saturday, September 12, 1942, Second Lieutenant Nora Green, a nurse of the United States Army Medical Corps, Tuskegee Army Air Corps Flying School, was severely beaten in Montgomery by a bus driver and a police officer, but due to inability to contact this nurse personally or to solicit information from the officials of the army air corps flying school because of censorship invoked on this incident, specific details cannot be furnished at this time, however certain basic facts are regarded as being established not by a few persons, nor by a few groups, but by the community.

These facts Mr. President, are as follows: As was forementioned this army nurse was beaten by bus driver and Montgomery policeman in addition to being maltreated and malhandled and that the nurse required medical care for injuries sustained. 2— The incident involved a racial issue. It would not have occurred if the nurse were white. 3—The incident resulted from an argument between the bus driver and the nurse over her right to a seat for which she had already purchased a ticket it is common knowledge that colored passengers are denied bus seats until all white passengers have been served irrespective of the colored persons position in line.

SEP 24 1942

"We understand that Miss Green went to Montgomery to procure clothes for overseas service for which she had been accepted. And that she was attempting to secure transportation from Montgomery to Tuskegee to report on duty.

"It is respectfully submitted to you, Mr. President, that this lurid incident on maltreatment involving a woman in the army of the United States is but one of many instances with which colored people seeking transportation by bus have been confronted in this area. Several instances are known locally of respectable, law abiding, colored citizens who have been insulted or threatened (a few weeks ago a Negro soldier was shot to death in Mobile, Ala) in spite of variations and individual cases, the basic issue is always the same —It is always racial. In normal peace times colored people who could afford to and many who could not made the personal sacrifice of using privately owned automobiles for transportation in order to prevent exposing themselves to the discourteous insult. Imprisonment and damage to life and limb that might be expected in bus transportation. In these war times transportation by public conveyances is not a matter of choice but a necessity and patriotic duty. We, whose names are appended to this letter, are patriotic American citizens who subscribe whole heartedly and without reservation to any and every phase of the war effort. We recognize the need for nation wide gas rationing. We recognize why our country must conserve its rubber supply. We recognize the dire need for reducing civilian driving to an absolute minimum. This Mr. President brings us face to face with transportation by public conveyances. This is why we believe that the bus incident involving Second Lt. Nora Green is not a local matter.

SEP 24 1942

"Tuskegee is known throughout the nation is a veritable center of Negro progress. Negroes throughout the country look to Tuskegee as an index as they do perhaps, to no other single community. In this respect it is one of the Keystones of the arch of Negro morale. When incidents occur here they attack Negro morale in one of its most vital points.

"We are deeply grieved at the maltreatment inflicted upon one of our army nurses and petition Mr. President for an investigation of this incident and the punishment of those responsible. We petition further, Mr. President, that you cause such action to be taken as will lead to the eradication of these incidents we are, very respectfully."

This telegram was sent to Hon. Francis M. Biddle, U. S. Attorney General, Washington, D. C., "Lt. Green Negro nurse from Tuskegee, Alabama, Tuskegee Army Flying School brutally beaten at bus depot and jailed in Montgomery, Alabama by policemen.

SEP 24 1942

"Urge immediate step by your office to prevent occurence of unwarranted humiliation and injury."

Citizens of Tuskegee."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Protest To Army On Nurse Beating

OCT 4 - 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Secretary of War Stimson, Judge William Hastie, Surgeon Gen. James C. Magee and Col. Julia Flikke, superintendent of the army nurse corps, have all received letters from the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses protesting the treatment accorded Second Lieutenant Norma Greene, a Negro nurse serving in the U. S. army and stationed at Tuskegee airfield.

In protesting this affair, Mrs. Mable K. Staupers, executive secretary of the association, urged the secretary of war to use his power to guarantee protection to Negro nurses who are forced to serve in segregated units in those sections of the country where Negroes are given justice before the law.

"It becomes increasing difficult," said Mrs. Staupers, "for the association to urge young women to enroll in the army nurse corps unless guarantees are assured."

The association for a long time has been urging the surgeon general's office to remove discriminatory barriers from Negro nurses and to assign them to service in all sections of the country.

Protest have also been sent by Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the association's advisory council, the letters going to Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead of Alabama; M. M. Neeley and Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, and Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton of Ohio, a member of the advisory council.

OCT 4 - 1942

Att'y General Biddle Acts On Brutality Of Soldier By Police

By HOBART O. THOMAS, JR.

BEAUMONT—The brutal attack and shooting of Private Charles S. Reco on July 28 by Beaumont police officers took a dramatic turn Friday, August 14th, when Attorney General Francis Biddle acting upon request of the War Department announced that the government had initiated federal action against two Beaumont police officers, Clyde and Billy Brown for the violation of the civil rights of the Negro soldier.

Officers Will Be Taken Into Custody

Attorney General Bibble announced that the officers would be taken into cutody "as soon as practicable" and would be charged with the violation of the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights "under the color of state laws."

The offense is a federal misdemeanor, and as such may be brought directly into court through the filing of an information with recourse of grand jury proceedings. Maxium penalties upon conviction are one year imprisonment or $1000 fine, or both.

Army and Navy Intelligence Investigate

Officers of the Intelligence departments of both the Army and Navy went to Beaumont shortly after the shooting and made a thorough investigation of the entire episode. It is reported that several scores of witnesses had been questioned by the officers. The reports of these two groups no doubt led to the filing of the charges against the two officers.

A request from the commanding officer at Fort Crockett where Private Reco was taken after the shooting, for a military court of inquiry to sit in Beaumont was referred to Major General Donovan, commanding officer of the eighth corps area.

Mrs. L. J. Santa Ana, white, of 1135 Buford, who was on the bus when the disagreement between Private Reco and bus driver J. W. Karl of the Beaumont City Lines occured, was interviewed late Monday evening. The Informer was given a copy of the statement she had given the Office of Provost Marshal for the Eighth Service Command at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Santa Ana's Statement

Beaumont, Texas
August 4, 1942

Chief, Investivations Branch,
Office of the Provost Marshall,
Headquarters, Eighth Service Command,
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Dear Sir:

This will confirm my conversation of this date with Special Agent, Richard H. Willis, concerning Charles Reco.

My name is Mrs. L. J. Santa Ana. I am a housekeeper at Fuller's Rooms,, 271 Crockett Street, Beaumont, Texas.

On Monday morning, July 27, 1942, I was waiting for the bus at the corner of Irving and Shamrock Streets. I saw a Negro soldier come out of a house on Shamrock Alley, just a few doors away, and come up to the corner to catch the bus. When the bus came up, I, the soldier, and some other Negroes got on. I went toward the back and sat two seats ahead of the car sign on the right side of the bus. There was a white man up front on the right, and a white man and white woman up near the front on the left hand side. These and myself were the only white people on the bus at that time as well as I can recall. The Negro soldier got a transfer and went toward the rear and sat down under the race sign in an empty seat. Soon the driver turned and told the soldier to get back of the sign. The soldier said that he was already behind it. The driver then said that he would have to get off the bus if he wouldn't get behind the sign. The Negro got up and started to the front, reaching in his right hand pocket and pulling out his transfer. He said to the driver that he would get off the bus, if the driver would give him his money. The driver wouldn't do this and the Negro came on back and stood up in the aisle. The Negro was not drunk and never did pull out any knife, and there was no bad language used at all. At one time during this I spoke up and said the Negro wasn't hurting enything sitting where he was. This was all that happened and when the bus got down town to Orleans and Bowie, the Negro got off. I rode one block further and got off and came on to work.

Mrs. L. J. Santa Ana

Mrs. Santa Ana a devout Christian, who has lived at her present address for fourteen years said during the interview that she wanted to see justice done in the case and was not interested in whether Private Reco was Negro or white. He had been harmed while wearing the uniform of our armed forces and had to her knowledge broken no law when he was beaten up and shot by the officers. She further stated that she would testify at any time and at any place that the government requested that she appear.

A witness to the beating of Private Reco after he had gotten off the bus at Orleans and Bowie gave the following account of what he saw. He asked that his name be withheld because he was afraid that some attempt might be made to harm him.

Eye-Witness' Account of Beating

"I was standing on the corner of Orleans and Bowie waiting for the bus along with ten or fifteen others. I saw a soldier standing on the corner directly across the street from me. In a few minutes a police car drove up and four or five officers got out, grabbed the Negro soldier, and started beating him with clubs across the head and shoulders. (A visit to the first floor of the police department across from the Chief of Police office will be found hanging on the wall the type of clubs used by the officers. They vary from one and one-half feet in length to two and one-half feet and with a diameter from one to two inches at the large end.) All the soldier did was throw up his hands to keep them from hitting him in the face. They beat him all the way to the police car and continued to do so in the car. Shortly afterwards, I distinctly head five shots fired and heard several of the whites there on the corner shout, "Kill that d— N——." I wondered whether they had really killed the soldier." When questioned as to whether Private Reco had a knife or had attempted to hit the officers, the witness said that he saw no knife or saw Reco do more than throw up his hands to defend himself.

Whites' Version Differs

Acccording to the whites in Beaumont, Private Reco refused to get off the bus when ordered to do so by driver Karl and used "abusive language" at the driver.

When the officers who had been called by the bus driver attempted to arrest Reco, according to the whites version, he resisted arrest and was subsequently shot while "resisting arrest." Reco is now charged in the county court with disturbing the peace.

Police Chief Conducting Training Class for Officers

An attempt was made to interview Police Chief Dickey, Monday, but he was out of his office. It was later learned that he was conducting a training course for the Beaumont police officers and was busy completing arrangements for it. The school is to last five days and will be for those officers who have not attended any previous training school. It is believed that the officers will be given training in modern methods in crime detection along with instruction in policy courtesy and the departments relation to the citizens of Beaumont.

Mayor and Police Chief Stand Behind Officers

Mayor Leslie Lowry in a statement to the press declared that the City of Beaumont "will stand behind officers Clyde and Billy Brown." He further stated that "We'll stand behind them in the court action with George Murphy, city attorney handling their case," and "if necessary we will employ outside legal assistance."

Chief of Police Dickey said that "I will stand by my officers all the way."

Reco's Condition Improved

According to Mrs. Martha Reco, Private Reco's condition is much improved and the physicians at the Marine Hospital in Galveston are satisfied with the progress he has made towards recovery. Three or four bullets have already been removed from his body, and the others would be removed later Mrs. Reco said the physicians told her at the hospital.

New Negro Officer Appointed

A newly appointed Negro police officer was appointed several days ago by Chief Dickey according to information received in Beaumont. He was reported to be policing the Negro section of Irving street. This appointment in itself is an interesting angle. It is believed that the new officer has taken the place of Jack Slaughter who has been discharged or resigned from the police force. Slaughter could not be reached for a statement, but according to reports in Beaumont, Slaughter was given a choice between making an untrue statement regarding the shooting of Private Reco or turning in his commission. He chose what he considered an honorable one and turned in his commission and all that went with it.

Arrested Negro Soldier Badly Beaten by Cops

Daily Worker N.Y.

SEP 14 1942

MACON, Ga.—Captured after the biggest manhunt in years here, lasting 27 hours Private Edmond Reed, charged with the murder of a local policeman, will be defended when he goes on trial soon, by the Macon branch and the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Colonel A. T. Walden, member of the NAACP national legal committee, will handle the Negro soldier's defense.

SEP 14 1942

Private Reed, in the army for five years, was arrested here Aug. 20 by a military policeman, Sgt. M. W. Whitmire, on suspicion of being AWOL. While waiting for the police patrol wagon to come it is claimed that the MP hit the soldier with his fist. Reed is said to have thrown up his hands to protect his head.

At this point a city policeman standing nearby stated: "Turn him over to me."

SEP 14 1942

A crowd began to gather threatening the soldier. He was struck a severe blow at the back of the head, leaving a deep gash. He then is said to have grabbed the pistol of the MP and to have shot the city officer, who died, and the MP, who suffered wounds. Reed then ran away from the crowd which was said to have been beating him.

The NAACP stated that there is evidence that other Negro soldiers had been beaten before the attack on Reed.

SEP 14 1942

White citizens of Macon, joined by Mayor Charles L. Bowden, formed a mob numbering hundreds which scoured the countryside in search of the soldier.

When Reed was captured, after a 27-hour pursuit, he had a bullet wound in his right leg, which members of the posse refused to explain, and was bleeding from the gash in his head. He was dragged from a small lake near the Southern railroad switchyards.

Reed's case was scheduled to go to trial about Sept. 15.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Soldier Attacked On Bus

SEP 18 1942

Knoxville Has Second Case Of Brutality

SEP 18 1942

By DAVID N. HOWELL

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—The second case of police brutality to Negro soldiers within recent weeks in the transportation units of Knoxville occurred here Thursday evening when Pvt. John A. Johnson, returning to Camp Croft, S. C., was brutally dragged from a bus in the bus station and arrested by police. He was later released since no charge has been placed.

SEP 18 1942

Johnson was seated on the bus from Knoxville to Asheville, having given his ticket to the driver, when without warning two officers came in the bus and forcefully carried him out. Johnson raised his hands, according to B. B. Smith, local editor of the Flashlight Herald and eyewitness of the scene, and protested, "I haven't got anything."

The officers pulled and pushed him from the bus and to the waiting cruiser where they manhandled him unmercifully. At no time did he offer resistance, and there was no cause for brutality. When the mother of Johnson rushed to the police car and cried "Don't kill my son," the officers are alleged to have struck her in the mouth.

The Negro spectators who had gathered to bid the soldier boy and others good-bye were forced to stand back as one of the officers pulled his gun.

An investigation is under way by local citizens who are incensed at this second outbreak. A few weeks ago, Sgt. Paul Brown was assaulted in the Southern station here by special station officers as he was preparing to return by train to Savannah, Ill. It is rumored that some action will be brought against Officers English and McCall for the incident at the bus station.

U. S. to Prosecute Police As Negro Soldier Hurt

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. AUG 15 1942

Man Beaten and Shot After His Ejection From Bus for Taking Seat Saved for Whites

AUG 15 1942

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Two Beaumont, Texas, police officers face federal court action on charges of violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier, the Justice Department announced today.

Attorney General Biddle said that, acting on a War Department request, he had ordered the filing of an information in federal court at Beaumont against Policemen Clyde Brown and Billy Brown for alleged mistreatment of Pvt. Charles J. Reco on July 28.

The charges grew out of an incident in which Reco was ordered off a Beaumont bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers. Biddle said the soldier was beaten when he alighted from the vehicle and while being taken to police headquarters was shot twice.

AUG 15 1942

The Attorney General said the policemen would be charged with a violation of the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights "under the color of state laws." The offense is a federal misdemeanor carrying maximum penalties of one year in prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

AUG 15 1942

At Beaumont, the police officers were not available for comment. At the time of the incident, Chief of Police Ross Dickey said he would stand back of his officers. A state charge of abusive language was on file against Reco. The officers at the time said the soldier resisted arrest.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

4 Policemen Cleared in Cell Shooting Case

JAN 18 1942

JAN 18 1942

Four policemen—three privates and a lieutenant—were acquitted by a police trial board yesterday of charges growing out of the reported firing of a bullet at a Negro prisoner in the cell block at the First Precinct Station on July 23, 1941.

The board, composed of two police officers and a civilian, was unanimous in its decision, which was submitted to Maj. Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of police, shortly before noon yesterday.

The defendants, Privates Arnold F. Jackson, Frank B. Knapp, George W. Bromley and Lieut. Loraine Johnson, were notified of the board's findings. The three privates, all of whom were under suspension, were restored to duty, though they were transferred from the First Precinct, where they had been assigned.

Lieut. Johnson, who was commanding officer at No. 1 when Roland Lindsay, Negro, now under sentence of death for rape, complained that Jackson shot at him while he was lying in a cell, was transferred to the Traffic Division shortly after Jackson and the others were suspended.

All of the defendants testified that a firecracker was discharged in an alley behind the cell block and denied any shooting. Bromley and Jackson were charged with conduct unbecoming policemen while Johnson and Knapp were charged with neglect of duty.

Maj. Kelly ordered the three privates transferred after their acquittal. Jackson was sent to the Twelfth Precinct, Knapp to the Fourth Precinct and Bromley was transferred to the Ninth Precinct.

Whether the men will be paid the salaries they lost while under suspension will be decided by the Commissioners this week.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Pushes Probe of Police Brutality Case

JAN 3 - 1942

BALTIMORE. — The local NAACP is continuing its investigation of the alleged police abuse on Douglas Henderson, 24-year-old Social Security clerk of 2032 McCulloh Street, with an eye to determining just what legal action may be taken.

Mr. Henderson, son of Elmer Henderson, well-known school principal, was arrested by Northwestern District police December 21 in the 1300 block of Pennsylvania Avenue and later fined $15 and costs because he "interfered" with an arrest.

JAN 3 - 1942

Asked Cop to Be Humane

Henderson told the AFRO that as he emerged from a theater with a young woman companion he was attracted to a crowd surrounding an injured man lying on the pavement and that when police arrived, instead of using stretchers to put him in the wagon, dragged him by his feet across the street.

He admitted that he asked the officer, who was Officer James Hayes, if he couldn't at least use the stretchers on an unconscious man and that the officer in reply placed him under arrest.

The injured man, police court testimony later revealed, was Edward Evans, 19, of 911 Parrish Street, who admitted socking the officer without reason and received in return a broken skull. (He was fined $76 and costs.)

Offered to Let Him Go

Mr. Henderson further stated that en route to the station house the officer offered to let him go, but that he insisted that he go through with the arrest. Officer Hayes testified that Henderson was abusive in his language and created a disturbance by declaring his rights as a citizen.

Magistrate Walter Dewee fined him $5 and costs on the officer's testimony and five minutes later when the officer returned him to the bench, charging that he had threatened to get him, fined him an additional $10 and costs. Henderson stated that the charge was trumped up by the officer.

DOUGLAS HENDERSON

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Man Shot By Police Officer

JAN 23 1942

Willie Lee Levere, 40, of 170 Edgewood Avenue, NE, was in Grady hospital Thursday nursing a broken right leg, result of a bullet fired from the pistol of Patrolman W. J Price.

JAN 23 1942

In his report to Police Chief Hornsby concerning the shooting the officer said he gave chase after Levere when he saw the man stealing three packages of doughnuts from in front of 68 Edgewood Avenue around 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

At the corner of Exchange place and Ivy Street, Patrolman Price declared Levere produced "something shiny which looked like a knife" and slashed at him. It was at this point of the chase that the officer said he shot the victim.

The policemen said Levere removed his topcoat and ran down Ivy Street until his wounded leg caused him to stop and fall.

After arresting the man, Officer Price said he returned to the discarded coat and found a knife in one of the pockets. Levere is marked "hold for police" at Grady.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

'NEVER BLACKJACKED A WHITE MAN,' CULP SAYS DEFENDING SELF

JAN 23 1942

Tried To Be Nice To People, Sometimes They Wanted To Fight, He Testifies

'MADE NO FALSE ARRESTS'

Accused Marshal On Stand In Civil Liberty Trial

'DIDN'T DRINK ON DUTY'

JAN 23 1942

Miller, 'Judge Of Kangaroo Court,' Describes Leather Whip Used On Prisoners In The Crittenden County Jail

By DAVE M'CONNELL
Staff Correspondent

JONESBORO, Ark., Jan. 22.—C. C. Culp, marshal of West Memphis, Ark., told a Federal Court jury here in the Crittenden County civil rights case Thursday that he never has "blackjacked a white man" or made a false arrest.

The "No. 1" defendant in this nine-day-old trial, Culp testified that he never hit a man who first had not struck him, and even when he was assaulted while attempting to make an arrest, the six-foot marshal testified he would fight back only with the open palms of his hands.

One of five Crittenden County men charged with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of many MidSouth citizens who were arrested in the Arkansas County, Culp is on trial here with Cecil B. Nance, Marion attorney; Omer Curlin, former Crittenden County jailer; Harold D. (Bud) Holland, former state trooper, and Jim Miller, erstwhile trusty of the Crittenden jail

Arrested 1000 in Year

Testifying he was a Kentucky farm boy who saw service in the last war, then engaged in numerous jobs until he was appointed marshal of West Memphis in 1932, Culp estimated that around 1000 persons were arrested in the Arkansas town last year.

He told the jury he never drank while on duty, but frequently had a "little liquor," he stated, however, that he was not able to drink much because he is suffering from diabetes.

JAN 23 1942

"I have to go to the hospital when I do drink," he told the jury.

After making a blanket denial of conspiracy nad brutality charges against him, the marshal under examination by his attorney then began the laborious task of testifying to individual cases testified to last week by Government witnesses. He denied any misconduct in those outlined before court recessed until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Typical of his testimony in individual cases was the marshal's assertion that he did not blackjack William David Smith, Jackson, Tenn., salesman, or the legless cripple, Lem Lawson, when he arrested the pair.

He charged both were drunk, but told the jury he had ordered the cripple cared for when he arrived at the Crittenden County jail with the two prisoners.

The cripple, he charged, had been beaten by Mr. Smith.

Tried To Be Nice

"I never made a false arrest in my life" Culp declared. "In making arrests I would go up to the side of a car and try to be nice with people, but a lot of times they preferred to come out fighting so an officer has to defend himself."

JAN 23 1942

Culp also testified that he shot Arthur Hall Patterson, young Memphian, but charged: "Patterson woke up in his car, and came out fighting. I shot him in self defense."

JAN 23 1942

Asked why he shot the 21-year-old Memphian, Culp testified:

"He swung at me and reached for his hip pocket. Then I shot."

Earlier Thursday a packed courtroom listened intently to the testimony of Miller, convicted cattle thief and self-styled kangaroo court "judge" who admitted victims were beaten in the Crittenden County jail if they did not

have the $1.50 tribute necessary for immunity. JAN 23 1942

His testimony followed immediately after that of Mrs. Omer Curlin, wife of the former county jailer. She had told the jury of never hearing any sounds of beatings or floggings, although her living quarters were immediately below the cell block in the ancient two-story jail building.

While Miller detailed a story of beating prisoners who did not have kangaroo court fee, he, nevertheless, painted a picture of himself as a benevolent "helpmate" to fellow prisoners in the jail.

An Experienced Judge

He testified that he has had experience with the "prison courts" in five out of six jails he has been in. He told the jury that the "worst any prisoner" had been flogged in the Crittenden prison was 15 licks with a leather strap attached to a broom handle, but later corrected himself to state one prisoner got "25 licks" for fighting.

Miller denied he kept the kangaroo court fees for himself, stating that the money was used to purchase food, soft drinks and razor blades for all other inmates. He also denied that Nance was the only attorney he permitted prisoners to call when they were lodged in the jail.

He testified he was placed in the Crittenden County jail on a cattle theft charge in 1937, turned state's evidence and remained in the jail until he was sent to the penitentiary in 1940. Nance, he stated, represented him in the cattle theft charge under appointment of the court.

Miller told of serving as a judge in kangaroo court and of administering some of the lashings, but denied flogging any of the Government witnesses. He denied he beat Lawson, who charged he was flogged for 15 minutes at the direction of the jail's prison court.

Asked to describe the strap, Miller testified:

"It was a medium leather strap about 16 or 17 inches long with a handle—I believe a piece of broom handle." He described himself as a prisoner, but a "hall man" rather than a trusty. His capacity as "hall man," he said, permitted him more leeway than the rest of the prisoners and included quarters outside a cell and a radio.

The convicted cattle thief also told the jury of being instructed by former Jailer Curlin to post a list of Marion attorneys on the wall in the jail for the benefit of anyone who wanted a lawyer. He added that a good many prisoners asked him who his own lawyer had been and he had told them Nance.

Sent For Nance

"In that case, they sometimes asked if I could get him right away," he testified. "I would send word and if he wern't there I would ask if they wanted anyone else." JAN 23 1942

The former prisoner's story of floggings and kangaroo activities was given on direct examination. Earlier this week Circuit Judge Neil Killough described such prison courts as a "mild hazing—similar to college life."

On cross-examination, Miller told the jury that he "sent more of the prisoners to Mr. Nance than the other lawyers," and added that the attorney on trial here had the bulk of the criminal practice in Marion.

Thursday afternoon former Detective Sergt. G. H. Wilson of Memphis testified that Patterson, young Memphian shot in the back by Culp in 1940, showed evidence of drinking when he arrived for treatment at John Gaston Hospital.

"In my opinion, I would say the boy was drunk," the former policeman, now working at the Milan shell loading plant, testified.

Told of Shooting

Marvin Lewis, West Memphis filling station operator, and Homer Bell, West Memphis, formerly employed at Lewis' station, both testified to the shooting of the Memphian by Culp and stated the West Memphis marshal was accompanied by Jim Burrow, West Memphis jailer. Wednesday Burrow testified on cross-examination that he witnessed the actual shooting, but that Culp and Patterson were standing face to face when the Memphian was shot. Mr. Patterson was shot in the back.

Squire C. M. Rieves of Marion also testified to fining numerous of the Government witnesses on guilty pleas entered either by themselves or through an attorney.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WEST MEMPHIS MARSHAL C. C. CULP IS CONVICTED

JAN 30 1942

JAN 30 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Marshall C. C. Culp of West Memphis, Cecil Nance, Marion, Arkansas attorney, and Jim Miller, former jail trusty, were found guilty on charges of conspiring to defraud citizens of their civil liberties Tuesday in Federal Court at Jonesboro, AND SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS EACH in federal prisons. The sentence was imposed by Judge Thomas C. Trimble.

Among the hundreds of persons who had accused the colorful West Memphis officer and his co-defendants mistreatment, and scores testifying against him during the trial at Jonesboro were a number of Negroes of East Arkansas. They had been accused of brutalities, including beating and other forms of tortures; and extortion of money.

Marshall Culp, now in jail at Jonesboro, and Nance are to be taken to federal prison at Texarkana, Texas, while Miller will be sent to federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. They were prosecuted by United States Assistant Attorney boxes just like the big box tables General Tom Dodd from the moment the case opened Monday, January 12th. JAN 30 1942

Two other defendants in the case, Harold D. (Bud) Holland, former Crittenden County deputy and former Arkansas highway patrolman, an dOmer Curlin, former Crittenden jailer, and brother of the late Sheriff Howard Curlin, were acquitted by the jury. Sheriff Curlin, who was also indicated along with the other officers, suffered a heart attack and died three days before the original date of trial last month. The case was postponed, because of the sheriff's death, until January 12th.

Marshall Culp, referred to as "that man Culp" by Negro operators of night spots on Eighth Street, main thoroughfare of the colored section in West Memphis, frequented these places on weekend nights when business was good. His periodic checkup of these spots, apparently with full understanding with the operators, gave rise to many speculations on part of Memphians who treked over the river to Eighth Street for gay times.

Significantly the statue under which Marshall Culp and his co-defenders were convicted is known as the "reconstruction law," passed after the civil war to insure Negroes there devil liberties, but only a few Negroes involved offered the damaging testimonies. Most of the statements that spelled doom for the Marshall came from whites.

The case was the first of its kind to ever be tried in the United States.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Forced To Battle Another Prisoner; Is Later Freed On $400 Bond; Face Shows Evidence Of Beating.

JAN 31 1942

The Negro populus of Houston was shocked early this week when A. K. Butler, well known citizen here and Dining Car Service employe, appeared on the streets with his face and head swollen almost beyond recognition, charging the police had beaten him.

Butler said that he was arrested by a Houston police patrolman early Monday morning at Polk and Dowling Street, when he failed to stop on a blinking red light signal.

After questioning him, taking his license number and when he gave his name as A. K. Butler, he said the officer apparently became angered and told him his name should be more; that "niggers do not have initials."

Butler charged the officer beat him with a billet, knocked and kicked him and then shortly called another officer, asking that he come to assist him with a drunkard. Butler said the officers threatened to take him to the bayou and kill him when they were enroute to the police station.

JAN 31 1942

The most shocking part of Butler's statements were where he related how the officers stopped the elevator between two floors and forced him to jump on James Scull, young Negro on the same elevator; that when he hesitated to fight the boy, one of the officers remarked, "You don't want to hit that nigger. You better hit him. If you don't, I'll knock your g— d— head off."

Butler said when he finished his fight with the strange lad, the arresting officer then took him to the night clerk and had him booked for running a red flash light and driving while intoxicated. He was released

The Butler case, as well as other incidents of increasing police brutality toward Negro citizens in this city has caused Negro leadership much concern and to petition Police Chief Ray Ashworth to stop such treatment.

JAN 31 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Appeal in Lyons Case

FEB 20 1942

Oklahoma Was Torture Victim

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Trial on the appeal of W. D. Lyons from his conviction by the trial court at Hugo, January 31, 1941, will be held in the Criminal Court of Appeals of this state here, March 4.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., and the first Negro lawyer ever to appear in the Hugo, Okla., court, will handle Lyons' case along with Stanley D. Belden.

It is expected to be brought out that Lyons, accused of the murder of three whites, was seized and prosecuted for political reasons and that his alleged "confession" was obtained by torture.

Lyons has been in jail for a year for a crime of which he claims to be innocent. Before his trial he was beaten and trotured with charred bones which he was told were those of the dead people, dragged in and out of the county jail and grilled unmercifully. Although he was accused of having brutally murdered a family of three, the trial court

FEB 20 1942

Wednesday night; asking all members to be present.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
Please have dimes ready when

15-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HUGH GLOSTER BEATEN, JAILED IN MISSISSIPPI

SEP 5 1942

SEP 5 1942

Assault Follows Request For Better Transit Accommodations

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—More evidence that the South intends to fight Negroes before fighting the Axis powers was uncovered Sunday night when Hugh M. Gloster, professor of English at Morehouse college, Atlanta, arrived here, bruised and battered, after having been thrown off a Frisco passenger train at Tupelo, Miss., by three policemen and the conductor and then beaten and fined for daring to ask for better railway accommodations.

Gloster, who is also founder of the Association of Teachers of Language in Negro Colleges, is the second prominent Negro to receive brutal treatment this summer at the hand of Dixie officers.

The other victim was Roland Hayes, world famous tenor, who was assaulted and jailed in Rome, Ga., because his wife objected to the treatment accorded her by a show store clerk.

The educator was enroute to Memphis from Atlanta when the attack occurred. Changing to the Frisco at Birmingham Saturday night, the train reached Amory, Miss., about 3 a.m. Sunday with the one jim crow coach overcrowded and passengers standing in the aisles.

SEP 5 1942

The white coach immediately behind was empty except for two passengers. Gloster asked the conductor if they could be moved to another car farther back to relieve the congestion.

Gloster said that neither he nor the conductor used any profanity and neither showed signs of anger, although the Frisco employe was disturbed at the request. The professor said he dismissed the matter from his mind.

But near Tupelo the conductor came in and took his ticket check from the window shade, explaining that he "merely wanted to make some corrections" in his report.

When the train reached Tupelo, some 100 miles from here, the conductor got off and called police. Three officers got on the jim crow coach and one asked, "Where is the nigger?" The conductor pointed him out.

SEP 5 1942

He was seized by the police, taken to the coach door, and hurled bodily off the train to the ground. Then the officers beat him for fully five minutes before dragging him to the squad car where they renewed their assault as they rode to the jail.

Gloster aid one asked if he had "forgotten he was a nigger," another wanted to know whether he knew he was in Mississippi, and the third suggested that he be taken out to the lake and beaten some more.

The educator was forced to spend the rest of the night in the jail which he said was "indescribably filthy."

A few hours later, a Frisco railroad agent came to his cell and asked him to sign papers confessing he was wrong and regretting asking better coach accommodations from the conductor, Gloster declared. The agent told him he would be kept in jail or put on the chain-gang for disturbing the peace and trying to break the jim crow law.

"Under duress, and because I didn't know of any way to reach my people and didn't want to be exposed to further beating, I set down in my own handwriting a letter which the agent dictated, and then signed it," asserted the educator.

Knowing that he had cash, the agent took Gloster in the police chief's car to the mayor's home where he was fined $10 and told the case was a "closed book," the professor said.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Harlem to Challenge Hate Plot Tomorrow

Police Brutality

"The Worker" New York N.Y.

"Open the second front against Hitler, not Harlem!"

That will be the ralling cry of thousands of Negro and white citizens who will gather Monday, August 31, 7:30 P.M. at the Golden Gate Ball Room, 142nd Street and Lenox Ave. to protest the hate Harlem campaign being conducted by the appeaser press and quick triggered policemen.

AUG 30 1942

The rally, called by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and a number of trade unions will celebrate the victory won in freeing four of the boys falsely arrested in the 'Coleman case' and will demand the freedom of the six boys remaining in jail.

There will be a public reading of the affidavits written by Ann Coleman and brother. They were first published in The Worker and cracked open the police frame-up case against the Negro boys confined in jail on charges of robbery and rape.

AUG 30 1942

CANADA LEE TO SPEAK

Outstanding among the speakers will be Canada Lee, Negro actor whose "Bigger Thomas" in "Native Son" cast a nationwide spotlight on the misserable living conditions to which segregated communities are subjected, conditions which underlie delinquency.

In addition to Mr. Lee, Hazel Scott, Lead Belly, Sam Garry and Josh White will entertain.

Speakers include Councilman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Editor of People's Voice; Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church in Brooklyn; James Lustig, Organizer District No. 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Lyndon Henry, Manager, Local 88, Fancy Fur Dyers; Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary, National Maritime Union; Sam Burt, Manager Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers; Louis Weinstock, Secretary-Treasurer, District Council No. 9, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, AFL; and Arthur Osman, President of United Warehouse Employes Union, Local 65. Mr. Thomas Jasper, Asst. Manager of the Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union will act as the chairman.

Negroes in Queens Fight Latest Smear

The Daily Worker N.Y.N.Y.

SEP 4 - 1942

Citizens of Jamaica, Queens, made it clear yesterday that they don't intend to let appeasement forces to get away with a smear campaign against that district's Negro population. As the case of Samuel Porter, shot by police on Aug. 15, was called in Queens Children's Court yesterday morning, more than 40 Negro and white citizens of Jamaica jammed the small court waiting room.

Young Porter was indicted on the charge of having tried to break into a locked Jamaica grocery store with a screwdriver. When he ran, plainsclothesman Gerald J. McTernann pulled a gun and shot three times. One bullet broke three of the boy's fin

SEP 4 - 1942

CITIZENS AROUSED

The trial in court was postponed yesterday on motion of the defense to Sept. 29. The trial of police terror against Negro citizens, however, is fast growing into a mass campaign throughout Jamaica.

The Jamaica Negro Labor Committee is taking the lead in this mass campaign. Prominent members of this group were conspicuous in the Children's Court waiting room yesterday.

Dr. Judge Thompson, Negro physician on the staff of Queens General Hospital, stated for the committee: "We'll go in there and fight until we get the lad free."

Dr. Thompson, Joseph Green, chairman of the Labor Committee; Grace Sevier of the National Association of Negro Musicians; Ethel Blae, and Reverend Pasley of the Morning Star Baptist Church made a tour of Jamaica churches on Sunday, asking churchgoers to come to court yesterday. They considered the impressive showing in the waiting room the result of their appeal.

The Negro Labor Committee has called a special meeting for Saturday, to map out a broad program to put an end to persecution of Negroes in Queens.

Irving Schwab, famous for his part in defense of the Scottsboro Boys, who is defending young Porter jointly with Attorney Simon Greenberg, made it known yesterday that he will work in conjunction with the Labor Committee.

Prominent members of the Jamaica branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicated that they will take an active part in the campaign.

SEP 4 - 1942

Two Policemen Freed On Beating Charges

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Judge Warns Against Brutality

SEP 4 - 1942

Warning all city, county and state police, constables and sheriff's deputies that unnecessary brutality in handling of prisoners will be prosecuted to the limit in his court, Hagistrate Thomas H. Young yesterday dismissed assault and battery charges against two Louisville policemen accused of beating a Negro.

SEP 4 - 1942

The patrolmen, Eura Talley, 60, of 835 S. Brook, and Joseph Chapman, 50, of 612 Cecil, were arrested on warrants sworn out by Saul Calvin, 27, Negro, 1120 W. Madison, who charged he was beaten up by the officers when he sought to report a robbery.

Beating Charge Denied.

Both officers denied they beat Calvin, but Talley admitted that after the man became unruly and insulting, he "gave him a light tap on the head" to subdue him.

The magistrate also criticised the manner in which both sides had presented "colored" testimony. "I think the police, in thir zeal and in their efforts to rally to the aid of fellow officers, have gone to great lengths to present a case," the magistrate said.

SEP 4 - 1942

"As far as Officer Chapman is concerned, I don't believe there is a shadow of a doubt but what he's innocent. There was no positive identification. His case is dismissed.

"As for Officer Talley and the efforts of defense counsel to show that Calvin's reputation was, well—shaky—Talley's testimony must be considered. He said he was struck in the ribs. I don't believe the man did that.

Patrolman Faces 2 Charges.

"There has been a great misunderstanding in this case and wherever there is a reasonable doubt it is the duty of this court to dismiss. But in dismissing these two cases I am merely judging them on the merits of the testimony, and not setting a precedent."

Meanwhile a second assault and battery warrant against City Patrolman Sam Slarenco, 32, of 122 S. 43d, was sworn out by John J. LeNore, 674 S. 27th, charging the officer followed him into his home, dragged him outside and struck him several times with his nightstick last Saturday.

SEP 4 - 1942

Slarenco surrendered Wednesday on a similar warrant sworn by H. H. Edwards, 817 S. 3d, who said the officer struck him when he objected to the use of "undue force" while arresting LeNore. Both cases were set for September 16.

Freed Negro Youth Bare Police Beatings

"The Worker"
New York, N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

Harlem stands united in its hour of vindication and partial victory over the "crime smear" campaign. Harlem citizens feel more secure in their life and liberties as result of the freeing of four of the accused in the "rooftop rape and robbery" cases which set off a vicious campaign against the community.

AUG 30 1942

When four "crime" smear victims William Evans, Ernest Thompson, Thomas Alonzo and Carrol Hall left Judge Ringel's court as free men democracy scored a significant victory.

HARLEM HOPES RISE.

From four Harlem homes today there radiates hope, a hope picked up by a people . . . in ultimate victory over native Hitlerism responsible for the attempted railroading of their sons to prison. This hope began generating in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building last Friday when three of the mothers greeted their freed sons.

Young William Evans, clean cut, well built, was the first out of the courtroom. He was followed closely by Ernest Thompson, with a ten day beard, and wearing glasses. Mrs. Rosa Evans, the mother of William, greeted him in the corridor and immediately whisked both youths to the stairs. At the bottom landing she stopped to examine her son in detail, eyeing him hungrily with a relaxed smile.

Mrs. Evans, a slight, sharp-featured woman, showed signs of a life of toil and privation. She shook hands with the writer and agreed to pose for photographs saying quietly, **"I want to thank you for all you've done."**

POLICE BEAT HIM

Speaking of his ten days experience with police jails and court William Evans told the Worker of beatings by the police in a Harlem precinct in an effort to get him to confess. **"The night I was arrested a white officer hit me with his fists,"** Evans related.

AUG 30 1942

"My jaw was swollen and I was cut in the back of the head which bled a lot for a couple of days. They kept trying to get me to say that I did it.

"As we were leaving the police precinct two officers were standing in the doorway. Both of them hit me with their sticks as I passed. Just hit me for nothing."

PRAISES 'DAILY' EXPOSE

Evans told how glad he was "to be out," and he hoped the other fellows get a fair deal."

AUG 30 1942

"I'm glad," he concluded, "that the DAILY WORKER investigated continued "And I certainly want to thank The Worker for letting the people know all about the case."

Harlem matched her spirits as preparations went ahead for a mass meeting this Monday night in Golden Gate Ballroom.

People's Voice, progressive Harlem newspaper had a giant poster, drawn through the streets by a team of shetland ponies, announcing that four of the boys were freed and that this was victory scored against the prejudiced press.

AUG 30 1942

Ben Davis, Harlem Communist leader, said:

"In this case the people have won a partial v y over the Daily News and the World-Telegram." It indicates also the need for an adequate defense of the other six boys.

The position of the Daily News was expressed in its columns on page five last Friday. It announced that "six colored boys" had been indicted for the "rooftop" crime and let it go at that. **Not one word about the four who were freed!** Alone among the metropolitan press the News stuck by its guns and with a half truth sought to make its "crime wave" stick and increase its harvest of hate.

AUG 30 1942

The last of this cry has not yet been heard. The "crime wave" splashed up by the press has receded somewhat; but it has left some foul-smelling debris which New York must now remove along with the forces and factors which enjoy fishing in such troubled waters.

In the course of the interview Evans told of the beating given Thomas Mitchell, one of the indicted boys. According to Evans he and Mitchell received the same treatment at the same time and from the same officers.

AUG 30 1942

Meanwhile Carrol Hall and Thomas Alonzo were embraced by their mothers as they came into the corridor. They were so overjoyed that they stood by the window and just looked at each other for some time.

"The Worker"

Mrs. Alonzo, quiet and stoutish, has worked hard to rear and educate her sixteen year old son.

She told the D.W., **"It's fine to have my son back, and I hope that you people will help to teach him some of the things you are doing. I appreciate all you've done."**

Thomas Alonzo told The Worker: **"I'm glad I'm out here. The people did some fine work. If the Worker had not taken up the case I would not have known what to do."**

AUG 30 1942

Carrol and Thomas, bubbling with youthful joy at being free embraced each other after which all agreed to pose for a photograph.

As they took their places before the camera a policeman yelled: "You can't take pictures there!" and followed this with waving everyone out of the corridor. Outside, on the steps of the building the picture was posed again. Again the policeman yelled: "Come on! Get out of here!"

New York, N.Y.

I found out later in conversation with this officer that he was for a real "cleanout" in Harlem. He railed against those who now restrained the police in their efforts to "clean up the situation." In a word he viewed the freedom of these boys not as a triumph of justice but as a slap at police authority.

PRESS LYNCH SPIRIT

So inflamed has the public mind become over this case that to ordinary citizens standing outside the court these boys were guilty and their release was a miscarriage of justice. I overheard one man in a family group say, "S— b—'s who attacked those people in Harlem. I wish I had my way with them." And there were a few nods of approval from the crowd. The press had criminally turned the honest emotions of these people into channels of fascist-like hate and a disrespect for the democratic institutions which counters that hate.

"The Worker"
New York N.Y.
AUG 30 1942

AUG 30 1942

Happy in Freedom: **These two Harlem youths were among the four who escaped prison terms in the vicious "crime wave" smear against Harlem. Left to right Ernest Thompson and William Evans. Six more youths must be freed from the "rape and robbery" frameup engineered by the defeatist, anti-Negro press and the local Ku Kluxers.** —The Worker Photo

15-1942

POLICE BRUTALITY

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Ran Into an Auto, Bondsman Says of His Hospitalized Ward

FEB 26 1942

FEB 26 1942

An immediate probe into why an undersized federal prisoner who left the Old Postoffice building in good condition, in custody of his bondsman and the bondsman's employe, allegedly arrived within police headquarters bleeding profusely, was ordered yesterday by United States District Judge E. Marvin Underwood.

The bondsman, Roy E. House, and his companion, Bill Mashburn, a former policeman, told Judge Underwood the prisoner, Herman Logan, ran into an automobile Tuesday afternoon while trying to escape, but Logan insisted House had struck him repeatedly while Mashburn held him in the areaway off Butler street at police headquarters.

"There has been too much beating up of prisoners," Judge Underwood declared. "This man is in the custody of the United States court, and I intend that all the facts about his condition, and how it came about, shall be developed."

FEB 26 1942

Assistant District Attorney Ellis Mundy, summoned by Judge Underwood, took charge of the investigation.

Logan, his clothing bloodstained and his lower lip so badly cut it was sutured at Grady hospital, testified his cries brought policemen into the areaway. Even then, he insisted, House demurred to his being taken to the hospital, saying, "Let the little —— —— bleed."

The somewhat voluble explanations of House and Mashburn were cut short by Judge Underwood. They towered above the prisoner, who stands five feet, five inches and weighs 140 pounds, as they faced the bench.

Logan was under $500 bail, for which a bond had been signed last October 14 by House, on a charge of violating the interstate automobile laws. House and Mashburn sought to surrender him Tuesday afternoon to United States Commissioner David J. Meyerhardt, but were told that this must be done in open federal court.

As the trio left the building, Logan broke from their grasp, and ran to Forsyth and Marietta streets, where he was caught by a pedestrian, Fitzhugh Knox Jr., an insurance salesman. House and Mashburn then took Logan to police headquarters in House's automobile.

FEB 26 1942

Logan said he had been working on a TVA electric project at Hiawassee, and was going to Alabama to visit his family before facing trial in federal court here on March 11.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Battered Police Victim Draws Fine Of $40

MAR 10 1942

Suffers Painful Bruises At Hands of Officer

MAR 10 1942

Suffering painful bruises about the face and head, the result of police beatings, 26-year-old Luther Collins of 68 Piedmont Avenue was fined a total of $40 or forty days on charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting an officer when he was hailed before Recorder A. W. Callaway Monday morning.

MAR 10 1942

The beatings occurred early Monday morning at the Top Hat club when as the aftermath of a dispute between Collins and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Collins, Officer T. E. Mullins, stationed at the Top Hat, sought to place Collins under arrest.

MAR 10 1942

The patrolman had carried Collins and his wife into the manager's office to call the patrol wagon when Collins allegedly knocked the telephone from the policeman's hand. He was severely beaten about the head and face with a blackjack. Hearing the commotion through the open phone, the station lieutenant dispatched a riot squad to the Top Hat, only to find the situation under control though Collins was bloody about the head.

After being carried to Grady Hospital where several stitches was taken in his head, Collins, after being slapped several times by other police, was dragged feet first to a patrol wagon and carried to police headquarters.

MAR 10 1942

No police report was made of the beating.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Board To Make Decision Today

MAR 13 1942

Brutal and unprovoked assault charges made against County Patrolman Lawrence Cook by S. A. Barker, of 72 Thirkield avenue, southeast, were aired before the Fulton county commissioners in a three-hour long hearing Thursday.

The board after the taking of evidence and hearing arguments by A. T. Walden and Paul Carpenter, representing Barker and Assistant County Attorney Howard Sheats, who appeared for Officer Cook, adjourned until Friday morning when, it was announced, a decision would be made.

A long list of witnesses in both sides of the case were heard by the commissioners, meeting in their board room on the fifth floor of the courthouse.

MAR 13 1942

BEAT WITH BLACKJACK

In his complaint, Mr. Barker, an expert cement finisher, charged that the Sunday morning of November 2, of last year he had started from his residence en route to a neighbor's house to purchase a bottle of milk when he was stopped by Officer Cook.

Barker contended the policemen struck him twice with his fist, beat him unmercifully several times over the head with a blackjack and then kicked him.

After the attack, according to Barker, no attempt was made to arrest him, but the officer followed him back across the street to his residence. When Mrs. Barker sought to inquire why it was necessary for Officer Cook to attack her husband, she was cursed and her life threatened, it was testified.

MAR 13 1942

Barker testified that the unprovoked assault had caused him to lose two weeks' work at the rate of $12 a day paid skilled cement finishers.

ASK PUNISHMENT

The commissioners were petitioned to mete suitable and just punishment on Officer Cook for the attack.

MAR 13 1942

Dr. H. M. Holmes, who treated Mr. Barker for his wounds, testified that one cut, believed to have been inflicted with a blackjack, had cut to the skull. Other abrasions about the victim's head were described.

Several policemen were summoned to the defense of Officer Cook as character witnesses. One of the officer, Captain Jordan, expressed the opinion that the incident was "regrettable" and that he "was sorry it occurred."

Officer Cook in his unsworn statement claimed that Mr. Barker had refused to take his hands out of his pocket when he approached him. He gave this as the reason for his attack with a blackjack, though denying that he had kicked him, struck him with his fists or a milk bottle, or cursed Mrs. Barker.

WOULD DO IT AGAIN

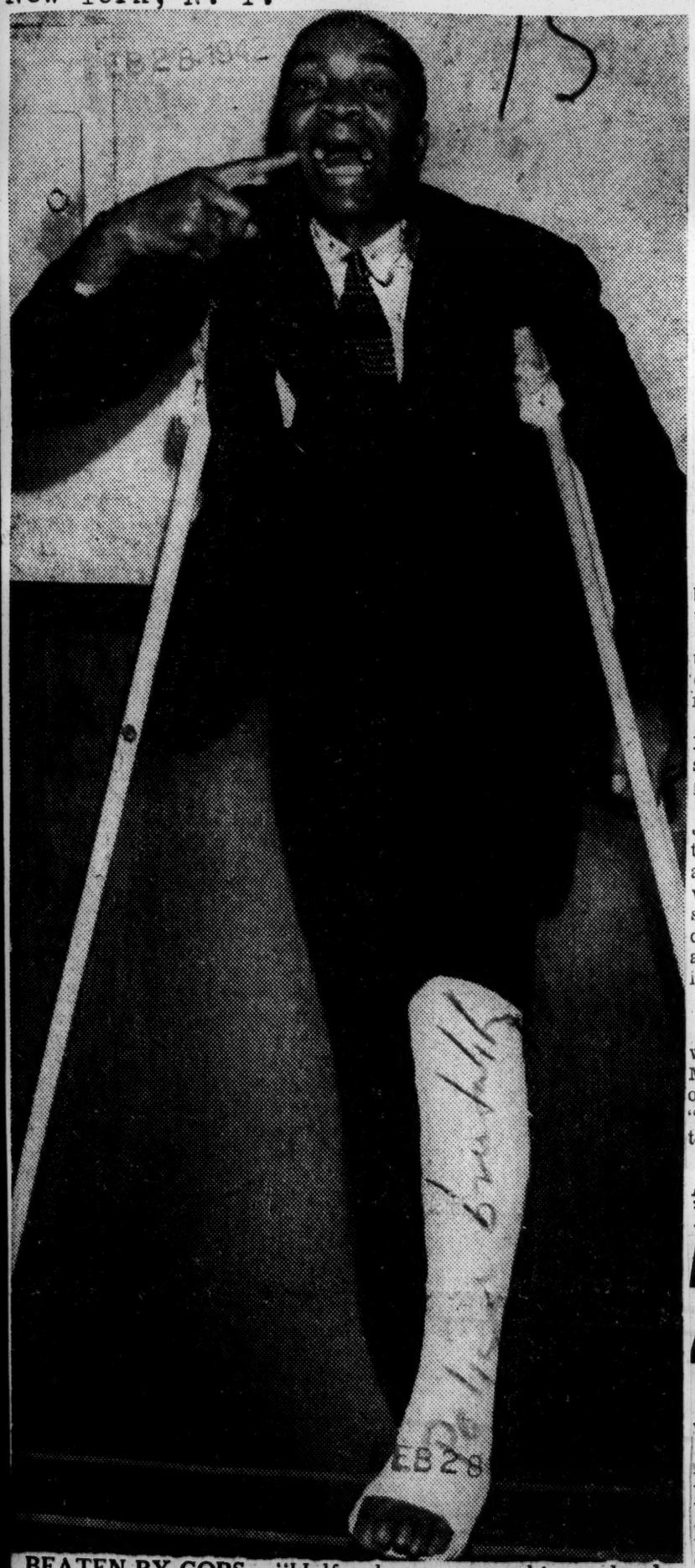
Cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter, the policeman admitted that if the occasion ever arose again, he would repeat his performance in dealing with Mr. Barker.

The case was described as "puny and insignificant" by Assistant County Attorney Sheats, who pleaded with the commissioners in his summary argument that Officer Cook be exonerated of all blame.

A powerful argument was made by Mr. Walden, urging the commissioners to recognize their responsibility in seeing that all citizens are given not only full protection of the law, but protection from vicious and unprovoked attacks of policemen, who act entirely outside the law when they commit them.

Mr. Carpenter in his concluding argument reminded the commissioners that the case should be dealt with on the same basis as if Mr. Barker's skin were white. "The eyes of the whole Negro community," he said, "are upon you to see if it is actually true that people of their race can secure equal justice under the law in this country."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



BEATEN BY COPS—"Half-a-dozen cops, white and colored, beat me until I couldn't move," Palmer Anderson, 49-year-old veteran of the last war," tells Star-News reporters. "They broke my leg, 3 ribs, and knocked out some of my upper teeth." It happened, Anderson said, about midnight on January 8 inside the W. 123d Street Station. "I went there," he explained, "to tell how a woman had robbed me at 116th St. and St. Nicholas Ave."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Police Brutality In Jersey Investigated By NAACP

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Investigation and possible prosecution of patrolman Otis Husted, charged with the fatal shooting of 23-year-old Milton Lewis of Atlantic City, will be undertaken by the Jersey state conference of NAACP branches, according oo D. D. W. Anthony, president of hte state conference, who has appointed Attorneys William A. Dart, of Atlantic City and Robert Queen, of Trenton to complete investigation.

Early in February, nearly 500 indignant Negro citizens of this community jammed city council chambers to demand the dismissal of Husted. Commissioner of Public Safety Mervin Beach told the delegation that Husted was not suspended because "my investigation does not warrant laying him off." He said the matter had been turned over to Prosecutor Thomas G. Tuso. Tuso said the case will be referred to the grand jury in April for indictment.

Lewis was shot on the night of January 29, according to reports, after he was supposed to have evaded arrest by Husted who accosted him while he was sitting in a car. Husted shot him twice, once in the leg, and once in the thigh. But the coroner ascribed his death to "shock." The leg wounds were negligible.

Freehold Citizens to See Mayor

Colored citizens of Freehold met with the mayor and city council that Monday night, March 9 to obtain official position on their charge that "a young colored man" was subjected to the third degree by local police.

—A Colored Judge—

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Danville Teacher Says Cop Manhandled Her on City Bus

DANVILLE, Va.—A complaint was made to Chief of Police George W. Price, Saturday, by Mrs. Delilah Wade Stewart, graduate of Virginia State College and local public school teacher, who charged that a policeman who was off duty pushed her while she was riding a city bus.

According to Mrs. Stewart, who regularly rides the bus, a crowd of white school children were on the bus and had blocked the aisle so she could not get a seat. The officer is reported to have pushed her back when he became offended at statements allegedly made by her.

According to the officer, Ira Harris, white, who was off duty and in civilian clothes at the time of the incident, he was trying to clear the aisle so that some of the children might alight as the bus approached a corner.

Stories Conflict

Chief Price stated on Saturday morning that he had heard both sides of the matter and that there is a conflict in the stories of what actually happened.

According to Mayor W. E. Gardner, chairman of the Police Commission, an investigation by that body will be undertaken only in the event that Mrs. Stewart files a formal written complaint.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Beaten By Cop, Charges Brutality

Accusations of police brutality were lodged this week by Anthony Williams, well known funeral director, against Officer Earl Wilson, assigned to Wabash avenue station as a result of an altercation on Thursday morning in a South side tavern.

Williams, beaten over the head and hit in the eye with a revolver, suffers the possible loss of sight. Four stitches were taken in his eye by physicians at Bridewell hospital.

How It Happened

According to Williams, he was seated at the bar of a tavern at 40th and South Parkway when a strange woman annoyed him. The woman, he said, invited him to accompany her home. When he refused she grabbed him in the collar. At that time, Officer Wilson, who was in the tavern, appeared on the scene to question Williams as to what was happening.

"I am sure I don't know," Williams said he told the officer. "I am sure this lady is in error." At the conclusion of the remark, Wilson, according to Williams, hit him with the gun. Then repeated with a second blow, which caused Williams to fall to the floor.

Threatens To Kill Him

"As I lay on the floor, Officer Wilson cocked his gun and threatened to shoot me and I begged him not to." Women patrons screamed, but Wilson threatened them with arrest if they interfered.

Williams was placed under arrest, taken to Provident hospital, then to 48th street station and later to the Bridewell hospital. When Williams returned he was released to appear Friday morning, March 13 for trial before Judge Mason Sullivan on a charge of disorderly conduct.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

More Enlightened Self Interest Needed

That Negroes should begin thinking and acting more in terms of group interest is attested by the indiscriminate and blind support they continue to give agencies and businesses which, not only insult their intelligence and wound their pride, but which also pounce upon and beat them in a most shameful manner. It makes little difference whether these businesses are located in Negro neighborhoods and therefore getting their chief support from Negroes, or whether they are found in fashionable white districts, in all too many instances, these places continue to harass the mind and molest the person of Negro people.

A shining example of this is the attack made last Saturday upon Mr. Roland Hayes, growing out of a dispute between his wife and a Rome, Georgia shoe-store salesman, and we dare say that the Negro people of Rome and other places will stop and think before supporting a business that does not appreciate their patronage.

They need to learn that until all Negroes are free from beatings, insults and arrests none are free.

They should be alert and intelligent enough to single out and patronize those business places which appeal for their patronage through Negro newspapers and other established channels.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe Trotter — By Cliff Mackay

It Was All A Mistake!

"IT WAS ALL a mistake!" These are the feeble words of consolation brought to Roland Hayes Saturday night by a committee of the "best white citizens" of Rome, Ga., who called to express their regrets over the horrible and humiliating experience to which he and his family were subjected.

Here is a picture of the terrorism and hoodlumism to which black Americans by the thousands are being made victims everyday. Most of them you never hear about. Lots of the "mistakes" are buried unceremoniously, without fanfare. Sometimes their bodies are found mysteriously floating down streams or rotting in isolated spots in the woods

MACKAY

The first mistake made last week in Rome was in directing these engines of intimidation against a man internationally known, whose outcry against this bestial treatment would command the attention of the world. A man who unquestionably is the greatest concert artist Georgia has ever sent out to thrill the world.

OTHER MISTAKES TOO

There were other mistakes, too. The greatest is the mistake shared by many white residents of the Southland in clinging to the stupid belief that the color of a man's skin is the final determinant as to his worth to the community, his integrity, his inherent right to the mutual respect and consideration of his fellow citizens.

In feverishly clinging to the old division creating double standards of citizenship which have been the curse of the South, in face of the national plea for unity, they are committing a tragic mistake.

It is a mistake that cheats America out of putting forward a solid, united front against her enemies.

It is one that causes Hitler and Hirohito to chuckle with glee. They know the disastrous results of this type of division, even if those who practice it here in America do not.

In continuing to vent their hate and spleen against black men who stood staunchly loyal to America in every crisis through which she has passed, one sees just how badly mistaken are these terrorists of Rome as to who the real enemies of this country are.

A DIFFERENT STORY

If instead of the brown-skinned all American Mrs. Roland Hayes, the wife of one of the eight Nazi saboteurs had walked into Higgins Shoe Store at Rome, what do you think would have happened? You don't even have to draw on your imagination to get the answer.

Because her face was white, no matter how evil were her intentions toward this country, she would have been given the most courteous of service. That clerk would not have considered her an enemy; to him all evil-doers must most assuredly have black faces. That's how far off the right track he is.

Mrs. Hayes made no mistake when she told this clerk that he "should be over there with Hitler." Her conclusions were soundly based on his actions and his attitude. For his actions plainly revealed that he is seeking to uphold in America the same distasteful racial dogmas, for which we have condemned the Nazis.

BREEDS RESENTMENT

These Rome police, just like their Nazi counterparts in Hitler's despised Gestapo, still make the mistake of believing that terrorism and tyranny beget submission.

Mistakenly they are so blind they cannot see that all they breed is resentment, hatred, and greater determination to carry on the struggle for freedom, to throw off the yoke of hte hated oppressor, to obtain the elementary essentials of justice, supposedly guaranteed to all citizens of this democracy.

And these bullies of Rome, just as are so many Americans both North and South, are mistaken in their stupid belief that we can successfully prosecute a war designed to abolish human injustices all over the world and still permit them to flourish right here at home.

WAR FOR LIBERATION

They are grieviously mistaken in not being able to realize that this is in fact a world-wide war for liberation. And that the people, the masses of down-trodden people, are determined that after this war we shall have a better world, a world in which human greed and injustice are held at bay, a world in which the Four Freedoms for all people are a fact, not just an ideal. This, they will achieve, and those in Rome must go along, willingly or not.

Our vice president, Henry A. Wallace so ably described the changes not yet realized at Rome, that are in the process of being brought about, when he said in a recent address: "The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels can not prevail against it for on the side of the people is the Lord."

Sadly mistaken are the "best white citizens" of Rome in not realizing that this is the shape of things to come.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MAN BEATEN BY COPS FINED; COPS GO FREE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP) — Lewis H. Twiff, 32, who allegedly refused to remove his hat at the U.S. Employment office here last Tuesday and subsequently was beaten by Patrolman Frank Stott and Grover Jimerson, was fined $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct at a hearing before Acting Judge Hugh Stanton, Wednesday, after the officers had been freed.

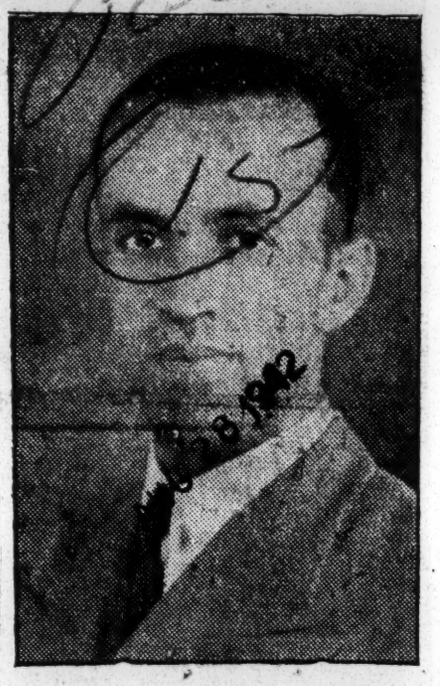
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mark Ethridge Concerned With Police Brutality

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—Mr. Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times heard a committee from the NAACP tell, Wednesday of various cases of outrages and brutality practiced on inoffensive and ignorant for the most part Negroes. Especially was he told of the brutal case of Saul Calvin. Mr. Ethridge evince much interest in the recital of the committee and promised to put the influence of his reporters and editors behind any effort to stop it. He said there was no excuse for police brutality toward any citizen high or low, ignorant or otherwise. He said he would take the matter up with Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt. The committee appointed to call on Mr. Ethridge was Rev. W. P. Offutt, Jr., Wm. Warley.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Brutality Victim



PROF. HUGH M. GLOSTER

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Prof. Hugh M. Gloster, Morehouse College professor, is in a local hospital nursing injuries suffered last Sunday morning at the hands of Tupelo, Mississippi policemen. The young educator was reported taken from a Memphis-bound train, beaten and jailed after he asked the conductor of the train to provide better riding accommodations for colored passengers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Insurance Executive Is Beaten By Policeman At U. S. Employment Office

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SEP 4 - 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

He questioned a request that he take off his hat. For this lapse of memory in regard to traditions, he was roundly beaten by two Memphis police officers and carried to the Police State, where he put up a forefeit of $26.00 and prepared to be in City Court the next day. When asked to tell how it happened, he declined to have anything to say.

That was the situation late Tuesday afternoon when Lewis Twigg, 892 Polk Street, prominent young business executive, assistant treasurer of the Union Protective Assurance Company, approached after the altercation about his hat. He was at his nome 892 Polk St., recovering from the shock of his experience.

However, witnesses to the affair, and close acquaintences of the young business man provided the following version of what happened.

SEP 4 - 1942

Mr. Twigg, whose Company has now purchased approximately $50,000 worth of Defense Bonds, and whose brother is Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, is intensely interested in national defense and the contribution which colored people can make to the war effort. He was one of the moving spirits in his company's purchase of Defense bonds.

This interest in the war led him to seek a further opportunity to display his patriotism. So, he decided to apply at the Colored Division of the United States Employment Office, 199 South Second Street, for enrollment in the class in welding which has been started at a defense project at one of the local colored schools.

It was reported that when Mr. Twigg entered the employment office, a white attendant met him at the door and told him to remove his hat. Twigg is said to have asked, "Is it necessary." The white man told him that it was. Twigg then turned and left the office. When he reached his own office at Union Protective headquarters on Beale, he calld the manager of the employment office on the telephone.

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He was said to have asked the manager about the employment office's policy regarding the removal of hats. The manager asked him to come back to the employment office and consult him on the matter. Mr. Twigg went back.

He is said to have told the manager that he did not mean to be discourteous nor disrepectful of the regulations. The manager is said to have told him that courtesy was expected in the office.)It is the general practice at the employment office on Second Street, that every one remove his hat in the offices). When the manager wanted to know what it was he wanted, Twigg told him 'nothing,' evidently having changed his mind about enrolling for the welding class. He left the office and started back to his own office.

When he reached Beale and Third, two policemen caught up with him and caried him back to the employment office. There, he was identified as the man who had just left. Witnesses said they heard several slaps. And several other colored persons who were present admitted that they saw the affair. Twigg was knocked down in the employment office, kicked, slapped about the head and face, and struck in the stomach. One officer did this while the other held Twigg. He was verbally abused and called vile names while being kicked and beaten. His hat was thrown on the floor and he was forced to stand and stamp on it.

SEP 4 - 1942

The patrol was called and he was carried to the station. There after a few minutes being locked he put up a forfeit and was released. Mr. Twigg has lived in Memphis all his life. He has never been in trouble before. He is married and is the father of two small children His family is one of the city's best-known colored groups. He is a prominent member of Metropolitan Baptist Church, and active in civic and religious affairs. His only comment about the affair was that he had nothing to say.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

U. S. to Act In Beating of Negro Soldier

AUG 15 1942

Attorney General Biddle announced yesterday that the Government had initiated Federal court action against two Beaumont, Tex., police officers on charges of violating the civil rights of a Negro soldier.

Biddle said that he had ordered the filing of an information in Federal District Court at Houston against Policemen Clyde Brown and Billy Brown for mistreatment allegedly dealt Pvt. Charles J. Reco on July 28, after Reco was ordered off a bus for taking a seat reserved for white passengers.

The soldier was beaten when he alighted from the vehicle and while being taken to police headquarters was shot twice, Biddle said in a statement released by the Office of War Information.

Te defendants, Biddle said, will be charged with a violation of the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights "under the color of State laws."

AUG 15 1942

Biddle said he had acted upon request of the War Department.

The offense is a Federal misdemeanor, and as such may be brought directly into court through the filing of an information without recourse to grand jury proceedings. Maximum penalties upon conviction are one year's imprisonment or $1000 fine, or both.

At Beaumont, Chief of Police Ross Dickey said at the time of the arrest that he would "stand back" of his officers. He had nothing to add today. The accused officers were not available for comment.

A State charge of disturbing the peace is on file in county-court-at-law against Reco.

"I am not going to have any of my men beaten up or cut up as they have been in the past," Chief Dickey said during an investigation of the incident.

J. W. Kirl, driver of the bus said the Negro cursed him and drew a knife when he stopped the bus and again ordered him to change seats. The Negro left the bus, and Kirl reported the incident to police. The officers at the time said that Reco resisted arrest and that it required four policemen to take him to the station.

AUG 15 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Another Callous Cop —According to Report

SEP 5 1942

Sund about 2:30 p.m., at Seventh ave. and 122 st., according to bystanders, a man came out of a delicatessen while a woman, who turned out to be the proprietor's wife, followed him with a club in her hand. About this time a police car drove up. T' woman yelled, "Stop that man—he hit my husband on the neck."

Without any pretense of investigation, one of the policemen jumped out of the car and began to beat the drunken and helpless man about the stomach and kidneys. The man stumbled groggily about and would have fallen had not the police jerked him to his feet. After the beating the cop went into the store. In a few minutes he emerged. shoved the man into the police car and drove him to the 123 st. station.

15-1942

St. Matthews, S. C., Times
February 12, 1942

"THE NEGRO PROBLEM"

News and Courier

In Spartanburg County a man shot and killed his stepmother and his father in a quarrel about possession of an automobile and ran away. The slain and the slayer were negroes. Crimes among negroes, intra-racial, not inter-racial, are the serious negro problem in South Carolina. In the Spartanburg case, the ownership of an automobile by the negroes is evidence that they were not of the poorest. Persons who fight and kill over the possession of an automobile are not victims of "economic pressure".

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Sharecropper To Be Returned To S. Carolina

SEP 4 - 1942

TRENTON, N. J.—(A N P)—Papers granting the extradition of David Williams, 47-year-old sharecropper, to South Carolina to answer a charge of breach of trust, were signed here by Gov. Charles Edison last week. Williams, living in Linden, had been at liberty under $250 bail, pending disposition of a petition to Edison asking him to refuse extradition.

Extradition proceedings were started at the request of Cleo Young, Florence county farmer, who charged that Williams fled last April in breach of an oral contract with him to work between December 1, 1941 and December 1, 1942, and left crops of cotton, tobacco and grain in embryo state.

Willians told a Linden attorney, Richard B. Wagner, that he worked 12 years as a sharecropper, receiving $25 a month for five of the dubious profits at the end months of the year, and a share of the year. His wife also worked as a field hand, he said, and the money their combined labors brought was insufficient for them to live.

SEP 4 - 1942

Upon granting the extradition request of Gov. R. M. Jeffries of South Carolina. Edison declared that under the uniform extradition act he had no alternative. Breach of trust is a criminal offense in South Carolina.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Pastor Admits He Impersonated Federal Officer

SEP 25 1942

SEP 25 1942

Tells Judge He Was Only Having "A Little Fun"

SEP 25 1942

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—(ANP)—A Negro minister was indicted here Monday on charges of impersonating a federal officer and subsequently pleaded guilty. He is the Rev. Earl W. Jarrett, 44, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church at Gaffney.

During the hearing before Federal Judge C. C. Wyche, prayers for judgment was continued for two weeks to allow for a thorough investigation of the case. The minister was arrested by Charlotte, N. C., gy FBI agents.

SEP 25 1942

Miss Marguerite Dorman, a telephone supervisor of Gaffney, testified for the government that Jarrett applied last April for a private telephone line. When he was told that war production board regulations would permit only party lines, she said he told her he was a "G-Man" and insisted he be given a private line.

According to Miss Dorman, the minister claimed he was "in on" the capture of "Baby Face" Nelson and the arrest of Alphonse "Scarface" Capone, notorious Chicago hoodlum. Miss Dorman said she called FBI agents when Rev. Jarrett left the office.

Jarrett admitted making the statements when he took the stand but said he was only "having fun." The private line, he added, was to be used for church business.

SEP 25 1942

Judge Wyche questioned the pastor about a photostatic copy of a "G-man" membership card found in his possession. Rev. Jarrett said the card was sent him through the mails while in New York on a visit. Agents of the department of justice are requested to be investigating the background of the card in New York.

Rev. Jarrett's testimony revealed that he had been born in South Carolina and educated in Virginia. He stated that he had done missionary work in New York for several years.

Witnesses for the defense testified the minister had frequently engaged in war bond and defense stamp sales, and had neither voiced nor demonstrated anything but loyalty to the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

IRATE WHITES BEAT SOLDIER

AUG 22 1942

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 20—Private Albert Carrish, formerly of Philadelphia, stationed at Camp Croft, S. C., was attacked and beaten for going into a drug store to get an ice cream cone last week. After the clerk and citizens had assaulted the soldier, the police were called and he was thrown in jail.

AUG 22 1942

The next morning, Carrish was tried in police court before Judge Nash and sentenced to 30 days on the chain gang or a $50 fine. Citizens in the town were called together and employed Attorney A. C. Platt to appeal the case.

Columbia, S. C. Record
November 3, 1942

Sarratt Parole Protested By Negro Citizens Of S.C.

The Negro Citizens' Committee of South Carolina has forwarded to Gov. R. M. Jefferies a protest against the paroling of a man convicted of an assault upon a 13-year-old Negro girl.

The man paroled is George Sarratt, and he has been released under the probation and parole act after serving one year and two months in prison.

Jefferies granted his parole on recommendation of the State Probation and Parole board. Jefferies signed the parole last Saturday.

The letter of protest sent to Jefferies was signed by E. A. Adams, of Columbia, chairman of the citizens' committee, and James M. Hinton, also of Columbia, secretary. They reveal that this committee raised a fund to assist in the prosecution of Sarratt.

Text of Letter

The text of the committee's letter to the governor follows:

"The Negro citizens of South Carolina in general, and Columbia in particular, feel very keenly, the paroling of George Sarratt, convicted of raping a young Negro girl of 13 years of age, after he had spent but one year in priosn.

"We are sure you recall this crime of rape, committed before the eyes of the 11-year-old sister, and if you had all of the facts in the case before you, it would have been hard to have extended such leniency in the face of such a crime.

"Negroes are executed for 'attempted rape,' with little or no hope for executive clemency, and here is a man who was convicted, and given a very small sentence, and he is paroled after serving one-third of his time.

"The Negro Citizens' committee is hereby registering its protest against George Sarratt's parole, after it has raised a fund and given an attorney to help prosecute this man. Our committee feels that justice should be meted out to all citizens alike, and executive clemency should likewise be administered with no regard for race or color."

Sarratt began serving a three-year sentence on September 16, 1941, the records of the State Probation and Parole board show. He had served one year and two months when he was paroled, J. C. Todd, state parole and probation director, said today.

Columbia S C State
November 4, 1942

Negroes Protest Parole Given To Sarratt

Governor R. M. Jefferies said yesterday that no one had asked for a hearing before the state board of probation and parole when a parole was being considered for George W. Sarratt, convicted in Richland county, in September, 1941 of statutory criminal assault and sentenced to serve three years in jail. If a hearing had been asked, he said, it would gladly have been given.

The governor had before him a letter from the Negro Citizens' Committee of South Carolina in which it registered "its protest against George Sarratt's parole after it had raised a fund and given an attorney to help prosecute this man."

The governor said Sarratt had served one-third o fhis sentence; the record showed his behavior had been good and that hence he was entitled to a parole under the parole law. He said also that Sarratt had a steady job.

Also the governor said there was some doubt as to the extent of his guilt. "The record in the case satisfied me that this was a proper case for probation" he said, adding that the state board had unanimously recommended the parole.

J. C. Todd, state probation and parole director, said Sarratt was paroled after serving one year and two months of his three-year term.

The letter to the governor from the Negro Citizens Committee was as follows:

"The Negro Citizens' of South Carolina in general, and Columbia in particular, feel very keenly, the paroling of George Sarratt, convicted of criminally assaulting a young Negro girl of 13 years of age, after he had spent but one year in prison. We are sure is you recall this crime of criminal assault, committed before the eyes of the 11 year old sister, and if you had all of the facts in the case before you, it would have been hard to have extended such leniency in the face of such a crime.

"Negroes are executed for "attempted criminal assault" with little or no hope for executive clemency, and here is a man who was convicted, and given a very small sentence and he is paroled after serving one-third of his time.

"The Negro Citizens's Committee is hereby registering its protest against George Sarratt's parole, after it had raised a fund and given an attorney to help

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
November 4, 1942

GOVERNOR DEFENDS PAROLE

Columbia, Nov. 4.—(AP)—The parole of Geroge W. Sarratt, convicted in September 1941 of criminally assaulting a 13-year-old negro girl and which drew criticism from the Negro Citizens' Committee, "was a proper case for probation," Governor R. M. Jefferies said yesterday.

The committee objected to the parole being granted after Sarratt had served only a third of the three-year sentence but Jefferies told newspapermen that no one had asked for a hearing before the parole was granted on recommendation of the probation and parole board and the man had a record of good behavior.

Walterboro, S C, Press & Standa
November 26, 1942

NEGRO MAN SHOT MOTHER-IN-LAW

Several Other Negroes in Various Parts of County Got Into Trouble

The past week-end seemed to be one of unrest among several groups of colored residents of the county. As a result of difficulties, including one murder, several negroes are in the county jail, and one a patient at the EsDorn hospital and one a patient at Dr. Bennett's hospital at Ruffin.

John Wyman, colored, of Ritter, whose wife has left him, and is at present living in Philadelphia, Pa., decided definitely Sunday morning that he did not like his mother-in-law. Taking a shot gun, he went to her home at Ritter, and fired in a window three times. Addie Snipes, the mother-in-law, tried to escape from her son-in-law, and ran from the rear of the house. Wyman saw her, and fired a fourth time, the load taking effect in a side, killing her instantly. The shooting occurred about 11:30 Sunday morning, according to officers investigating this killing. Wyman made his escape, but officers are searching for him. Investigating this episode were Sheriff B. L. Rhodes, Deputy Sheriff J. J. Trowell and Governor's Officers T. H. Hydrick and Alex Willis.

Louis Riggins, of Ashepoo, is in the county jail charged, at present, with assault and battery with intent to kill. There is a chance that this charge may be changed to one of murder. According to county officers Riggins took several slashes at Louis Flemming, who is a patient at the EsDorn hospital suffering from severe knife wounds of the arm, chest, and head. The affray took place at Ashepoo about five o'clock Saturday afternoon. Riggins stated that Flemming started at him with a large piece of wood in his hand, and he had to cut in self-defense. Investigating were Sheriff B. L. Rhodes, Deputy Sheriff J. J. Trowell and Governor's Officer T. H. Hydrick.

Almost one hour later Saturday afternoon Buster Cooper, colored, cut Willie Cummings so badly that he was taken to Dr. W. M. Bennett's hospital, at Ruffin, where he is now a patient. The affray took place at Padgett's Station. Investigating officers were Deputy Sheriff J. J. Trowell and Governor's Officer T. H. Hydrick. Cooper was arrested Sunday morning and placed in jail under a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Dunk Padgett, colored, of Ritter, was arrested Sunday afternoon for having liquor in his possession. He has given bond on this charge. The sheriff and deputy sheriff handled this case, and also arrested Willie Reddish, colored, near Ruffin, on a charge of having illegal whiskey in his possession. The arrest was made Sunday morning.

15-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TENNESSEE

Injured Truck Driver Dies On Road When He's Refused Aid

SEP 17 1942

Beat Up Striker Who Failed To Say "Yes Sir"

CHICAGO—(A N P)—An investigation into the death of a truck driver on a road near Memphis was reported to be underway by an insurance company with which the deceased was insured.

According to statements by Mrs. Lucille Lindsay, her son-in-law, Leopold Andrews, 40, was left on the roadside to die after an automobile accident because unfriendly whites refused to give him first aid.

SEP 17 1942

CAR HITS TRUCK

The incident occurred, she said, when Andrews who was forced off the road because of motor trouble while driving for a concern handling defense orders. With him was his wife, Meda, and a helper.

As Andrews bent over the hood of the vehicle, continued Mrs. Lindsay, a passenger car approaching from the rear crashed into the parked truck. The impact knocked Andrews down and forced the truck over him.

Mrs. Andrews sought aid from a nearby farmhouse, Mrs. Lindsay stated, but was abruptly told by the tenants that they could do nothing. "The neighbors would ostracize us if we acted nice to Negroes," she was informed. "They however did sell the injured man's wife a jelly glass for 10 cents and directed her to a drain where rain water could be obtained.

SEP 17 1942

REFUSE HIM AID

The helper was sent to a gas station to telephone for an ambulance. During his conversation to an unidentified white, he was heard by attendants to remark, "Yes," and "No." Mrs. Lindsey said the attendants beat the man insensible and told him, "We'll teach you how to talk to white folk!"

Meantime the ambulance arrived but internes refused to help the seriously wounded Andrews because he was a Negro. Several hours later another ambulance unit was prevailed upon to help, but by the time they responded Andrews had died.

Mrs. Andrews resides here with her seven-year-old daughter, Patsy Lee.

CITY WINS DECISION IN MUD ISLAND CASE

Negro Farmer Fought Dispossession Order

80 ACRES WERE INVOLVED

Dismissal Of Suit Follows Failure Of Occupant To Press Claims—State Gave Land To City In 1921

A nine-year controversy over ownership of an 80-acre tract on Mud Island ended, temporarily at least, yesterday when Chancellor Bejach dismissed a suit filed against the City of Memphis by Stage McCarroll, negro farmer, asking that the city be enjoined from forcing him off the island and that he be designated as owner of the property.

The suit was filed by McCarroll and four negro tenants on his farm after they were dispossessed by the city July 1, 1933, and convicted in City Court of unlawful trespassing. The dispossession proceedings were taken against the negroes at the time the city was building a dike on the island to raise its height.

No Rent Has Been Paid

Soon after the negroes filed their bill, the city agreed to let them remain on the island pending settlement of the case, City Atty. John Exby said last night. Rights of neither party to the suit were to be prejudiced by the agreement, Mr. Exby added.

McCarroll and his tenants have remained on the farm ever since without paying rent to the city.

"When it became evident that the complainants did not intend to press the suit, the city asked that it be dismissed," Mr. Exby explained.

"No Semblance of Case

In dismissing the suit, Chancellor Bejach held that neither on law nor facts did the complainants have a semblance of a case.

If he remains on the farmstead hereafter, McCarroll will be liable to the city for rent, Mr. Exby said.

In his original bill, McCarroll claimed he inherited the farm from his father, Jeff McCarroll, who settled on the island in 1912. In 1918, the elder McCarroll gave his son part ownership and in 1927 he was given the entire farm, the petition asserted.

Question Raised 40 Years Ago

Wolf River formerly emptied through the Maingault Canal and was not diverted into the present channel until a canal was dug to aid sewage disposal and transportation at the Memphis wharf, the city's answer set out.

Even though Mud Island is held to be an island, the city's answer continued, all islands were ceded to Memphis by the state in 1921.

The question of ownership of property on the island was first raised more than 40 years ago in the M. Nealis case, finally decided by the Supreme Court in 1909, which placed title of the land on the island south of the foot of Market in the City of Memphis.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Brophy Flays Attack on Negro Teacher

FEB 28 1942

Calls Assault in Court Room a Blow to National Unity

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — John Brophy, acting as CIO member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and as director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, protested today against the beating of Leon Ransome, Dean of Howard University Law School in Nashville, Tennessee.

Brophy described the attack on the Negro educator which was made while he was urging employment opportunities for Negro workers as "a blow to national unity.'

In a wire to Governor Cooper of Tennessee, Mayor Thomas Cumming of Nashivlle and the State Attorney General, Brophy said:

"The unprovoked and brutal attack by two white men upon Leon Ransome, Dean of Howard University Law School, which took place yesterday in the Court House at Nashville, Tenn., is a blow to national unity in this crucial period of our country's history. Dean Ransome had been urging the cause of fair employment practices in your state. There was no reason for the assault save the fact that he is a colored citizen and was advocating the rights of the underprivileged.

"An occurrence of this kind is regrettable at any time and might prove calamitous in a period when the complete unity of the American people is so desperately necessary. Persons who assault peaceful citizens engaged in the exercise of their democratic rights are a menace to time-honored American institutions and to the humane objectives of the war.

"As a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and as Director of Industrial Union Councils of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, may I urge you to take vigorous steps to bring the assailants to justice.'

FEB 28 1942

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES FINED $450 FOR 'POLICY RACKET'

MAR 26 1942

Six Are Implicated With Arkansas Drawing

MAR 26 1942

Remorking that "we want no revival of the policy racket here in Memphis," City Judge Kinkle yesterday assessed fines totaling $450 against six Memphis negroes accused of participating in a policy game being operated at Madison, Arkansas.

Fined $50 each on a charge of possessing gambling paraphernalia and $25 each on the charge of being suspicious persons were:

Dace Wells, 48, of 1222 Jackson; Pearl Wells,)9, his wife; Katie Posey, 50, of 1242Brown; Lula Ada Montgomery, 45, of 1106 White; Sam Montgomery+ 58, her husband, and Ed Hodge, 38, of 828 Speed.

MAR 26 1942

The six were among 11 negroes arrested Tuesday night on their return from a policy drawing at Madison. Sergt. Jimmy Cox and Patrolman Newsome and Glass testified they found policy numbers and drawing slips on the six negroes who were fined. Five other negroes were freed on their charges.

The arrests climaxed a three-month investigation of reports that the outlawed policy racket had been revived here with Memphis negroes selling policy numbers for the Madison drawing.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Two Youths Are Badly Beaten By Train Crew

MAY 3 - 1942

Conductor Joins Affray; Innocent Youth Slapped

NASHVILLE—(A N P) — Two Talladega students, part of a group of a dozen riding on the L. and N. railroad between Birmingham and Nashville, early Friday morning were severely beaten by two trainmen, one the conductor of the train.

The students, returning to their homes after the commencement at Talladega college, interrupted their trip here after two of the party, Reginald Brown of Cincinnati and Claude Shafer of Chicago were injured. Investigation of the incident is under way by both railroad and college officials.

The students, leaving Talladega campus after commencement which was held early this year, changed trains at Birmingham, to come north over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. About 2:20 in the morning and some 56 miles from Nashville, after the students had requested the conductor several times to dim the lights so they could sleep and been refused, an altercation arose over the matter. The students claim that the half of the train coach occupied by whites had the lights dimmed but that the jim crow section in which they rode did not.

YOUTH DIMS LIGHTS

MAY 3 - 1942

The conductor went forward and one of the boys went to the control box, it is said, and dimmed the lights. Returning, the conductor irately demanded to know who had lowered the lights. A white trainman, off duty but whose clothes bore L. and N. buttons, pointed to Reginald Brown whose home is in Cincinnati.

Brown had not stirred from his seat, but the conductor assaulted him with his ticket punch, inflicting several minor contusions of the scalp. At Meharry college here where Brown was brought for examination after the arrival of the train, the student was detained for observation while the other young people were sent on to their various homes.

MAY 3 - 1942

Claude Shafer of Morgan Park, Chicago, who was sitting with Brown, became involved in the fight also, the second railroad man pitching in to help the conductor. Shafer received a black eye and his face was swollen from the blows he received.

Miss Dorrance Brooks of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, returning from a visit to Birmingham, was in the car and administered first aid to young Brown who bled profusely.

LIST STUDENTS

The students on the train were: Geraldine Overton, Washington, D.C., niece of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis; Reginald Brown, Leonard Williams and Clark Arrington, all of Cincinnati; Alvis Tinin, White Plains, N.Y.; Jesse Walker, Birmingham; Betty Johnson, Buffalo, N.Y.; William Johnson, Toledo, Ohio; Willa Black and her mother, Mrs. Black, of Arkansas; Gloria Taylor, Chicago; and Claude Shafer, also of Chicago.

When the students arrived at Nashville about 3:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, they decided to go no further until the matter was straightened out. They sought and received sanctuary in the home of President Jones of Fisk university. President Gallagher of Talladega drove immediately to Nashville to institute an investigation of the matter.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
June 1, 1942

Local Negro Posts Appearance Bond In Attack Charges

Pilman Camp, Negro, of 304 Oal street made an appearance bonc at police court this morning, anc his case was continued until June 5 on charges of assault and battery.

Charges read that Camp struck Warren Martin, 21, white, of 210 East Fairview avenue with a broken bottle at a pool room on East Main street, just before 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Martin was taken to Appalachian Hospital and was treated for deep cuts on the side of the head. He was dismissed this morning.

Camp was arrested by Police Chief Tom Carriger at 9:15 yesterday morning.

Bill Kirk, Negro, was bound to the next term of circuit court at Jonesboro on a charge of carrying arms. His bond was $250. Reckless driving and resisting arrest charges against him were suspended.

Lonnie Rogers, Negro, of 505 East Poplar street, was fined $50 and costs on drunken driving without a drivers license, and a Negro youth was turned over to juvenile court on a prowling charge.

The docket also listed one person fined $10 plus tax on a speeding charge; 10 "drunks" were fined $7.50 and costs, and 12 forfeited $12 cash bonds. Seven Negroes were brought to court on gaming charges. Three forfeited $6 cash bonds, four were fined $5 plus tax and one forfeited a $3 cash bond.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO GIRLS SENTENCED

Trio First To Be Convicted Under Provisions of May Act

CHATTANOOGA, June 19.—(AP)—Three negro girls, all under 18 years of age, were sentenced Friday to six months in a Federal detention home on their pleas of guilty to charges involving violations of the May Act, recently invoked in an area around Camp Forrest.

The negroes were sentenced under the Federal Juenile Delinquency Act by Judge Leslie Darr after a brief hearing.

Theirs were the first cases involving the May Act, stringent antiprostitution measure. Three other defendants facing similar charges elected to have their hearings later in the Winchester Federal Court District.

The negroes were among a large number recently arrested in a roundup of delinquents by the FBI in the camp area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Resident Shows Act Of Mercy For Stab Victim

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(SNS)—The modern version of the Good Samaritan deed of olden times was enacted with the same "Christ-like" spirit Sunday evening of this week by a white resident when a colored man, Ralph Hall, of 735 Hasting St., collapsed in his front yard with a knife wound in the left breast near the heart.

Morticians of Orange Mound Funeral Home whose ambulance rushed the wounded man to John Gaston Hospital, were trying Tuesday to learn the white man's name.

A colored woman residing near the scene told of how the white man, after finding Hall lying in his front yard wounded, bandaged his wound, and afterward summoned an ambulance to take him to the hospital. He accompanied Hall in the ambulance to John Gaston, and held the severed artery with his fingers until hospital physicians could treat the wound, the ambulance drivers reported.

Police officers who investigated the case stated that they arrested one of the girls who was with Hall during the stabbing upon reliable reports that she was responsible for the attack.

The incident occured around 11 o'clock Sunday evening of this week. The ambulancers said that they picked up Hall in the 300 block on Buntyn near Central but had not learned the name of the man who showed him so much mercy.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO DENIES GUILT IN TRAIN WRECK CASE

James Payne Arraigned Before U. S. Commissioner

Charged with deliberately causing the wreck of the Panama Limited near Kerrville on July 13, James Edward Payne, 32-year-old negro of Kerrville, yesterday entered a plea of not guilty at his arraignment before United States Commissioner L. R. Featherstone.

The negro was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury and his bond set at $10,000. He was held in Shelby County Jail last night.

Payne was arrested Saturday in Millington by agents of the FBI under a Federal train-wrecking law. Conviction under the Federal charge is punishable by imprisonment for 20 years, a $10,000 fine or both.

Employed by the Illinois Central Railroad as a section hand at the time of his arrest, Payne told FBI officers that a white man had lured him to the railroad tracks with the promise of being paid for a piece of work and had then forced him at the point of a pistol to pull 24 spikes.

The unidentified white person shot three times after his retreating figure after he had released him, Payne told officers. Federal agents recovered the tools which the negro used to remove the spikes.

Asst. City Atty. Frank Gianotti Jr. was appointed by the Government as attorney for the accused negro at the arraignment yesterday. Charges against him read "deliberately and of your own accord wrecking a train engaged in interstate commerce."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Section Hand Is Held On Suspicion

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—A story that an unidentified white saboteur forced him at pistol point to remove 24 spikes from a main line track and wreck the Panama Limited, fast streamliner, was unfolded to Memphis FBI agents Friday by James Edward Payne, 32, member of an Illinois Central section gang.

Payne was arrested Friday morning on a street car of his home town, Millington, near here. He faces trial under the recently enacted federal train-wrecking statute. Meanwhile FBI agents are trying to either substantiate or destroy Payne's story.

The wreck occurred near Kerrville on July 13. Only four persons were injured. Had any of them died, Payne on conviction would receive the death penalty. He now faces 20 years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine or both. If he is also charged with sabotage, he could receive an additional 30 years.

The FBI discounts the theory that spite was the motive for the wreck and is investigating the possibilities of either sabotage or intended robbery of the confused and injured passengers.

In his signed statement, Payne says that on the night of July 12 he was standing in front of a store in Millington when a white man drove up in a car and asked him if he wanted to make some "salary." The section had says the white man, unidentified, told him:

"Get in here, boy, and you can make some money quick."

Driving to Kerrville, they parked near a small bridge. The white man removed a big wrench and section of pipe from the back of the car and gave them to Payne, meanwhile keeping a heavy railroad clawbar used for pulling spikes and handling tracks. When they reached the track, Payne declares the white man drew a gun and said:

"We got a job to do on the streamliner and we're going to kill all of you."

His companion then cursed him and said, "I want you to loosen those nuts," referring to the nuts on the tie-plate bolt.

PULLED SPIKES

Payne said he loosened them and then the white man shouted, "Throw that damned wrench and pipe to me." When he did that his employer said, "Now I want you to pull those spikes, and tossed him the clawbar. The section hand admitted he pulled the spikes on the inside of one length of rail.

Ordered to pick up the spikes and throw them aside, he did that. The white man then told him:

"Now let's see how fast you can hit the water."

This was a creek over which the railroad culvert was built. As he ordered Payne to run, the section hand claims the white man shouted:

"All of you are framing against us but we will win."

Payne says that when he ran back over the same route taken to reach the railroad, he was shot at three times by the white man.

When he got back to Millington he went to the seed house of a cotton gin, crawled up to where there was a hole in the wall and went inside to sleep until the next morning.

MAN DISAPPEARED

He says that when he and his employer first reached the tracks, another white man rose from the nearby weeds, peered at them for a moment, and then disappeared.

Next morning he returned late to work with his section gang which was at the site of the wreck. He had been an employe for three weeks before the wreck and continued working until the time of his arrest.

For the FBI, he went over the route he contends was taken by himself and the white man. The FBI salvaged the wrecking implements after he showed them where they had been tossed into the creek.

$25,000 DAMAGE

Federal agents say they were attracted to Payne because he was absent from the section gang as it set out to repair the wreck damage, joining the crew shortly afterward. All other members of the gang were suspected and eliminated. Payne, they declare, was obviously frightened about something but not about them nor the penalty he faces. He was surprised when taken into custody and at headquarters he slept calmly.

They doubt that Payne could have invented his story because of his background. Described as a typical "country Negro," he has had but three months schooling and has been a laborer on farms or in sections gangs all his life. He has a father at Kerrville and three brothers and four sisters at Atoka, Tenn. The FBI does not believe Payne could have so quickly and ingeniously thought up the story of a white saboteur immediately after his surprise arrest.

Property damaged at the site of the wreck was an estimated $25,000. It is considered little short of miraculous that there was not a heavy loss of life.

Nashville Tenn Banner
September 12, 1942

'BLACK MARKET?'

EVASION of such federal emergency acts as the rationing regulations—tires for instance—is a serious offense however or wherever the items in question are obtained. Nashville is reminded of that with the arrest or pending arrest of seven here charged with "black market" operations, and properly do OPA authorities stress with the breaking of this case the seriousness of the charge involving illegal purchase.

Accused are: A white convicted numbers writer and two other white men, and four Negroes, one of whom is reported to have confessed wholesale tire thefts from a downtown garage.

The charges obviously have been lodged only after prolonged and thorough investigation. It isn't the intention to try it in these columns, but rather to point out for the sake of those who might become innocently involved in an illegal transaction the danger of being tempted by some proffered "bargain," of questionable origin or questionable legitimacy in view of the regulations.

"Black market" operations are beyond the borderline of legitimate operations, and the War Powers Act provides stiff punishment for such violators. That in this case it was tires does not limit the field to tires. It could be any other item rationed or under priority regulations.

Tires are among the most imperatively needed war items. For that reason and their consequential shortage for civilian use, they are most heavily in demand. They are tempting items for racketeering and illegal barter. The breaking of this case should have the effect of warning the innocent and erecting a safe barrier against the guilty. IF THERE ARE NO PURCHASERS OF CONTRABAND TIRES THERE WILL BE LESS THIEVERY.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 77

15-1942
Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO SECTION HAND ADMITS HE WRECKED I. C. PANAMA LIMITED

Millington Resident Claims Unidentified White Man Forced Him To Do It

THREATENED WITH GUN

24 Spikes Pulled From Track By James E. Payne

APPREHENDED BY G-MEN

Violated New Federal Law, Sabotage Charge May Be Added For Derailing New Streamliner July 13

By JACK CARLEY

A 32-year-old negro member of an Illinois Central section gang who claime he was forced by a white man to do the job was arrested by Memphis FBI agents yesterday and accused of wrecking the streamlined Panama Limited near Kerrville early on the morning of July 13.

He is James Edward Payne of Millington, a typical cotton field hand, who says that his unidentified white employer forced him at pistol point to remove 24 spikes from a main line track a short time before the Panama Limited rolled onto the disconnected rails.

Hearing Tomorrow

As Payne is held for arraignment under the recently enacted Federal train-wrecking statute, FBI agents are pressing their investigation to substantiate or destroy his bizarre story of having been hired to tear up the track.

That portion of his confession which relates to his own activity as the actual spike remover has been verified and the wrecking tools recovered.

Payne was arrested on a Millington street early yesterday morning by an FBI squad led by Percy Wyly Jr., newly arrived special agent in charge of the Memphis field division. He is also the man who last Spring tracked down and killed Charles Irving Chapman, then Public Enemy No. 1, six miles east of Philadelphia, Miss.

While Payne will be arraigned before Commissioner Featherstone on the train-wrecking charge, it is possible that a charge of sabotage may be filed later.

May Get 20 Years

Although scores of lives were endangered when the Panama Limited was wrecked, only four persons were injured. Had any of them died Payne could receive the death penalty. As it is, under the train wrecking charge conviction can bring him 20 years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine, or both. Under a sabotage charge he could receive an additional 30 years.

Whether or not he will be accused of the more serious crime which involves national security depends upon developments. Final prosecutive decision will be made by Attorney General Biddle.

Announcement of Payne's arrest was authorized by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director at Washington, and was made by Mr. Wyly at the Memphis field office.

FBI agents have practically eliminated spite as a motive for the crime. The two which most logically present themselves are either sabotage or wrecking for the purpose of committing robbery.

Some aspects of Payne's story have changed so many times that FBI agents say that they have had difficulty separating truth from fiction but one statement, they say, made by Payne, involved an admission that robbery of the confused and injured passengers was planned.

Signs Statement

In a signed statement relating to the actual removal of the spikes and to his employment by a white man Payne does not identify his employer.

He says that on the night of July 12 he was standing in front of a store in Millington when a white man drove up in a car and asked him if he wanted to make some "salary." Then, according to Payne, the white man said, "Get in here, boy, and you can make some money quick."

They drove to Kerrville and parked near a small bridge. Payne claims the white man went to the back of the car and got a big wrench and a section of pipe. These were given to Payne while the latter says the white man carried a heavy railroad clawbar used for pulling spikes and handling track.

When they reached the track, Payne claims the white man drew a pistol and said:

"We got a job to do on the streamliner and we're going to kill al of you . . ."

Then, according to Payne, his companion cursed him and said: "I want you to loosen these nuts," referring to the nuts on the tieplate bolts.

"I loosened the bolts," Payne said. Then he claims the white man shouted, "throw that damned wrench and pipe to me." Payne said he did and that then his companion said, "Now . . . (cursing) I want you to pull these spikes." He tossed the clawbar at Payne and says the latter, "I pulled the spikes on the inside of one length of rail.'

Now Hit The Water

Payne was then told to pick up the spikes and throw them aside and he did that. At that point, he claims, his companion cursed him again and said:

"Now see now fast you can hit the water."

The water referred to is the creek over which the railroad culvert was built.

As he ordered Payne to run, the negro claims that the white man shouted at him:

"All of you are framing against us but we will win."

Payne ran over the same route, he says, in which he was taken to the tracks and before he had well started was shot at three times by the white man.

After he got back to Millington he went to the seed house of a cotton gin, crawled up to where there was a hole in the wall and went inside to sleep until morning.

The following day he returned to the section gang's camp car but his own gang was already at work at the site of the wreck. He was still an employe of the section gang when arrested. He had been employed three weeks at the time of the wreck.

Rehearses Acts

He was taken over the route he claims the white man took him to the tracks and rehearsed again for Mr. Wyly and the special FBI squad which had conducted the investigation, the events relating to the actual preparations for the wreck.

So far as his actual removal of the spikes and the tie-bars is concerned FBI agents say there can be no question as to the truthfulness of his admissions for they have the wrecking implements and he showed them where they had been thrown into the creek.

FBI attention was attracted to Payne by reason of the fact that he was absent when the section gang was called to repair the damage after the train was wrecked and that he later appeared on the job. Actually, they reached him, they say, through the process of elimination of suspects.

Payne, they said, was obviously frightened about something but not about them or the prospect of the penalty he faces. Yesterday afternoon he slept calmly in the detention cell at FBI headquarters here. Later he was moved to police headquarters for holding until Federal charge formalities can be completed. His arraignment before Commissioner Featherstone will be at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Federal Building.

Saw Another Man

The possibility that more than one accomplice may be developed in the case comes from an assertion of Payne that when he and his alleged companion arrived at the tracks another man rose up from the nearby weeds, peered at them for a moment and then disappeared.

Payne insists that the man who hired him was a stranger to im.

FBI agents say that Payne was completely surprised when taken into custody and they are inclined to doubt, they say, that with his background, he could have so quickly and ingeniously thought up the story of the white companion.

Payne was described here as a typical field hand. That, perhaps, is a little inaccurate and is used to designate him as a distinctive type. He is "country negro" from his flat feet to the top of his "burr head."

He is fairly short, stocky and black. He told FBI agents that he was born at Kerrville Oct. 25, 1909, and that his father is Moss Payne of that community. He has three brothers and four sisters at Atoka, Tenn.

He has had but three months of schooling and has been a laborer, either on farms or road and section gangs all his life.

Payne Unconcerned

He has chopped cotton, hauled gravel for Shelby County, worked for a while on Highway 51 in Tipton County and in 1927 and 1928 worked for the Illinois Central Railroad as a section hand.

If his arrest bothered him he didn't show it. He fell asleep yesterday in the FBI office. He couldn't have had a more typical posture if he had been asleep atop a cotton bale.

And the negro didn't need sleep nearly so much as either Mr. Wyly or the 10 special agents who had worked day and night on the case. For a 48-hour period immediately preceding and following Payne's arrest the squad had not a wink.

Mr. Wyly is one of the veteran agents of the FBI, a one-time firearms instructor at the FBI Academy, and in 1939 special-agent-in-charge at Memphis, refused to accept any credit for the arrest of Payne.

"The agents did the work. They deserve the credit," he said, in making the announcement.

Actual FBI investigation got under way a few minutes after the wreck occurred for their's is the jurisdiction under such circumstances.

Providence Kind

That many persons were not killed when the streamliner reached the damaged track is one of the remarkable things about the case. Those who were injured were:

Ensign James E. Bales, 27, Dixon, Ill.; Miss Love Bates, 34, Berclair Hotel, Chicago; C. A. Robbins Jr., 35, superintendent of Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co., Miss Ruth Crassman, Austin, Texas.

At the time the streamliner was southbound from Chicago to New Orleans. The actual time was 12:37 a.m. The spikes and angle or tie bars had been removed on a straight stretch and as each wheel of the train on the affected side of the track reached the loosened rail it caused the track to get out of line.

By the time the second from the last car had reached the loose rail it had been spread far enough to cause derailment. This car, a standard Pullman, left the line about 2000 feet south of the loosened track, but did not turn over. The last car, an observation coach, left the tracks completely, toppled down the embankment, landed on its side.

The estimated property damage was about $25,000. Service on the southbound track was disrupted for several hours. The exact point where the spikes were removed is at the bridge over Bear Creek, the water referred to by Payne in his statement.

Continue Search

The first action of the Memphis FBI field division headquarters was to establish a special squad of 10 men who have done no other work but handle the wreck case and are continuing the search for Payne's alleged companion and the man who was seen by Payne for a brief moment, standing in the weeds near the bridge.

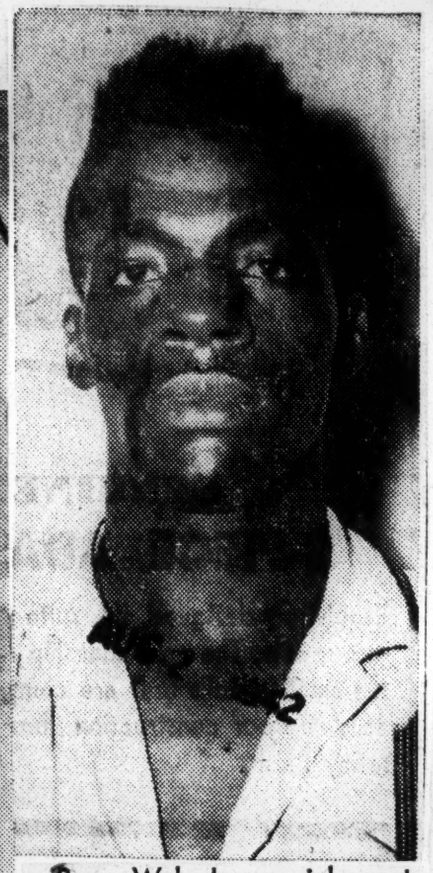
In the vicinity where the wreck occurred are the Chickasaw Ordnance Works and the Naval Air base now under construction.

Until last Tuesday the FBI investigation was directed by Earnest E. Kuhnel, now special agent in charge at Huntington, W. Va. It was taken up by Mr. Wyly when he assumed charge of the Memphis office the following day.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Train Wrecker And Captor

AUG 2 1942



Percy Wyly Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI field office here, is shown above with part of the tools used to wreck the Panama Limited on July 13 by James Edward Payne, negro, (below). Payne, arrested by Wyly and other FBI men, has confessed, claiming he was forced to do the job by a mysterious white man.

—Photos by FBI

INJURED DRIVER DIES WHEN WHITES REFUSE TO GIVE AID

The Houston Defender

SEP 19 1942

Inability Of Man To Reach Hospital Leads To Death; Prejudiced Bystanders Accused.

SEP 19 1942

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—An investigation into the death of a truck driver on a road near Memphis was reportet to be underway by an insurance company with which the deceased was insured.

According to statements by Mrs Lucille Lindsey, her son-in-law, Leopold Andrews, 40, was left on the roadside to die after an automobile accident because unfriendly whites refused to give him first aid.

The incident occurred, she said, when Andrews who was forced off the road because of motor trouble while driving for a concern handling defense orders. With him was his wife, Meda, and a helper.

As Andrews bent over the hood of the vehicle, continued Mrs. Lindsay, a passenger car approaching from the rear crashed into the parked truck. The impack knocked Andrews down and forced the truck over him.

SEP 19 1942

Mrs. Andrews sought aid from a nearby farmhouse, Mrs. Lindsey stated, but was abruptly told by the tenants that they could do nothing. "The neighbors would ostracize us if we acted nice to Negroes," she was informed. "They however did sell the injured man's wife a jelly glass for 10 cents and directed her to a drain where rain water could be obtained.

The helper was sent to a gas station to ttlephone for an ambulance. During his conversation ao an undentified white, he was heard by attendants to remark, "Yes, and No." Mrs. Lindsey said the attendants beat the man insensible and told him, "We'll teach you how to talk to white folk!"

SEP 19 1942

Meantime the ambulance arrived but interns refused to help the seriously wounded Andrews because he was a Negro. Several hours later another ambulance unit was prevailed upto help, but by the time they responded Andrews was dead.

Negro's Attackers Face U. S. Trial

P.M.
N.Y.

SEP 17 1942

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.— Attorney General Francis Biddle is understood to be preparing to prosecute two white men who brutally beat up Dr. John C. Jackson, 76-year-old Hartford Negro clergyman in a railroad train outside of Memphis on Sept. 8.

SEP 17 1942

Biddle will talk to Dr. Jackson, pastor of Union Baptist Church here, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Washington Monday.

It is understood that Biddle will order federal prosecution of the two assailants, whose identity has been established.

Dr. Jackson and Rev. S. A. Young of Washington were enroute to attend the National Negro Baptist convention. When the two ministers walked through a white coach to get to one of two Pullmans cars reserved for Negroes, they were attacked by the white passengers.

SEP 17 1942

Dr. Jackson, who was hospitalized, charged that the conductor and policeman on board the train made no effort to stop his assailants. When other Negro delegates drove off the white passengers, whom they outnumbered three to one, Dr. Jackson successfully pleaded with the Negroes to stop fighting.

The Hartford CIO has pledged all its financial resources to help Dr. Jackson, and Gov. Hurley and many other leaders are making contributions to help him bring his attackers to justice.

SEP 17 1942

Contributions and resolutions have also been forthcoming from the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant churches throughout the state.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 5, 1942

TRIAL SET JAN. 13 FOR WALLACE SIMS

Colored Contractor Charged With Murder to Appear Before Judge Miller

Trial of Wallace Sims, colored contractor, on an indictment for the murder of another Negro nearly a year ago, was assigned Saturday to be held in Judge L. D. Miller's division of criminal court on Jan. 13.

Sims was tried in city court shortly after the killing and the charges against him were dismissed on the ground of self-defense. Subsequently witnesses appeared before the grand jury and obtained an indictment against the colored contractor.

The case has been set several times for trial, but it has been passed, most often at the request of the state.

January Dockets

A docket was assigned Saturday for both divisions of criminal court for the two weeks beginning Jan. 13. Court has been in recess since about a week before Christmas. A new grand jury is to be impaneled on Jan. 12.

Following is the docket set for Judge Charles W. Lusk's division of criminal court:

Jan. 13—Jesse Brookins, assault and battery; Lewis Barnes, larceny; James Bolton, larceny; Ruth Bedford, carrying a pistol; Frank Carroll, driving while drunk.

Jan. 14—Edward Dave, William Barrett and J. P. Carothers, robbery; Philip Dacus, larceny (two cases); Arthur Coates, burglary; Hughlett Elder, carrying a razor and carrying a pistol.

Jan. 15—C. L. Parker, selling beer to a minor; Robert Powell, carrying a pistol; Albert Braswell, manslaughter.

Jan. 16—Amanda Mathews, robbery; Sylvester Morgan, larceny of an automobile; George Arthur Morgan, larceny; Robert Murphy, burglary; Theodore Peeples, carrying a pistol.

Jan. 20—George Privett, incest.

Jan. 21—Edward Fife, felonious assault; Carl R. Standifer, driving while drunk; Forrest Riddle and Franklin Harris, larceny (two cases each); Robert Lee Parks, burglary.

Jan. 22—Robert Beck and Meredith O'Neal, burglary (two cases each); Shelly Benton, violation of the hit-and-run act; Charles Ashby, robbery; Clifford Williams, assault with intent to rob.

Jan. 23—J. P. Davis, driving while drunk; Leroy Clayton, larceny; Claude Blaylock, operating a car without lights; Ike Burris, non-support; John Beene, felonious assault.

In Judge Miller's Court

Following is Judge Miller's docket:

Jan. 13—Wallace Sims, murder.

Jan. 14—Oscar Hawkins, larceny; Lloyd Hopper, larceny; Bernard Gardner, felonious assault (two cases); Harry Gifford, felonious assault; H. E. Gibson, robbery, and carrying a pistol; James Thomason, attempt to commit burglary.

Jan. 15—Willie Fritts, driving while drunk; George Couch, Jr., selling liquor without a license; Otis Carter, violation of the hit-and-run act; James Dove, driving while drunk; George W. Foreman, reckless driving.

Jan. 16—Albert Lacey, larceny; McCoy Jones, larceny; Arthur Kennedy, larceny; Wade Mapp, robbery; J. T. Moreland, robbery; Edward King, violation of the hit-and-run act and driving while drunk.

Jan. 20—Roscoe Strickland, felonious assault (two cases), carrying a pistol (two cases) and robbery; William H. Trimble, carrying a pistol; William Trimble, driving while drunk and assault with an automobile; Alec Springs, larceny.

Jan. 21—Cleveland Wilson, burglary; Lamar Wilson, carrying a pistol; James Welch, larceny; Bill Scoggins, fraudulent breach of trust; J. L. Smith and O. L. Peak, Jr., burglary; Nolie Shoeld, carrying a pistol.

Jan. 22—William Davis, felonious assault; Frank Davis, felonious assault; Robert Burns, burglary; Johnnie Bishop and Bernard Windham, larceny.

Jan 23—Tom Gates and Lewis Barnes, robbery; Robert Harris, felonious assault; Winford Griffin, driving while drunk; Blanche Roddy and J. B. Herlong, keeping a bawdy house; J. B. Herlong, rape and violation of the age of consent.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TO TRY WHITE MAN FOR SHOOTING AT NEGROES 'TO SEE THEM DANCE'

MAR 7 - 1942

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5—(ANP)—W. C. Yow, white, of Truman, Ark., is to go on trial in criminal court Feb. 11 for shooting into a group of Negroes at the Memphis Cotton Oil plant "just to see them dance." He is charged with assault to murder, driving while intoxicated and carrying a pistol. He allegedly got into his car and drove off after the bullets struck one of the Negroes, who was not seriously injured.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FILE PROTESTS OVER BEATING OF LAW DEAN

MAR 7 - 1942

Nashville Mayor Utters Regret Over Incident; Promises 'Justice'

MAR 7 - 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—R. D. Fessey, white, of Hill road Nashville, a former criminal court officer, has been released from county jail under $1,000 bond on a charge of assault and battery which was placed against him after he allegedly struck Atty. Leon A. Ransom on the sixth floor of the City-County building Thursday, February 26.

Fessey is charged with striking Atty. Ransom, dean of Howard Law school and N.A.A.C.P. counsel, following a plea in abatement hearing in Division II of criminal court during which the attorneys charged the Davidson County jury commission was violating the law by excluding Negroes from jury service "solely on account of their color, race and African descent."

The former officer at the time of his arrest refused to make a statement. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Special General Sessions Judge O. V. Myers by Constable Guthrie Jordan, who said he witnessed the altercation. He was to appear for trial Tuesday, March 3.

Atty. Ransom said he was struck on the left side of the cheek, the blow knocking his glasses off but not breaking them.

"I walked out of the court room," he said, "and started to the fountain for a drink of water when the man hit me. I don't know why he did it."

MAR 7 - 1942

Ransom suffered a swollen jaw, bruises about the head and face, and a skinned nose and temple. He was at the time not engaged in the University of Tennessee case, for which he went to Nashville, but was assisting Looby in a hearing.

MAR 7 - 1942

Court was not in session at the time of the assault and both Judge Chester K. Hart and Judge Charles Gilbert, who were hearing the plea in abatement, said Saturday that the only thing they knew about the occurrence was that someone came into Judge Gilbert's office and said "there had been a fight." Both judges said they did not know the name of the assailant.

After the blow, several other persons, including Negro men, incensed over the assault, surged in close.

MAR 7 - 1942

Constable Sam Henderson said he was forced to draw his pistol, fearing a "free for all" would result, and cleared the corridor.

M. W. Day said that Henderson pushed him back in the courtroom as he started into the hallway, and cursed, telling him to stay inside.

Dist. Atty. Gen. J. Carlton Loser said he was "reasonably sure" that Henderson drew his gun only in the line of duty.

Judge Hart, Judge Gilbert and General Loser characterized the occurrence as "most regrettable." Judge Gilbert said especially so because of the nature of the hearing.

Ranson and Z. Alexander Looby, local attorney, had asked the court to dismiss charges against a man listed as John Morell May, 23, who was arrested last June 8, following an automobile accident in which Frances Stiltz, 13, was killed.

The attorneys charged that no Negroes were on the grand jury which indicted May, last June 20, and that the names of Negroes had always been excluded from the jury box in violation of the constitution of the state and government.

Circuit Court Clerk Hugh Freeman, who also serves as clerk of the jury commission, was called to the stand and testified that names of 87 Negroes were included in his records for jury service.

After the judges had refused to allow the attorneys to go into the jury record box because "it would be a violation of the law" they said Freeman would be allowed to check the names in the box and that they would check them with him.

Ransom then charged that such procedure would be irregular and that blank slips could be passed and that the three could "just say it was a colored man's name."

Court attaches said they thought that Fessey, long a court aide of the judges, took offense at this remark.

MAR 7 - 1942

However, Judge Gilbert and Judge Hart both commended the two attorneys during the hearing, saying, "They conducted themselves all right."

Judge Gilbert explained that the entire jury system is predicated on secrecy as to whose names are in the box. Freeman objected to opening the box, but Judge Gilbert overruled the objection.

Finding the 87 Negro names in the box, General Loser refused to argue the case for the state. Both attorneys said they did not want to argue their point any further and the two judges then overruled their plea on the grounds that Negro names had been placed in the box.

MAR 7 - 1942

Fessey, who had formerly served as court officer in Judge Hart's court, was not recommissioned as a deputy sheriff when R. D. Marshall was elected and has not been commissioned under any of the following sheriffs. He is now serving on petit juries in the criminal courts.

John Frophy, who substitutes for CIO Leader Phillip Murray on President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee and is director of CIO industrial union councils, sharply protested against the beating of Atty. Ransome.

In a telegram to Gov. Prentice Cooper, Mayor Thomas L. Cummings of Nashville and the state attorney-general, Brophy asked these officers to "take vigorous steps to bring the assailant to justice."

Mayor Cummings said Monday he had received Brophy's telegram, had shown it to the prosecutors in the district attorney-general's office, and had wired Brophy that he might expect full justice to be meted out.

"I also expressed my sorrow that the incident occurred," Cummings said.

MAR 7 - 1942

James N. Hardin, secretary to Gov. Cooper, said he did not know whether the governor had received a message from Brophy. Cooper could not be reached for a statement.

The N.A.A.C.P. likewise sent telegrams protesting the attack to Gov. Prentice Cooper, the attorney general of the state, and the mayor of Nashville.

The association asked that the officials see that proper redress is made. "Dr. Ransom," it stated, "is one of the distinguished young lawyers of the country, being a graduate of Ohio state and Harvard universities. He is a member of the Order of the Coif, highest honorary legal fraternity, and is at present acting dean of the Howard university law school." Only prompt and punitive action will reassure millions of colored American citizens, the N.A.A.C.P. said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Woman Accuses Policemen Of Attack With Blackjack

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Charges of police brutality by a young mother of 32 and cook in the home of a government official, John S. Bronson, head of the Priority Division of the War Production Board office here, proved to be a disturbing factor to Negro residents who are endeavoring to retain the right attitude toward the war.

Mrs. Bessie Isom, 1454 Washington, told City Court Judge Kinkle that she was "unmercifully" beaten with a blackjack by two police officers, Officers Slaughter and Lawrence, in the rear of her residence when she took exception to the officers whipping her 15-year-old boy, Sylvester, who was being questioned in a bicycle theft case.

The brutality charges were also reported to Mayor Walter Chand-

"That's the way they say it," he poke flatly. Jan and Mary were ating. Bigger picked up a piece of hicken and bit it. When he tried o chew he found his mouth dry. t seemed that the very organic unctions of his body had altered. nd when he realized why, when he nderstood the cause, he could not hew his food. After two or three ites, he stopped and sipped his eer. "Eat your chicken," Mary aid. "It's good!"

Johnson City Team Press
February 27, 1942

Accused Of Attack On Negro Attorney

NASHVILLE, Feb. 27. (AP)—R. D. Fessey, former Davidson county deputy sheriff, was charged with striking Leon A. Ransom, Negro attorney and dean of the Howard University law school in Washington, D. C., as Ransom left a hearing in criminal court here.

During the hearing, a plea in abatement case, Ransom charged that the county jury commission had excluded Negroes from jury service "solely on account of their color, race and African descent," at the indictment of a Nashville Negro last June.

"I walked out of the courtroom and started to the fountain for a drink of water when the man hit me," Ransom said. "I don't know why he did it." He asserted Fessey struck him on his left cheek, knocking off his glasses but failing to break them.

A large crowd, including many Negroes, milled about the pair after the alleged incident, until an officer cleared the corridor.

Fessey was released under $1,000 bond on a charge of assault and battery. He declined to comment on the charge.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Ransom Hurt in Attack

White Man Says Northern Negro Needs 'A Lesson'

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal committee of the N.A.A.C.P., and acting dean of Howard university law school, was attacked in the hall on the sixth floor of the Davidson county courthouse here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February 26.

Dick Fessey, a former deputy sheriff who made the assault was arrested on charges of aggravated assault and battery and released February 27, on $1,000 bond. The trial on the attack was set for next week.

The attack came when Ransom walked out into the hall from the courtroom where he was sitting with Z. Alexander Looby, local N.A.A.C.P. attorney, on a case violating the exclusion of Negroes from a jury. As he stepped out, Fessey rushed at him and knocked his glasses off.

When the scuffle began, Negroes who would have aided Ransom were held back by a former constable (white) named Hill, who drew his gun and shouted: "We are going to teach these northern Negroes not to come down here raising fancy court questions!"

Ransom suffered a swollen jaw, bruises about the head and face, and a skinned nose and temple. He was at the time not enaged in the University of Tennessee case, for which he went to Nashville, but was assisting Looby in a hearing. There was no bitterness during the hearing, the N.A.A.C.P. said, and Fessey had no connection with the case.

The N.A.A.C.P. has sent telegrams protesting the attack to Governor Prentise Cooper, the Attorney General of the state, and the mayor of Nashville.

The Association asked that the officals see that proper redress is made. "Dr. Ransom," it stated, "is one of the distinguished lawyers of the country, being a graduate of Ohio state and Harvard universities. He is a member of the Order of the Coif, highest honorary legal fraternity, and is at present acting dean of the Howard university law school." Only prompt and punitive action will reassure millions of colored American citizens, the N.A.A.C.P. said.

The presence of Attorney Ransom was the third appearance within a week of N.A.A.C.P. lawyers in the Tennessee courts. Thurgood Marshall, speial counsel, appeared in the teachers' salary case there Monday and Tuesday of last week; Ransom was there for consultation concerning the University of Tennessee case and Z. Alexander Looby appeared in connection with the indictment of a Negro on a manslaughter charge after an automobile accident.

Nashville Tenn Banner
April 9, 1942

Fessey Is Sued By Negro Dean

Charging personal injuries during an alleged assault, Leon A. Ransom, Negro, dean of Howard University law school of Washington, D. C., has filed a Circuit Court suit against a former Davidson County constable, seeking $10,000 damages.

The suit named R. E. (Dick) Fessey as the alleged attacker. The incident occurred last February 26 in the Davidson County courthouse. The Davidson Grand Jury this week returned a no true bill against Fessey, whom the Negro had charged with assault and battery.

Ransom said he was struck by Fessey when he appeared here to petition for dismissal of a Criminal Court case on grounds that no Negroes had served on the jury.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEAN RANSOM'S EXPERIENCE

The beating administered to Dean Leon A. Ransom of the Howard university law school by a former criminal court officer in Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago, is one of those revolting incidents that have served to characterize the South as being backward, insensible and uncivilized.

There was no provocation, no exchange of ugly epithets. Simply this: Dean Ransom, as counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made a plea in abatement hearing in the criminal court of Nashville during which he charged the Davidson county jury commission with violating the law by excluding Negroes from jury service "solely on account of their color, race and African descent."

As Ransom walked out of the court room he was assaulted by a former court officer who apparently resented the plea made for the inclusion of Negroes in jury service.

The eminent dean of the Howard law school had demeaned himself in accordance with propriety, good sense and the ethics of his profession. He appeared in the Nashville court in the capacity of an attorney-at-law. He was neither disrespectful to the court nor to the people of the Nashville community. Even if he had failed to observe the proper decorum as required by the courts, the law provides appropriate disciplinary measure for such an infraction. There was therefore no warrant, no excuse whatsoever for the physical attack made upon him. So cowardly an act could only have happened in an uncivilized community where law and order, and decency are beyond the mentality of the people.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Howard Law Dean Will Sue For Damages

Petition For Courthouse Assault Prepared

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— In the face of the grand jury's failure to indict Dick Fessey who attacked Leon A. Ransom, acting dean of Howard University law school and prominent member of the NAACP national legal committee, and despite the fact that more unprovoked assaults on Negroes by enraged whites have taken place in the Davidson county courthouse here, Dr. Ranson through his attorney, Z. Alexander Looby, is preparing a petition for damages against Fessey.

On April 3, the grand jury re... "no bill" on the charges of ... Dr. Ransom, February ... the white former constable in the corridor of the Davidson county courthouse.

The day after this attack, three white gunmen appeared in the hall of the same courthouse and with drawn guns, backed three Negroes in a corner and searched them for knives, Dr. Ransom learned. The men were not officers of the county or city, he said. They are said to have stated:

"We heard you n... rs were down here yesterday with knives. We are going to teach you a lesson."

One of the men is alleged to be the foreman of the grand jury which refused to indict in the attack on Dr. Ransom. Affidavits were obtained from the victims of the second attack. Dr. Ransom said.

15-1942
Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Lone Negro Derailed Limited Hoping To Rob Wreck Victims

Sabotage Motive Dispelled As Track Worker Admits He Planned I. C. Crash Himself — Bizarre Stories Involving White Men Blasted By FBI

By JACK CARLEY

Robbery—not sabotage—was the motive for wrecking the Illinois Central's streamliner "Panama Limited" near Kerrville on the morning of July 13.

James Edward Payne, 32-year-old negro I. C. track gang member, who admitted when arrested Aug. 1 that he had wrecked the train, was the only person involved.

Those two prime facts have been established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Percy Wyly, special agent in charge of the Memphis Field division, announced last night as the investigative phaes of the case neared completion.

Payne, he said, had admitted stealing the tools with which the rail was loosened, had admitted planning the wreck for a week previous to the derailment, had recanted his first story that white men forced him to do it—frankly said that what he was after was money.

Ends Bizarre Story

These admissions, Mr. Wyly said, brought to an end the bizarre flights of imagination which Payne's mind had taken in order to "unload" a share of the guilt on somebody else.

He admitted that he goulishly watched the derailment from a distance of about 100 yards and that when he saw that the train had not "been all wrecked and torn up in pieces" that he ran and hid in a Millington seed house.

Only two cars were derailed and but four persons injured when Payne's plan went awry. Had he caused any deaths a Federal Court Jury could have imposed capital punishment.

When the Government, through Dist. Atty. William McClanahan, takes Payne into Judge Boyd's courtroom for trial, it will not have to depend upon Payne's admission of guilt says Mr. Wyly but on corroberating and substantiating evidence fine-combed by FBI agents since Payne's arrest on Aug. 1.

Not once had Payne denied being the one who actually pulled 24 spikes from one of the rails, and loosened the bolts of its tie-plates but on an average of once a day between Aug. 1 and yesterday he changed his stories about having confederates and had implicated at least four innocent white men, one of whom he actually accused to his face. It was established that this man did not even know the negro.

Every story he told required minute investigative checking and it was not until yesterday, said Mr. Wyly, that the FBI became thoroughly satisfied that it had established Payne's sole guilt beyond possibility of doubt.

Payne had been working for the Illinois Central for three weeks prior to the derailment. In his final admission of being the lone participant in the crime he said that he "had often heard folks talk about how much money the fast trains carried between cities."

He said that he thought about wrecking the train for a week and that he did not tell anyone about it before or after until he confessed to FBI agents.

Secreted Pinch-Bar

The pinch-bar he used to remove the spikes he found, he says, lying alongside a spur near which he was working with a track gang. The bar was being used as a makeshift switch lever. He took it and hid it in the weeds along the right-of-way about a quarter of a mile from where his camp car was parked near Millington.

The bar was taken, he says either on July 9 or 10. On the night of the same day he went to a cotton gin in the rear of the Millington postoffice and stole a big wrench. That and the pinch-bar, he says, were all the tools he used to loosen the one rail which he did not move out of position.

On July 12 he ate dinner in the camp car, ate supper in a negro cafe in Millington, and between 8 and 9 o'clock started up the tracks to where he had hidden the tools. He got those and then went to a point near the Bear Creek culvert where he loosened the rail. That took him about 40 minutes and then he threw the tools into the creek. After that he went into a nearby field and waited.

He thought, he told FBI agents, that the one loosened rail would be enough to destroy the train.

"If the whole train had been all wrecked," he said, "and torn up in pieces, I planned to go up to it after a while and try to find the money." That, he thought would be in the mail or express cars. The safety of the crew and passengers didn't enter into his scheming. He was still sitting in the field when the streamliner, southbound, appeared and hit the loosened rail.

Stayed In Seed House

"I heard a rumbling and a crash," he said. Then he heard somebody shout that the train had been derailed.

When he heard that and knew that the entire train had not been wrecked, he ran and "did not look back." He went to the seed house of the Millington gin, stayed there the rest of the night and the next day he reported late for work with his track gang. The gang was busy repairing the damage he had done.

Payne, according to Mr. Wyly, admitted making several miscalculations but one which was fortunate for the passengers and crew involved his ignorance of air-brake action. He thought the one loosened rail would destroy the train. Instead only one observation car left the tracks and went down the embankment while another, a sleeper, did not leave the right of way.

The engine, tender and preceding cars, spread the rail but passed over it safely. Only the last two cars derailed. Payne said he thought that the cars which might pass over it safely would just keep on going. When the Pullman derailed the coupling broke and brake action was set up on the whole train.

Because deliberate train wrecking is a Federal offense, the FBI entered the case as soon as the wreck was reported. Payne was arrested through a process of elimination of suspects and while immediately admitting complicity claimed that a white man had hired him to do some work for him and that the white man had forced him at the point of a gun to remove the spikes and loosen the tie-plates. He also claimed that the imaginative white man shot at him three times after that had been done. He embellished that story with enough color to make it appear that an enemy-agent might have been involved. The fact that the wreck occurred in the general vicinity of the Chickasaw Ordnance Plant prevented an immediate discounting of a sabotage motive.

Under $10,000 Bond

Payne was arraigned before United States Commissioner Featherstone on Aug. 3 on a Federal train wrecking charge, pleaded not guilty, and was ordered held in $10,000 bond. He was then committed to Shelby County jail for future Federal Grand Jury action. He is a native of Kerrville, has always worked as a farmer or laborer and has no previous criminal record. He had worked previously on an Illinois Central track gang in 1927 and 1928. No grievance against the railroad was involved in his plot, he told Mr. Wyly.

Those who were injured in the two-car derailment were:

Ensign James E. Bales, 27, Dixon, Ill.; Miss Love Bates, 34, Berclair Hotel, Chicago; C. A. Robbins Jr., 35, superintendent of Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co.; Miss Ruth Crassman, Austin, Texas.

To bring the case to an investigative conclusion there were involved some activities which would make a good background for a fiction "thriller," according to Mr. Wyly.

To recover the wrecking tools part of Bear Creek was drained. Co-operating railroad officials sent a pump train to the scene, dried the necessary section of the creek and the tools will lay on Mr McClanahan's table as exhibits A and B when the trial starts.

Old Hat Is Clue

Another involved the adventures of an old hat found near the point of derailment. The hat was sent to the FBI technical laboratory at Washington, where a cleaner's mark and a white hair were revealed. The hat was then traced in turn to the cleaner, to the owner now working in Arkansas who had discarded it, to his wife who had given it to Payne, to the spot where he sat while waiting for the train to wreck and where it was found.

Involved, too, is the witness who saw that hat on Payne and who saw Payne near the scene of derailment the day the tools were hidden in the weeds.

Ten FBI agents were assigned the Panama Limited case on July 13. They interviewed nearly 250 persons. During the period immediately preceding Payne's arrest they went sleepless for 28 hours. The man whose directives they followed —Mr. Wyly—is the same one who unceasingly pursued Charles Chapman, late Public Enemy No. 1, for a year and killed him during a gun battle near Philadelphia, Miss. last Spring.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Beaten Pastor To Confer With F B I

SEP 20 1942

SEP 20 1942

HARTFORD, Conn.—(S N S)—The Rev. John C. Jackson, 76-year-old Baptist clergyman, has announced plans to go to Washington Monday where, he said, he will confer with Attorney General Francis Biddle about an attack made on him by two white men on a train passing through Alabama.

Traveling as a first class passenger from Hartford to Memphis, Tennessee to attend the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Rev. Mr. Jackson was attacked September 8th near Scottsboro, Alabama, when he attempted to pass through a white coach to enter a Pullman car reserved for several colored persons. The Pullman was attached to the end of the train.

The minister's eyeglasses were broken and his face cut as the result of the attack made on him. Another minister, residing in Washington, the Rev. S. A. Young, suffered a similar beating at the hands of one of the two white men when he attempted to pass through the white coach to enter the Pullman car.

SEP 20 1942

Governor Robert H. Hurley, in a statement released from Hartford, condemned the action of the white men and made a personal contribution to a fund being raised to defray expenses of legal action. In his statement, he said, "It is high time that all decent people of America join together to defend our fellow Americans of the Negro race from such terrorism."

SEP 20 1942

The National Baptist Convention adopted resolutions condemning the attacks made on the two ministers and the convention appointed a 5-man committee to go to Washington to launch a protest to the President.

FIERY RESOLUTION SENT PRESIDENT BY CHURCH CONVENTION

SEP 19 1942

Prominent Churchmen Beaten on Train En Route to National Baptist Convention in Memphis, Tenn., Raising Funds to Prosecute Culprits.

SEP 19 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By W. P. BAYLESS
(Religious Editor)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17 — Ten thousand vitriolic delegates attending the annual National Baptist convention rose in unison here last Saturday to issue a fiery resolution against unequal transportation accommodations for Negroes traveling in the South.

Embittered by the treatment accorded two prominent Baptist clergymen, Rev. S. A. Young of Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. C. Jackson of Hartford, Conn., president of the New England Negro Baptist Convention, both of whom were assaulted on a train enroute to the convention, the Convention adopted a resolution demanding protection and equality for all passengers regardless of race.

ASK FDR TO ACT

The resolution was presented by the militant Rev. M. L. King of Atlanta, Ga., and was adopted without dissent.

The Convention called for the appointment by President Roosevelt of a citizens' transportation committee to see that all passengers will be treated exactly alike while traveling on public conveyances.

SEP 19 1942

Meanwhile, the victimized ministers are considering legal redress, it was learned this week.

In his report to the Convention, Rev. Robert Moody presented written statements signed by 16 members of the delegation charging that 76-year-old Dr. J. C. Jackson and Rev. S. A. Young were both struck and assaulted by two white men as they were passing through the white coach on their way to a Pullman reserved for Negro delegates.

The incidents occurred about 35 minutes apart on the Memphis-bound Southern Railway as it passed through north Alabama . . . near Scottsboro, headlined several years ago in the news.

ATTACKED BY WHITE COACH

SEP 19 1942

According to A. T. Askew, conductor on the train, several Negro delegates held seats in a Pullman car to which they had been assigned at Washington for the journey to Memphis. Other delegates were located in a day coach near the front of the train. Intervening between the two cars were two coaches accupied by whites.

Rev. Young and Dr. Jackson were both attacked when they attempted to pass through the car reserved for whites to get to the Negro Pullman car. One attack occurred on the outskirts of Gurley, Ala., and the other near Scottsboro, Ala.

SEP 19 1942

While an investigation was being conducted here this week, J. T. Hudson, one of the white men concerned in the attack, admitted that he struck one of the ministers because "he grabbed my wife."

According to Hudson, Rev. Young was struck when he grabbed Hudson's wife to support himself when the train jolted and threw him off balance while walking through the car.

"One of the Negroes stumbled and fell against my wife previously, and I told them to quit staggering back and forth through the car for white people. He came through and stumbled against my wife and baby and I got up and hit him."

SEP 19 1942

The man whom Hudson hit was Dr. Young. Later Rev. Jackson was attacked by Hudson when he walked through the car for whites.

It was alleged that a riot was narrowly averted following the attacks when Conductor Askew quelled angry parties on both sides.

NAACP Demands Federal Action

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—"Federal action is imperative," to redress the beating of Baptist ministers Dr. J. C. Jackson, 76, Hartford, Conn., president of the New England Baptist Conference, and Rev. S. A. Young, Washington, D. C., on September 8, the NAACP told President Roosevelt. The NAACP has offered legal assistance to the ministers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 2, 1942

A FAMILIAR STORY

A brave Chattanooga policeman is gravely wounded by a Negro who shot the officer with a "Swiss rifle."

Curiosity must be mixed with alarm over this deplorable tragedy, for everyone must be curious to know just how many different kinds of weapons are used by the type of Chattanoogans who ought not to be allowed to have any weapons at all.

This is the first "Swiss" rifle to our knowledge, but there are many German "Lugers" (pistols), and there are, of course, all sorts of cutting and stabbing weapons, from ice picks to machetes.

The Times called attention months ago to the fact that at that time a child could go to the store here and could purchase ten cents' worth of birdseed and fifty pounds of dynamite. Maybe "priorities" has stopped that.

The shooting of Officer A. E. Carr Saturday night brought the customary revelation by the homicide division that the Negro who did the shooting, Robert Hall, "had been arrested years ago on a murder charge, but had not been convicted." Hall may have been innocent of the previous killing for which he was tried, but it would have made little difference. He would have gone free, innocent or guilty, unless the person killed was a white man.

White jurors rarely convict one Negro of murdering another Negro. A number of Chattanoogans, including Judge Martin Fleming, who knows the situation as perhaps no other man does, have insisted that we need Negro juries to try Negro homicide cases. That is the only way to get convictions. White juries, with the usual density of thought, take the attitude that mortality among Negroes in their "shooting scrapes" is not a matter of importance, and whenever there is a session of court, these juries free some Negro desperado who will turn up later in the news column for having critically wounded a brave officer of the law or for having committed another sort of crime which will make the blood of those lenient white jurors literally to boil.

Chattanooga needs an official card index of all the various types of murderous weapons possessed by Chattanoogans, and that index should give the name of each person who possesses such a weapon.

15-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

72-Year-Old White Farmer Kills Husband Of Negro Woman He Loves

ATHENS, Tex.—(ANP)—The murder of Paten Bradley, 55-year-old Athenian, by Tommy Hobbs, 72-year-old white farmer, here on Easter eve, brought to light the love of this man for Bradley's wife, Dora, 38.

Bradley was given a dose of strychnine in a soft drink and then burned to death in a large barn. Both Hobbs and Dora Bradley are being held in the county jail pending further proceedings.

The circumstances evolving around the affair were said to have their beginning when Mrs. Bradley was 16 years of age. Hobbs, who formerly was a big farm owner at Marvin Mills, a little settlement about seven miles from here, said he had been in love with her for the past 22 years. It seems that a relationship and open association had existed between them. Mrs. Bradley was formerly a Mrs. Watson.

APR 18 1942

On the evening of the poisoning, Hobbs inveigled Bradley into his car supposedly on some business about some land and induced him to go for a drive with him to a filling station to have a cold drink before resuming their business conference.

At the filling station, Hobbs put some strychnine into the drink, which immediately took effect upon the victim. Hobbs then drove off with Bradley, who was growing sicker. Bradley sought to have Hobbs stop the car and let him consult a doctor, but Hobbs would not do so. He drove the dead man through Palestine and other neighboring towns before returning to Martin Mills where he placed the dead body in a large barn and proceeded to burn it up.

Bradley's disappearance caused an inquiry and search to be made. His charred body was found in the barn, along with his personal knife and watch. Hobbs was immediately arrested by Sheriff Jess Sweeten and a confession obtained to the crime. The remains were placed in the hands of Tucker and Sons Undertaking company and an autopsy performed.

The entire citizenry of Athens was up in arms over the incident and an outbreak of hostilities between races was threatened. Rumor has it that Hobbs has requested police authorities to do what they will with him, but not to harm his Negro sweetheart.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

White Texan Poisons Man For Love Of Negro Woman

APR 12 1942

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Slaps Negro; Officer And Sherriff Shot

Mount Pleasant. — Sheriff Earl Allbright and Officer Rayburn Dougl[illegible] were shot here Saturday night with buckshot, by a young Negro whom they had slapped down. The Negro got a shotgun after having been slapped, and fired into the officers with buckshot, pressing the trigger [illegible] boy was in jail, and the officers in the Taylor Hospital.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Women Arrested by Police Forced to Submit to Blood Tests

Despite denial this week by Dr. Austin Hill that police are indiscriminately arresting colored women, word was brought in by one of our reporters of the arrest of four women at a local cafe. Two of these women were married and upright citizens. Two other had stopped by the cafe for a bite to eat after choir rehearsal.

All women refused to give their names, fearing the publicity. But they claim they were sitting in the cafe, eating and drinking beer when the police accosted them. Despite their assertion that they were reputable women, police carted them off to jail forced them to submit to a blood and smear test and when it was found they were in no way infected they were released.

JUN 20 1942

Asked if they were acting suspicious, they emphatically said "No."

This is not the first account of indiscriminate arrests brought to this paper through its reporters. At least six women were arrested within the past two weeks. None of the arrests were justified as the women were housewives and not prostitutes.

The entire city, including white and colored, is very much incensed at the attitude of police, judging from the tone of conversations heard on all sides. Maids report their employers up in arms over the treatment afforded them.

JUN 20 1942

The Interracial Commission has also taken the matter up with the police but have been given the assurance that police do not arrest indiscriminately.

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Asylum Parolee Shot When 'Taking Over' Grocery Store

Efforts of a 34-year-old negro asylum parolee to take over a grocery store on Airline drive Monday morning ended when he was struck in the leg by a bullet from an officer's pistol.

The negro, George Baker, armed with a wrench and an automobile fender tool, walked into a store operated by Charles Bonario at 2425 Airline and told Bonario he was going to "take over the store."

Bonario ran out through the back door and called police. Baker ran when he saw Detectives C. F. Langston and W. C. Doss approaching.

The officers ordered him to halt. When the negro kept running, Langston fired, the bullet striking the negro in the right leg. Baker was later identified as a parolee from the state asylum at Rusk.

JUL 14 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Reprimands Watchman For Shooting Rubber Collector

HOUSTON.—(ANP)—Charles Suger knows from personal experience that Texas is not all bad, despite the rumor circulated that "the devil owned Texas and hell, and made choice of living in hell and renting out his Texas."

Suger learned his lesson as follows: He was wounded by a white watchman who saw him gathering odd pieces of discarded and scrap rubber outside of the auto parts building where the watchman was on duty.

When Suger was brought before the justice of the peace, W. C. Ragan, he upbraided the white watchman and said:

"I don't think much of your patriotism for leaving scrap rubber lying around when the country is in such great need of it."

Later the justice declared:

"It is ridiculous to charge anyone with a crime for picking up old rubber that has been thrown away when everybody in America is being urged to salvage every ounce of rubber they can find. I have picked up a number of pieces myself and thrown it on the scrap pile."

So Charles Suger went free Tuesday "to collect more rubber for Uncle Sam's war effort," and, what's more, a white watchman was officially sternly and publicly rebuked for shooting the Negro who was displaying his patriotism.

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Negro Discharged From Gatesville Admits 40 Thefts

Arrest of an 18-year-old negro youth in the Cleburne Pharmacy at 2122 Cleburne about 5 a. m. Monday had led to the solution of more than 40 recent Houston burglaries by noon.

The youth who had been discharged from the boys' school at Gatesville last November, told officers he had committed three or more burglaries every week since he had been released.

He had been committed to the school from Harris County.

Taken in charge by Detectives J. C. Harper, C. B. Nix and W. L. McGrew, the negro pointed out more than 40 places which had been burglarized in the east and south ends of the city as jobs done by him.

Is Shot While Riding In Patrol Car; Does Not Resist Arrest

BEAUMONT.—Charles Joseph Reco, soldier in U. S. A. M. P., on 15-day furlough from Camp Silbert, Nevada, visiting his mother, was shot eight times by Beaumont police, after he had been put in the patrol wagon, while enroute to the station.

Seven of the bullets took effect in his hands, arm, shoulder and breast, and one entered his right thigh. Reco had not resisted arrest and there were two policemen making the arrest.

A Crowded Bus

Reco got on a Beaumont City Lines Inc. bus at Shamrock and Irving streets at 7:10 a. m.; the space allotted to Negroes was crowded, some were standing in the aisles in front of the sign; there were five white passengers on the bus, one of them a lady; seeing the crowded condition of the bus she got out of her seat and moved closer to the front of the bus that more space be allotted to the Negro passengers. A Negro woman had set her case on the seat just in front of the sign. Reco sat down on this seat and when he did the bus driver ordered him out of the seat or get off the bus. Reco then went to the front and asked for the return of his fare; it was refused; he went back and remained standing. This closed the controversy.

When the bus arrived at Orleans and Bowie streets, Reco who had previously received his transfer to the Pecos bus got off, to catch the bus. The bus continued North; the driver got off the bus at Liberty and Willow and went into a filling station, later returning and got on the bus. Some of the passengers think that the driver called the Police Department and gave the description of the soldier. Getting off on Bowie, Reco went across the street to catch a Pecos bus.

Officers Vengeful

Officers picked up the call and located Reco standing in front of Sears-Roebuck department store waiting for the bus. Reco stated from his bed at Hotel Dieu Hospital where he lay in a critical condition but was still conscious, he felt some ones hand at the back of his collar; on turning to see who it was the officer began striking him; he threw up his hands to keep the licks off his head then two other officers began clubbing him and told him to get in the car. He told them that he had done nothing and why they were arresting him.

After he was in the car he says one of the officers cursed and said he was going to shoot him in the head and leveled the pistol at his head, when he threw up his hand the pistol fired and the bullet struck him in the arm.

The officers fired a number of shots into his body; he fell off the seat and lay in a heap on the floor of the car as though he was dead.

Inhuman Treatment

All the shots were fired in his body after he was in the car. When the car arrived at the Police Station one of the officers said, "This nigger is not dead." He was forced to walk in the station. When some one there said you had better get this nigger to the hospital, an ambulance carried him to Hotel Dieu Hospital where his condition was announced as being critical.

Persons employed in a near by building heard the noise of the scout car when it came to a sudden stop at the intersection of Orleans and Bowie and saw the officers going in the direction of Sears-Roebuck and without any preliminaries they saw the officers clubbing the soldier. After Reco had been arrested and put in the car they heard the report of a gun shot.

Army Takes Over

There seems to be no witness to the shooting with the exception of the Policeman as they were the only ones in the car where the shooting occurred. An Army Officer visited Reco at Hotel Dieu hospital he removed the bandages from the wounds, he took a statement from Reco of the entire affair. He then gave the soldier a glass of milk and inquired if he had any pain from drinking it. The Army Officer had the wounds redressed and asked that X-ray pictures be made of the wounds, that the patient not be given any food or medicine. A few hours later an ambulance with two attendants and two M. P.s arrived at Hotel Dieu Hospital put the patient in the ambulance and left for the Government Hospital at Galveston.

Charles Joseph Reco was on a 15 day furlough from Camp Sibert, Boulder City, Nevada, and was here visiting his mother, Mrs. Martha Reco, 24 Shamrock. He was to leave Monday the day he was seriously shot. He is a Beaumont boy and well known. It is alleged that scout car officers Billy Brown and Ben White, Jr., did the shooting and officer Clyde Brown suffered a broken hand during the affray.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Texas Grand Jury 'Clears' Cops Who Wounded Soldier

'WHITE WASH' CASE

RUSH TO INVESTIGATE CASE BEFORE TRIAL IN U. S. COURT IS AIRED

BEAUMONT, Tex.—In connection with the shooting of Charles J. Reco, a soldier, by white policemen, the no-billed Thursday by the county grand jury which said the officers did not violate any state laws.

The action is looked upon as an apparent maneuver to escape prosecution of two of the men in federal court on charges of violating the soldier's civil rights. (The grand jury's action is a state not a federal action.)

Reco was shot July 27 in a police car while being taken to the police station on alleged charges of creating a disturbance on a bus and resisting arrest.

He was arrested by four police officers, including B. B. White, L. M. Tully, Clyde Brown and Billy Brown. He was shot twice and seriously wounded.

The war department conducted an immediate investigation, finding two of the officers responsible for the shooting. At the request of the war department, Francis Biddle, attorney-general of the United States, ordered charges filed in federal court at Beaumont against, Clyde Brown and Billy Brown.

After Biddle issued his orders, the county grand jury started an investigation of the incident, developing what has been described as a "complete file of evidence," which observers believe the two cops will try to use in federal court to refute Biddle's accusation that they violated the soldier's civil rights.

Threaten To Burn Parsonage

Houston Texas

Cleburne, Texas—What is being interpreted as displeasure of certain white elements in the neighborhood of the Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Brazos and Willingham Streets in the East Side of the city, flared forth to high fury Thursday night when fire was set to the fine 5-room home of the church's minister, Rev. H. M. Jackson, 223 Brazos Street across from which live some white renters whose homes are not as good as that occupied by the minister.

SEP 5 1942

Soaked With Gasoline

The story briefly told follows:

Friday morning around one o'clock, Rev. H. M. Jackson returned from Ft. Worth and as he walked down Brazos Street from Henlerson Street, he saw a white man in front of him carrying two cans. As he (Rev. Jackson) drew near his home, he observed that the man was no longer in sight, having paid him no particular attention.

SEP 5 1942

His suspicions were aroused by the disappearance of the man, knowing he had not had time to walk to the corner in so short a span of time. So he (Jackson) walked to the lawn between his home and the church to see if the man was out on the lawn. Not seeing him, the minister went into his home and retired.

SEP 5

As soon as he retired he heard a noice, at the rear of his home, a noise that resounded like a small explosion of gasoline. On looking toward the rear window, he observed huge leaps of fire. He immediately called fire and police officers who rushed to the scene, found two cans of gasoline and a portion of the house saturated with gasoline. The fire was extinguished without serious damage. Two cans were taken for the purpose of making fingerprints.

On the previous night (Wednesday) the police department had been called to the house. Your correspondent learned from a source of undoubted reliability that the call was put in by occupants of the two houses rented by whites across the street from the parsonage. They are alleged to have told police:

No Disturbance

"They were being disturbed by noise by 'n-----s.'" A polieman called at the parsonage and called for C. C. Smith, a deacon of the church. When told Smith was not present, the officer talked with Rev. Jackson and related what the complainers had seen. The minister pointed out there was no disturbance."

SEP 5 1942

It is clamied that the failure of police to take action suitable to the complainers may have direct bearing upon the effort to burn the home.

The occupants of the houses across the street from the church objected to Worshippers parking their cars along the street sometime ago. Mayor T. S. Mhoon advised the white complainers, it is reliably said, that "They were only renters anyway, and had better move out if they didn't like their situation" as that section was lesignated as the Negro district of the city.

At present a considerable number of white people still live in the area. The church originally belonged to a white Methodist congregation which was foreclosed, and was bought by the Mt. Zion Baptist church around four years ago. Until two weeks ago, the parsonage had been rented by whites. "Rev. Jackson, recently called to the church as pastor, insisted that the pars[illegible] would be vacated so he and [illegible] might occupy it.

The white occupants (renters) were forced to move. The minister and his wife had been in the parsonage less than two weeks when the house was set on fire. Only small damage resulted. There is a fine relationship between the two races here in Cleburne.

Inquiry among responsible Negro citizens brought unanimous praise for Mayor T. S. Mhoon and likewise for the city's chief of police, Owen Smith.

Your correspondent was told reportedly:

"Cleburne is one of the finest small places for Negroes anywhere in the South. Mayor Mhoon and Chief of police Smith are two of the finest friends Negroes have. They believe in law and justice for all alike."

Situation Being Watched

Meantime, since the effort to burn the parsonage home of Rev. Jackson, close watch is being kept on the home and it is also alleged that "still closer watch is being kept on the movements of certain suspicious persons."

Rev. Jackson and his wife are still occupying the parsonage, despite the effort to burn it. "Stand by and see it through" is the advice which most persons are giving. On the other hand, some more fearful and timid persons say:

"I wouldn't advise Rev. Jackson of anybody else to stay there and run the risk of being burned out or killed."

Police are keeping themselves in readiness to cope with any emergency, it is said here. Rev. Jackson seems undisturbed about the matter.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO PROBE BEATING OF RACE SOLDIER

AUG 22 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — Federal court action against two white Beaumont (Texas) police officers for violating the civil rights of Pvt. Charles J. Reco, allegedly thrown off a bus and shot for taking a seat reserved for white passengers, has been initiated, U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle announced on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Biddle said that he had ordered the filing of an information in the Federal District Court at Houston against Policemen Billy Brown and Clyde Brown for the mistreatment said to have been dealt to Private Reco on July 28, after the soldier was ordered off a bus for taking white passengers' seat.

AUG 22 1942

SOLDIER BEATEN

The soldier was beaten when he alighted from the vehicle and while being taken to police headquarters was shot twice, Mr. Biddle said in a statement released to the Office of War Information.

The defendants will be taken into custody and charged with a violation of the civil code which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of his civil rights under the color of State laws, the statement read.

Mr. Biddle said that he had acted on the request of the War Department.

AUG 22 1942

PENALTIES PROVIDED

The offense is a Federal misdemeanor, and as such may be brought directly into court through the filing of an information without recourse to grand jury proceedings. Maximum penalties on conviction are one year's imprisonment or $1.000 fine, or both.

The Justice Department's statement given out by OWI gave this account of the incident:

"The information charges that Private Reco was ordered off a Beaumont bus because he had taken a vacant seat in a section reserved for white passengers; that after he had alighted from the bus, one of the defendant police officers struck him several times with a nightstick and forced him into the back seat of a police car; that during the trip to police headquarters one of the officers shot him once through the shoulder and once through the arm.

"After being booked at police headquarters, Private Reco was removed to a hospital.

"Reports to the Department of Justice indicate that Private Reco had caused no disturbance on the bus and that he had not resisted the police officers until after he had been struck several times."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Lyons Av. Bus Operator Threatens To Kill Man

FIELD INSPECTOR FOR BUS COMPANY URGES INCENSED DRIVER TO KILL MAN

Nov. 24 1942

A tence situation has deevloped on the bus lines serving the Negro communities. White bus drivers are arming themselves with guns and are threatening to kill Negro passengers who have the "temerity" to disagree with them.

Last Saturday night the driver of bus No. 471, ODT licence No. 2517, a Lyone avenue bus, stopped his vehicle at the corner of San Jacinto and Preston, called an inspector stationed at this corner and told him he "Would have killed a "n---r" out on Hardy Street for calling me a name but I did not have a gun. I went to tell you so you can send a ambulance."

One of the inspectors answered the driver by telling him to go ahead and "kill him."

Nov. 24 1942

When the bus arrived at Hardy street the driver stopped the bus and looked for the Negro but did not find him. He then stopped bus No. 343 and after talking to the driver secured a gun and fire extinguisher and returned to the bus, according to eye-witnesses.

He then proceeded to harangue a white passenger, telling him in harrowing detail, all he intended to do to the Negro when he saw him. His remarks ranged from a beating to murder. Negro passengers became excited over the conduct of the driver.

WHITE FOLK'S JITTERS—

Last week in Beaumont, a veteran mail-carrier was taken into custody by police, while he had government mail, because a bus driver reported that he stood in the aisle, ahead of the screen on a crowded bus. A week before in Beaumont, a soldier was beaten brutally by police, because a bus driver reported that he stood in front of a sign on a crowded bus. A few weeks ago there was a lynching in Texarkana of a Negro suspected of having attempted to assault a white woman, and a number of Negroes were frightened out of the city. From both of these cities word has come that white people were afraid Negroes were about to rebel.

AUG 15 1942

When people are afraid and nervous, they do foolish things. That is true of animals, too. Get a horse frightened and nervous, and he will kick the head off anyone who comes near his stall. Even dogs, the friends of man, sometimes bite their owners when they get afraid and jittery. The solution of the problems in Texarkana and Beaumont calls for an understanding of the underlying reasons.

Though it is hard for Negroes to believe, it is true that for months whites in many towns have been afraid that Negroes were being roused by propagandists and by their leaders to a pitch of revolt. Negro leaders as well as the masses of Negroes know that while Negroes are fighting for justice in the courts and before the public generally, there is not the slightest intent or desire to do harm to their white neighbors. But this does not prevent whites from believing that Negroes are being disturbed and worked on.

The sensible thing would be for leaders of white and Negro groups in cities throughout the South to have open conferences and clear up the question of the Negro's attitude during this trying period. It is another case of "not understanding, and drawing false impressions." It is easy for people who stand on opposite sides of the race question to suspect each other and to grow jittery and afraid. The whites in these cities are taking the foolish course of organizing against a "threatened uprising" and using brutality to defeat and discourage the imagined uprising of Negroes.

AUG 15 1942

Since there is no uprising planned, the solution of the jitteriness of whites is to convince them that they are "seeing things." Some of the problem lies in the fact that demagogues and selfish people are deliberately raising the race question to feather their own nests. In some instances the problem comes from the fact that whites who want to keep on abusing Negroes attempt to side-track the thinking of the majority of people from the real issues, by raising the race question.

Put in a nutshell, the real issue is whether or not the dominant race in the South is willing to face the problems as they are, or intends to persist in trying to stick their heads under the sand and claim eminence of uprisings, which are not present. Negroes will continue to press for the right to vote, the right to work, the right to equal educational opportunities, and the rights of American citizens generally. Brutality will not discourage their fight for these American privileges, but brutality will arouse the enmity and make real the fears which they are laboring under.

AUG 15 1942

"Social equality" is not involved in the fight for the right to work, the right to vote, the right to have school funds equally distributed, and the right to fair and equal trials in the courts. The time has passed when Negroes can be frightened from demanding these rights, by a show of mob violence and brutality. But the better class of Southern white people are not afraid to face these issues, if their leadership has the courage and the intelligence to separate them from the bugaboo of "social equality." Today, the white man in the South is suffering from the jitters, and our leaders might as well face this fact as the chief problem of race relations in this hour of worry and afflictions.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

TWO SAY THEY WERE ABUSED ON RAILROAD

SEP 26 1942

Claim Conductor Was Responsible

Two colored men, who rode into Oklahoma City from San Francisco on the Santa Fe railway, said last Tuesday they would file suits in federal courts for damages as a result of being manhandled Sept. 14 at 7:45 a. m. by a reputed officer at Texaco, Texas, who allegedly forced them to move from their seats into jim crow accommodations.

SEP 26 1942

Those reporting the encounter were Fred Wright, assistant county probation officer here and Bishop Bigham, Columbus, Ohio, hotel waiter, who is a cousin of Wright.

They alleged the officer boarded the train and slugged Wright with a stick in ordering him into a jim crow car. The officer acted, they said, on complaint from the train conductor who had asked them to move without avail. Bigham was not hit.

The two men were inter-state passengers, passing through one state into another, and were not subject to jim crow laws existing in states through which they passed.

The men said the conductor informed them before they reached Texaco that he had wired ahead for the 'sheriff who would board the train to order them out of their seats.

SEP 26 1942

When they reached Texaco, they said, a young white man armed with a hickory stick, boarded the train and started abusing Wright with the club. Wright exhibited a deep gash above his right eye.

They alleged the man did not appear to be the sheriff, wore no uniform or badge to identify him as such and offered no credentials, although he got on the train and attacked them at the behest of the conductor.

SEP 26 1942

Such an incident as that they reported is in violation of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which ruled that inter-state passengers were not obligated to surrender their seats. An intra-state passenger is one traveling within a given state and subject to the law of that state.

The high court handed down its epochal decision in this matter in the case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who sued for damages after being ousted from a pullman berth in Arkansas and forced to take a seat in the inferior jim crow coach.

Much interest is attached to the case of the two men, Wright and Bigham, because the incident they reported is the first one known to have occurred since the Mitchell decision was rendered.

Under the Mitchell decision a man coming from Chicago into Oklahoma City is legally entitled to the same seat which he is assigned in Chicago and is not bound to respect jim crow laws in states through which he passes in reaching Oklahoma City.

The two men had been to San Francisco to attend the funeral of Madison Bigham, brother of Bishop Bigham, who once lived here where he was one of the first graduates of Douglass high school.

SEP 26 1942

They said they were first notified by the colored porter near Clovis, N. M. to move into the jim-crow coach because the train would soon enter Texas.

This they refused to do, Wright said, and when the train reached Clovis the conductor and a railroad agent came to them and ordered them to move. When they refused the agent grabbed Bigham by the arm and tried to pull him out of the seat.

The 'sheriff' at Texaco struck him, Wright said, then waved his gun with trembling hands and threatened to kill both of them.

Wright said he conductor kept pleading with the 'sheriff' not to shoot them.

After they had decided to move, Wright said, the conductor thanked the 'sheriff', but later came to him and apologized for what had happened.

Wright said he was treated by a nurse on the train.

The name of a white man who witnessed the attack was secured, Wright said. Two white women walked out of the coach at Clovis to avoid the encounter with the railroad agent at Clovis, he said.

SEP 26 1942

NO REPORTS OF AFFAIR HERE

H. N. Davis, division passenger agent for the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma City, told the Black Dispatch Tuesday that he had no report on the alleged attacks on Fred Wright and Bishop Bigham on a Santa Fe train at Texaco, Texas.

Such an incident, he said, occurring at Texaco, would come under the jurisdiction of Santa Fe officials at Galveston, Texas.

Davis said he was well aware of the inter-state and intra-state laws regulating passengers and that this division has instructions to abide by those laws in treatment of passengers.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Youth, 18, Gets 20 Years in Slaying

JAN 1 1 1942

Special Dispatch to The Post

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 10.—George Lansdown, 18, Negro, of near Aldie, was sentenced to serve 20 years in the State penitentiary by Judge J. R. H. Alexander in Loudoun County Circuit Court yesterday. Lansdown was charged with the murder of H. E. Atkins, of the same community, on November 29. Jack Russell, attorney for Lansdown, waived trial by jury and the judge of the court heard witnesses during a two-hour session. Lansdown claimed that he shot Atkins in self defense following an argument over target shooting.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylar

Bank Teller Is Indicted

MAR 7 - 1942

RICHMOND—With St. Julian Saunders, 41-year-old former teller facing trial after being indicted by the grand jury on Monday on a charge of larceny of $3,584.38, Consolidated Bank officials said on Tuesday that the loss was "amply covered" by its bonding company, and stated that depositors stand to lose nothing.

Mr. Saunders, who was dismissed from his position on January 8, was arrested on February 20 on complaint of Emmett C. Burke, president, and W. S. Banks, secretary-manager.

He was arraigned in police court on February 21 and held in $6,000 bond. On Tuesday his attorney, C. A. McKenzie, said that he was expecting to have his client bailed shortly.

MAR 7 - 1942

The statement issued by the bank follows:

"This incident, though unfortunate, is just one of those occurrences that come in the life of most financial institutions.

Money Covered

"We are fortunate in that the money is more than covered by our bonding company, and there will be no less to the bank. All depositors of this bank are protected to the extent of $5,000 by the Federal Deposit Corporation, which is owned by the United States Government.

"We believe that the faith of our people in the Consolidated Bank is best illustrated by the manner in which they placed their trust in it during the bank holidays in 1933, when many other banks remained closed, but our bank grew in financial strength and service to our community.

MAR 7 - 1942

"The arrest in this case came because we want to continue to keep faith with the people who make it possible for the bank to serve them and to employ nine members of our race."

They pointed out that Consolidated has assets of $1,272,000 and $156,000 in surplus reserves.

In Banking 18 Years

Mr. Saunders began his banking career eighteen years ago with the old Second Street Savings Bank, and later served with the Commercial. Consolidated is the result of mergers of three banks once serving Richmond.

Mr. McKenzie said that his client, despite statements to the contrary, maintains his innocence. Mr. Saunders was accused of stealing the money from bags of silver stored at the bank over a period of two years.

MAR 7 - 1942

The larceny was not known at the time he was discharged, according to bank officials.

The defendant is married to a city system school teacher, and has one daughter.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Woman Says She Was Kicked By White Campostella Grocer

MAR 7 - 1942

NORFOLK — A charge of assaulting and kicking a woman resident of Campostella, lodged against Sol Saunders, white Campostella grocer late Tuesday evening following an argument in his store over a three-cent refund on a milk bottle, was dismissed in Police Court Wednesday morning.

MAR 7 - 1942

Saunders, whose store is located in the 1600 block of Wilson Road, was arrest on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Fannie Paige of 1509 Isaacs Street, after, she charged, he called her a vile name, struck and kicked her when she demanded a refund of three cents on a milk bottle. The merchant, Mrs. Paige, charged, had refused to refund more than two cents.

At the Police Court hearing Saunders accused Mrs. Paige of striking him with the bottle which she denied, claiming that the merchant was struck in the face by a man who came to her rescue.

MAR 7 - 1942

The complaining witness testified that she went to Saunders' store after a neighbor's child, who preceded her had reported that the merchant had refused to refund more that two cents on the milk bottle for which she had originally left a deposit of three cents.

The incident created considerable excitement in the Campostella section as dozens of colored residents gathered in and near the store. No witnesses appeared on behalf of the accused merchant, while one person testified in behalf of Mrs. Paige.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Race No Factor In Virginia Crime

SEP 5 1942

NORFOLK.—Speaking last week to the annual session of the Virginia Court Clerks' Association at Virginia Beach, Major Rice M. Youell, state commissioner, asserted that no one can blame the Negro for Virginia's high prison population because the state sends as many white men to the penitentiary, per capita, as does Wisconsin.

Major Youell said only nine states and the District of Columbia send more persons to the penitentiary than the Commonwealth of Virginia. This state sends 108 out of every 100,000, whereas NY State sends only 35 per 100,000, fewer than one-third per capita as Virginia, Major Youell said.

Major Youell explained Virginia's high prison population not to the large number of Negroes in prison but to the low standing of the state in education and general wealth. He indicated that these two factors operate against the state as regards white prisoners as they do in regard to the Negro.

SEP 5 1942

Virginia ranks near the bottom in education, Major Youell said, and he added that Wisconsin is almost twice as rich per capita as Virginia. Virginia penitentiary prisoners of the white race, Major Youell said, are more in number as compared with the state's white population than are those of Wisconsin where education and economic opportunities are greater.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Waller Sheriff Exonerated Of Drunk Charge

OCT 10 1942

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Sheriff A. H. Overby of Pittsylvania county, who arrested Odell Waller, executed for the shooting of Oscar Davis in 1940 and since figuring prominently in the press with his own escapades, got more unfavorable publicity last week when a special Campbell county grand jury last week announced that it was satisfied that the sheriff was driving while under the influence of intoxicants when arrested by a state trooper last July.

The action of the grand jury followed a protest from Governor Darden, who said an officer should be made to face the mandates of the law in such a case, like any other citizen, or there would be a miscarriage of justice in the administration of the law. The jury said, however, that "the case cannot be reopened as the evidence presented to us does not indicate collusion or fraud on the part of anyone."

OCT 10 1942

Governor Darden, who refused to interfere with the execution of Waller after making a study of the case, had not commented on the jury's statement. The jury's action apparently closed the case by whitewashing those who got the sheriff out of a nasty situation.

Sheriff Overby was convicted of reckless driving at Rustburg, July 24. The state trooper who arrested Overby contended the case was decided without hearing the witnesses, and Governor Darden asked Judge Charles E. Burks and Judge J. T. Clements to investigate the circumstances. Judge Burks then ordered the grand jury to determine whether or not the sheriff was drunk and whether any county officer was guilty of malfeasance or gross neglect of duty.

OCT 10 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Wants To Hand Pardon Back To Governor And Return To Pen

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

RICHMOND — Sixty-nine year old John P. Lewis of Suffolk, who during his life time has received two life sentences in the state penitentiary and who has been spared from serving either one of them through pardons granted by two governors, is prepared today to hand both of those pardons back and return to the penitentiary farm.

He has notified Governor Darden, from whom he received a pardon last August 20, that he preferred prison life and wished to return to the penitentiary farm, especially since his freedom was conditioned upon him living with a certain Suffolk family and doing odd jobs for his keeps.

The governor said that he could not return Lewis to the farm but would try to find him another home.

NOV 14 1942

Lewis was first sentenced from South Richmond in 1891 to six years for grand larceny. Former Governor Westmoreland Davis pardoned him from his first life sentence in 1919.

When last pardoned he was serving sentences aggregating two life times plus 23 years.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Local NAACP Probes Police-Soldier Case

NOV 14 1942

Committee Conferred With Chief Woods

NORFOLK—A group of citizens representing the local branch of the NAACP called on Police Chief Woods Thursday morning Oct. 29 and insisted upon a thorough investigation of the alleged maltreatment accorded two soldiers by city policemen at the Greyhound bus terminal on the previous Tuesday night.

NOV 14 1942

Following the conference with the police chief an investigation by him was ordered. The investigating officer procured signed statements from the policemen involved in the incident denying that they had abused the soldiers while making the arrests.

The statement of the two soldiers was to the effect that while aboard the bus and waiting for it to depart white passengers filled all of the seats except the two which they were occupying in the rear.

ORDERED OFF BUS

Seeing this, they stated, the bus operator ordered them to get off. This they refused to do, explaining to the driver that they were at the end of their leave and were enroute to Fort Eustis.

The driver is said to have called the police, who responded and virtually kicked the men off the vehicle, using fists and clubs upon them, after which the soldiers were handcuffed with their hands behind their backs. They were held incommunicado in the lockup all night.

NOV 14 1942

One of the soldiers stated that when he asked the officer at the police station if he might communicate with his commanding officer at Fort Eustis, the officer gruffly answered, "Aw, we'll tend to that."

Arraigned in police court the following morning on disorderly conduct charges the soldiers were dismissed.

CONFLICTING STATEMENT

The policemen in their written explanation of the affair make conflicting statements, but all deny having used their fists or clubs upon the men.

One officer claimed that white and colored soldiers were involved in a disturbance, the white soldiers taking sides with the colored. Another officer makes no mention of white soldiers having been involved.

NOV 14 1942

The committee who called upon the chief of police questioned him as to why only one policeman appeared in court to present the charges, and if white soldiers were involved, why no arrests had been made of the whites.

While just what course the matter will take now has not been definitely determined, the NAACP was assured by the chief that in the future no arrests are to be made of cases of alleged disorderly conduct unless the officer witnesses the incident or the complainant swears out a warrant.

THE PARTICIPANTS

Those who participated in the conference included David Longley, president of the local branch, Miss Ella Baker, assistant field secretary, Dr. S. P. Coppage, Butler Williamson, Miss T. Ione Diggs and Vernon Skeeter.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro First To Be Paroled In Virginia

10/7/42

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Dec. 6.—A 30-year-old Negro, proud and happy in the unaccustomed luxury of a brand new suit of plain civilian clothes, walked away from the State penitentiary promptly at noon today—the first man in Virginia's history to be released from the State prison on parole.

His case—call him Joe, for his real name is withheld in line with the parole policy of not adding to a parolee's burdens by publicizing his return to supervised freedom—illustrates pretty well what a man must do to qualify for parole.

Joe was sentenced in July, 1941, to serve three years on a charge of malicious wounding. It was another of the so-called eternal-triangle cases—a quarrel with another man over a woman.

Having served at least one-third of his sentence, Joe was eligible for parole at the time of the Parole Board's first hearings recently. He went before the board at its special hearing room in the penitentiary, and the board found his record promising.

His conduct at the prison had been excellent—not a single violation of the rules. As a worker in the prison shops he had proved his worth. The classification division of the penitentiary rated him as a good baker, dyer, machine operator, laborer, farmhand and baggageman.

The board also had to consider, however, both his past and his future. Investigation showed that his trouble might have been mainly due to falling into bad company, and he appeared worthy of parole.

10/7/42

First it was necessary to find him a job—for it is one of the parole board's main rules that no man will be released unless he has a job ready to step into. A farm owner badly in need of help agreed to give him steady employment.

Finally, Joe and parole officials were ready to sign the parole agreement. It had been assured that the home, community and working conditions into which Joe was going were satisfactory—another necessary preliminary—and Joe signed an agreement to live up to the standard parole provisions. His parole agreement also specified that he would shun the zone where he got into trouble and stay away from those persons who might have been partly responsible for his plight.

10/7/42

Informed that he was Virginia's first parole, Joe was impressed. He told parole officials that he considered it an honor for him a Negro, to be the first parolee and that he was determined to make good so that other potential parolees of his race would have the benefit of his precedent.

Joe, then, left the prison at noon to go to his work on the farm.

Youth Tries To Save Pals From Penitentiary

All Three Get 10 Years Each In Auto Theft

DEC 19 1942

NORFOLK — A Negro youth, Robert Pittman, 22, went on the witness stand in Corporation Court No. 2 Wednesday and sought to absolve his two buddies, Williard Cook, 21, and Arterius White, 19, of complicity in an automobile theft by taking full responsibility upon himself.

All three were convicted upon a charge of grand larceny and received sentences of 10 years each in the penitentiary. It was the maximum penalty and the heaviest sentence meted out here since the enactment of the statute under which they were tried.

All three now face the possibility of serving 20 years in the penitentiary since they were convicted on November 7, by a Halifax County court of automobile theft and sentenced to 10 years each.

DEC 19 1942

PLEAD NOT GUILTY

While all three youths entered pleas of not guilty, Pittman admitted theft of the car in question. He related how, on November 2, had taken the automobile, property of Mrs. Ruth H. Taylor, from a parking lot on Brambleton avenue and Bush street, picked up the two other defendants later, and drove to South Boston.

DEC 19 1942

He told of stealing a set of license plates to replace those on the car, and of selling one of the tires in South Boston to obtain money for gasoline.

Detective P. W. Adams, who with Detective R. A. James, conducted the investigation, was the principal witness for the commonwealth's attorney conducted the prosecution, and Herman Sacks, whose motion for a new trial has been set for December 19, was the defense counsel

15-1942 WASHINGTON

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

N. A. A. C. P. Investigates "Speedy Justice" In Bellingham

FEB 1 31942

To be arrested, tried, and sentenced all within the space of one morning seemed an exceptional procedure to the local branch of the NAACP, but it is more the general rule than the exception in Bellingham, according to Prosecutor Edward Johnson, and Judge Ralph P. Olson. Nevertheless, two citizens, one white and one colored, thought otherwise, and reported separately the case to the NAACP asking this organization to investigate.

The facts in the case are these. Willie D. Herod, aged 20, drove a car from Texas to Bellingham for his employer, George Atkinson, about ten months ago, and has since been employed by him. Saturday, Jan. 10, Herod and his two friends, Archie Brim, age 19, and Loys Johnson, age 18, also from Texas, took Mr. Atkinson's car and drove it to Marysville to visit some girl friends. Sunday morning, Mr. Atkinson reported his car missing from the parking lot. Sunday night the boys returned the car, and reported as usual for work Monday morning. They were arrested at 8:20, 9:00 and 9:15 a. m. respectively, taken to jail and their cases turned over to the prosecutor. They readily admitted to the police that they took the car. The Prosecutor informed the boys that if they waived counsel and pleaded guilty it would go easier with them. The boys, the last two being from Texas only six months, frightened by the whole procedure, agreed to whatever—was told them. They were tried and sentenced to the maximum terms under the law by 11:15 the same morning. Herod to ten years at Monroe, the other two boys to 6 months in the Watcom County jail, with the added proviso that they return to Texas at the expiration of their sentence.

The Legal Redress Committee, headed by J. E. Prim, attorney, is working on the case. Mr. Atkinson, the employer, has not signed a complaint against the boys, and has agreed in writing to rehire Herod if he is released. The Prosecutor says, however, that Mr. Atkinson need not sign a complaint since the boys pleaded guilty. The biggest obstacle to procedure in this case is the boys pleaded guilty without benefit of counsel. Mr. Prim said, "It is urgent that we inform citizens to consult an attorney before they plead." In this case, the boys have practically waived their right of appeal.

Judge Olson stated that Johnson earned only $2.00 a week and that any boy of 18 earning only that amount was likely to get into trouble. For this reason he ordered the boy to return to his people in Texas after he had served his sentence. Unfortunately, Mr. Prim stated, the Court did not see fit to give the boys a reprimand and a suspended sentence. Judge Olson replied entirely on the statement of the police and the Prosecutor, and not the fact that the boys had no previous police record, and other circumstances in their favor.

The law of the State of Washington is so worded that although Herod has been accustomed to taking the car from the parking lot in his regular duty for his employer, the fact that he took the car this time without his consent constitutes a criminal offense. In spite of these facts, the NAACP believes that a more equitable justice could have been meted out to the boys. Mr. Squires, Urban League secretary, has offered the services of his office in finding Johnson a job should the boys be released. The Legal Redress committee is continuing its work on this case.

FEB 1 31942

The NAACP has been meeting almost weekly for the past month working on this and other urgent matters. The treatment of Negro soldiers and sailors at the Service Men's Club was reported, and a committee headed by Prentis I. Frazier, was appointed to investigate the matter.

Another urgent request came from the Defense Workers who have been ordered out of certain localities where some of them live. The Defense Workers, both White and Colored, want to comply with this Government request, but they do not know where to go. They have asked the NAACP to help them in this housing problem. The NAACP committee working on this problem is headed by Mr. Squires.

These are but few of the cases refered to the NAACP every month. Some have to be turned down because of lack of merit, but all of them are handled expertly and judicially. Rev. F. W. Penick is the president of the organization.